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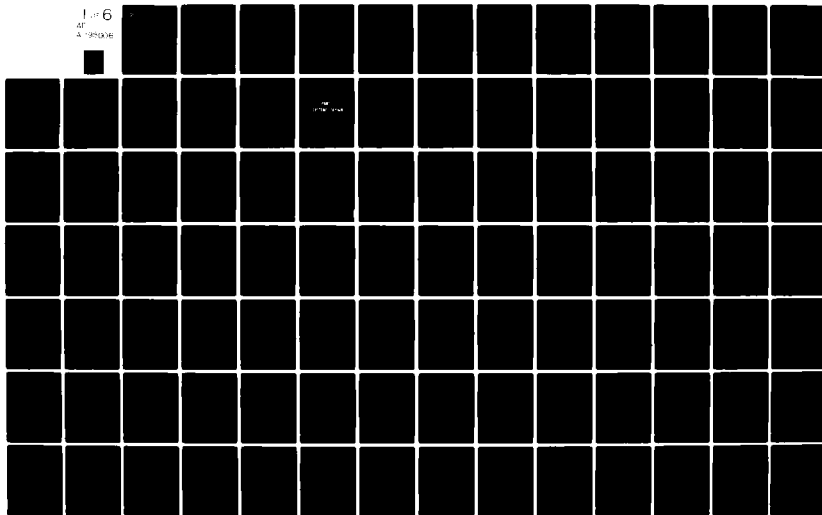
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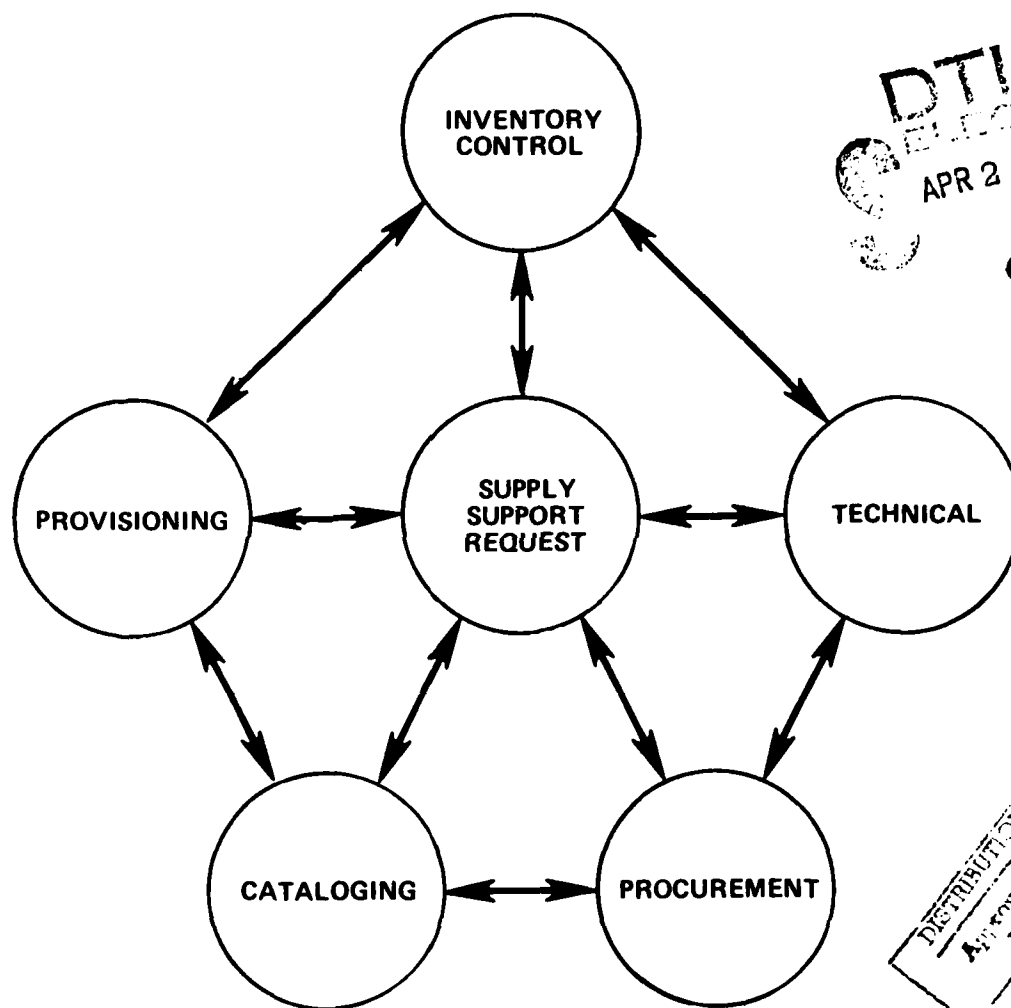
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DoD
**SUPPLY SUPPORT REQUEST STUDY
(DODSSR)**

Volume II, Systems Design and Implementation

AD A 098006



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DEFENSE LOGISTICS ANALYSIS OFFICE

December 1980



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FOREWORD

By Memorandum dated August 17, 1977, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply, Maintenance and Services) established a Department of Defense Study to conduct a comprehensive review and analysis of the supply support request (SSR) systems for generating, transmitting, processing and controlling SSRs in order to develop systems improvements to promote effective supply support of DoD equipments.

The Study included a review of SSR policy and procedures, the design of automated systems to implement the procedures and an operational implementation review of the effectiveness of SSR systems design.

This Report documents the study approach and methodology used in the pursuit of the study and presents observations, analyses, findings, conclusions and recommendations with supporting research and rationale.

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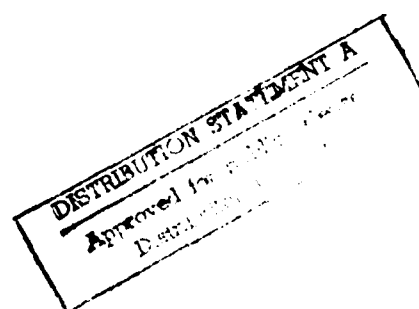


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PART 1

SYSTEMS DESIGN

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. GENERAL

Systems design in the context of Part 1 of this Volume refers to the design, development, programming and testing of automated data processing systems to implement the functional requirement discussed in Volume I. The interplay between these automated data processing systems and manual systems and procedures is described under the operational implementation review in Part 2 of this Volume. The design process consists of three phases. The first phase is the functional requirements statement for requesting and obtaining supply support as discussed in Volume I. The second phase is development of a conceptual system of the type required to accomplish the functional requirement. A conceptual system of this type is presented in Volume I. A description of the design of each Component automated data processing system developed to implement the functional requirement in terms of individual design concepts is the final phase. This final phase is discussed by Component in Part 1.

The description for each Component consists of a discussion of the organizational elements responsible for the automated systems design keyed to those functional areas responsible for preparing functional requirements, system specifications, program specifications, functional users manuals and training procedures. A general SSR Automated System Overview is presented next to show the automated processes involved from the generation of SSR transactions through completion of each SSR item. The Component SSR Subsystem/Application is discussed last and provides a detailed description of processing actions on a program module basis. The description provided for each Component reflects the latest information provided to the study team during the course of the study. The level of detail of the description of each SSR Subsystem/Application varies from Component to Component due to the variance in availability of systems design documentation.

B. DEFINITIONS

Each Chapter within Part 1 covers the system design of a Component by subsystems, applications and program modules. The disk and magnetic tape files discussed under each subsystem, application and program module fall into two general categories. The files discussed under inputs and outputs are usually temporary work files, while those discussed in the files sections are permanent operational files unless otherwise specified. Also, in the

description of these subsystems, applications, and program modules certain generic file names are used instead of the file names assigned by different Components. This is done to provide a consistent basis for comparison. The two predominant generic file names used include local TIR file and SSR Suspense File. The local TIR file relates to an activity maintained file which contains cataloging data also resident in the DIDSTIR file at DLSC in addition to other locally used data. The term SSR Suspense File is used to identify the major automated file uses for storage, access, retrieval, and updating of SSR transactions.

There are certain terms used repeatedly in Part 1 which require definition for a total understanding of the automated systems design of each Component. The terms (system, subsystem, application and program module) are used across all Components to provide a consistent base for analysis and comparison.

1. System. A system as used in this Volume for the purpose of discussing automated systems design, consists of a collection of men, machines and methods organized to accomplish a set of specific data processing functions using a series of logically related procedures directed towards the accomplishment of one or more of a Component's functional responsibilities.

2. Subsystem. A subsystem is a secondary or subordinate system capable of operating independently of other subsystems and generally keyed to a single Component functional area; e.g., provisioning.

3. Application. An application consists of one or more program modules designed to perform a specific major event or process specific types of transactions within a single functional area; e.g., performing DLSC screening or SSR transaction processing.

4. Program Module. A program module is a complete set of machine instructions and routines necessary to accomplish one or more major events within a functional area; i.e., validation, file maintenance.

CHAPTER II

ARMY

A. INTRODUCTION

The Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS) is a standard ADP system used within the Army at the Materiel Readiness Commands (MRCs). The Automated Logistics Management Systems Activity (ALMSA) is the central systems design activity responsible for the design, programming and maintenance of individual subsystems, applications and program modules within CCSS. Although this standard ADP system is implemented at all ARMY MRCs, each of the MRCs maintain a separate Automated Data Processing (ADP) staff responsible for execution of CCSS applications and responsible for designing, programming and maintaining local MRC program modules. Some of the local programs interface with CCSS applications. The Supply Support Request (SSR) Application in the Army was developed under the CCSS umbrella and interfaces primarily with the CCSS Provisioning Subsystem and the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application. It also interfaces with some locally developed program modules discussed in Part 2 of this Volume.

B. SYSTEMS DESIGN PROCESS

The SSR processing within the Army falls under the purview of the Directorate of Materiel Management in Headquarters, U.S. Army Development and Readiness Command (USA DARCOM). The Directorate for Materiel Management has assigned responsibility for overall management of this process to the Catalog Data Activity (CDA). CDA is a field activity of DARCOM assigned the mission of managing Army-wide participation in the Federal Catalog System (FCS) and related programs including the DoD Item Management Coding Program, the Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS), and functional guidance for the cataloging application of the CCSS. CDA also has the responsibility of reviewing System Change Requests (SCRs) and initiating SCRs for specific functions related to cataloging applications interfacing with CCSS. With the added mission of managing Army-wide participation in the DODSSR Program came the responsibility of reviewing and initiating SCRs for the SSR process which interfaces with CCSS. When this mission was first assigned, the SSR process was totally manual and did not impact on the CCSS; however, with the implementation of the new IMM manual (Appendix D, Reference 9) it was decided to automate the SSR process as a separate application of CCSS. This decision resulted in initiation of an SCR by CDA directing ALMSA to develop

an automated system for SSR processing as contained in the new IMM Manual to be implemented concurrently with the implementation of the new IMM Manual on 1 May 1978.

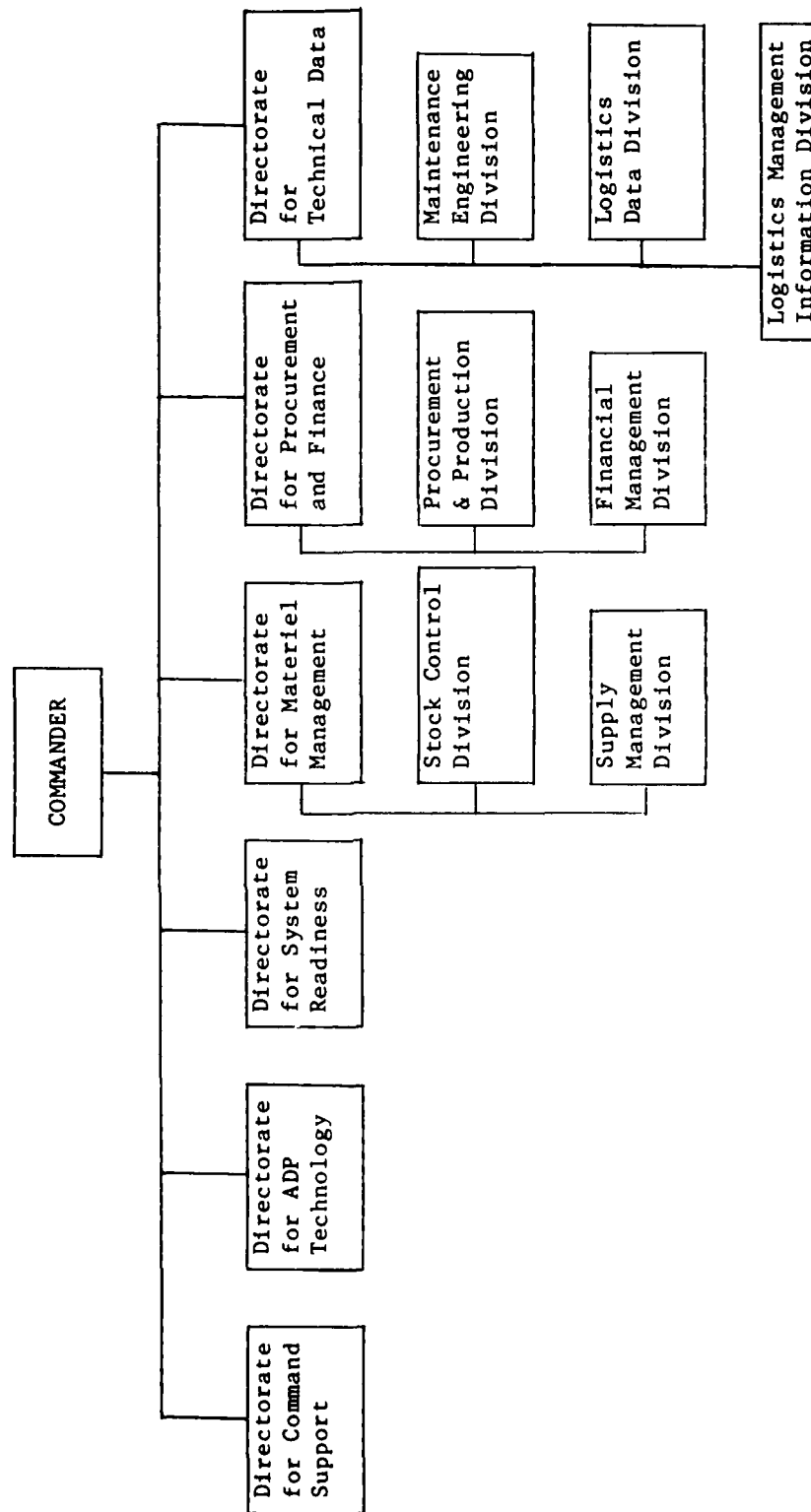
ALMSA, as the central systems design activity of Headquarters DARCOM, has the mission of developing and maintaining standard application programs used by DARCOM subordinate commands; to develop automatic data processing (ADP) software standards for DARCOM ADP programming and to serve as focal point for standardization of data codes and data elements and advanced ADP technology. The organizational structure of ALMSA is shown in Figure II-1. The primary mission of ALMSA is performed by the Directorates of Materiel Management, Procurement and Finance, and Technical Data. The other Directorates are involved in operations and management functions. Each of these three Directorates consist of two or more Divisions as shown in the figure. Generally each division consists of several branches or teams. There may be one or more Design and Requirements Branches and Programming Branches; however, there is usually a single Test and Validation Branch. The automation of the SSR process was assigned to the Logistics Data Division within the Directorate of Technical Data.

The Design and Requirements Branch consists of both functional systems analysts and computer system analysts. This is where the SCRs are received and processed. This branch develops systems specifications for use by the Programming Branches in meeting the functional requirements set forth by the SCR. In many cases a Field Functional Coordinating Group (FFCG) is set up to review and provide explanation of the functional requirements. These FFCGs are made up of representatives from each of the DARCOM MRCs including a representative from the appropriate Design and Requirements Branch at ALMSA. The FFCG is chaired by a representative from Headquarters DARCOM. In the case of SSRs the FFCG was attended by a representative from CDA. The Design and Requirements Branch is also responsible for developing and maintaining functional systems documentation including Functional Operating Instructions; determining the amount of training, and the number of functional employees to be trained, and aiding DARCOM training organizations in development and presentation of training materials; assisting User Commands during system implementation and follow-on; and developing and reviewing test results for new applications and modifications to existing systems.

The Programming Branches consist of computer systems analysts and computer programmers. From the systems specifications provided by the Design and Requirements Branch, program production design specifications are prepared. These specifications are used to perform the actual programming function. This

ORGANIZATION CHART

AUTOMATED LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ACTIVITY (ALMSA)



Source: Adapted from ALMSAR 10-1, Organization, Mission and Functions of ALMSA, March 1976.

Figure II-1

Branch is responsible for providing computer programs to perform the desired functions set forth in the system specification, developing and maintaining Computer Operating Instructions for each assigned application, participating in designing test data and reviewing test results and assisting system users in implementation and follow-on problem resolution.

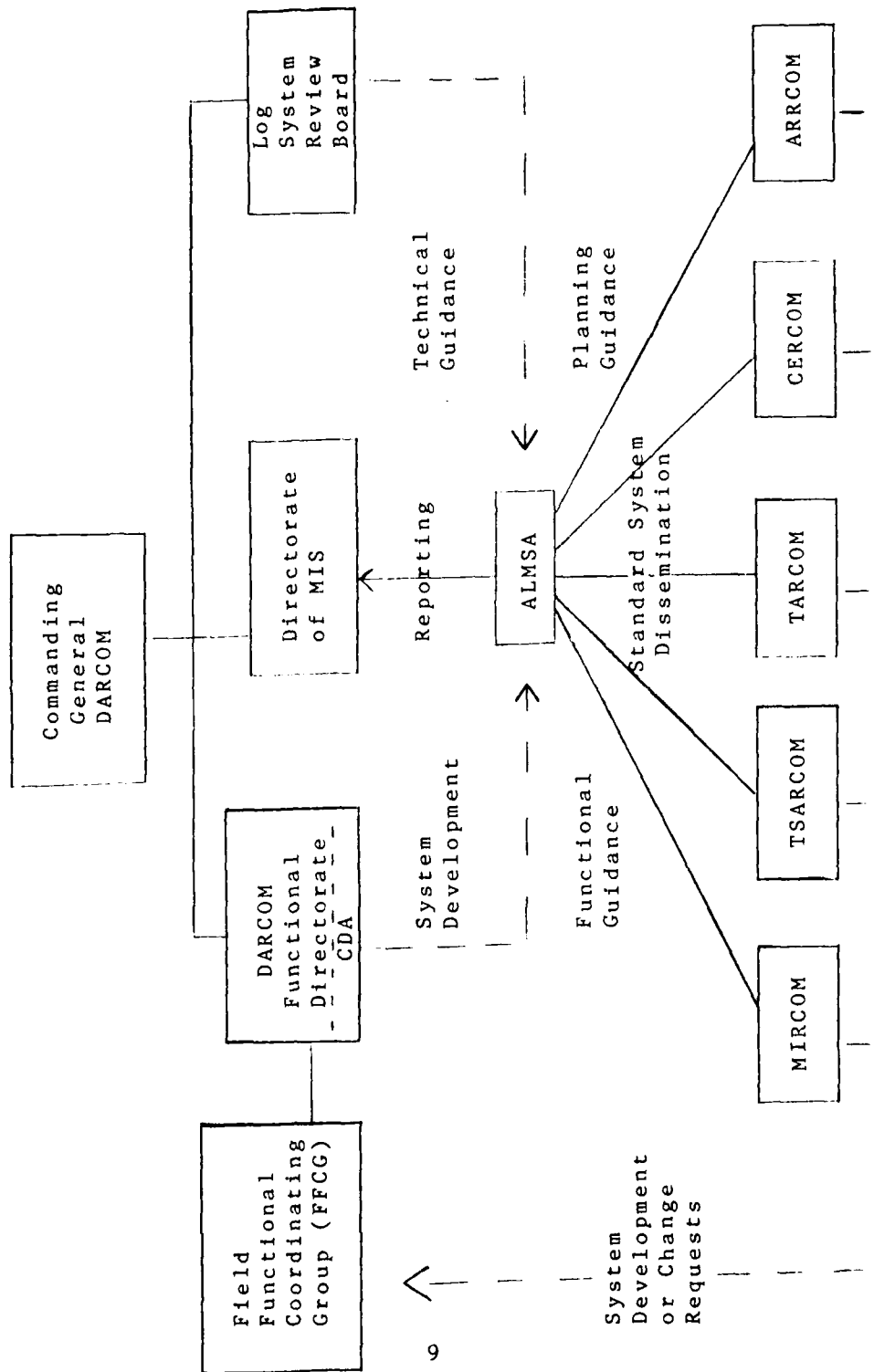
The Test and Validation Branch performs testing of all applications assigned to the division. This branch insures that each new application or revision to existing applications performs the desired operations; reviews the test results with the FFCG, the Programming Branches, and the Design and Requirements Branch; and coordinates the release of new applications or revisions to user commands. At this point the application is ready for release to the DARCOM subordinate commands for implementation.

The implementation package sent to each of the subordinate commands generally consists of applicable Commodity Command Standard System Operating Instructions (CCSSOIs) and computer programs. An implementation team from ALMSA is usually assigned to visit each subordinate Command to aid in initially setting up new applications and extensive modification of existing applications. After installation of the package it undergoes testing at each subordinate command to insure that it interfaces with current CCSS applications and local Command applications already in use. The testing and review of test results is a joint effort between the Directorate of Management Information Systems and the applicable Functional Directorate (Directorate of Materiel Management for the SSR process).

Figure II-2 illustrates the relationships of the major command elements in this process. As illustrated by this figure the system development functional guidance comes to ALMSA from the Headquarters DARCOM Functional Directorate (in the case of SSR processing, from CDA as mission assignee) and may be developed in conjunction with the FFCG. ALMSA technical guidance comes from the Directorate for Management Information Systems and planning guidance including requirement prioritization is established by the Log System Review Board. Although ALMSA receives guidance from all of these headquarters level elements, this activity reports only to the Directorate of Management Information Systems at DARCOM. ALMSA in turn distributes Standard Data Processing Systems to the subordinate Commands.

Upon review of the functional requirement developed by CDA, ALMSA proposed a two phase design to meet the requirement. The primary thrust behind the two phase design was the belief that while a total automated system to process both outgoing and incoming SSR transactions could not be developed by the required implementation date, a program module to process outgoing SSR

DARCOM/ALMSA RELATIONSHIPS



Source: Adapted from ALM-53-B123-RB (Z), CCSS by ALMSA, March 1977.

Figure II-2

candidates generated by the Automated Requirements Computation Application could be developed for implementation concurrently with the IMM Manual. Under this proposal, Phase I processing would deal only with outgoing provisioning SSR transaction generation. Phase II would take the SSR transactions generated in Phase I; add to them manually generated SSR transactions, incoming SSR transactions, Line Item Advice Cards (LIACs) and inquiry transactions; and handle all validation and SSR Suspense File processing. This proposal was accepted and the Army SSR Application was then designed, programmed and implemented using this two phase concept. Phase I was distributed by ALMSA for implementation at all the MRCs concurrently in May 1978. Implementation of Phase II took place concurrently at all the MRCs in April 1979.

C. SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION

The initiating document is generally the responsibility of Headquarters DARCOM and consists of an SCR setting forth functional requirements. These functional requirements for the SSR process took the form of the latest draft IMM Manual under cover of the SCR. ALMSA publishes a number of types of documents as CCSSOIs. The three most predominant types include Guidance Operating Instructions, Application Operating Instructions and Functional Operating Instructions.

1. The Guidance Operating Instructions are basically a guide to a particular automated file and contain information such as file contents, file organization and structure, and other file characteristics. The guidance operating instructions are more commonly used by functional personnel than computer operations personnel.

2. Functional Operating Instructions are intended for the use of functional personnel and generally give a brief narrative of operations performed in each program modules, the major files used in the application, and input/output formats. Also given are system codes generated for functional use; e.g., reject codes.

3. Application Operating Instructions are basically computer operating instructions. These are prepared by the programming branch and provide computer operations personnel in the User Command the necessary information to execute the application job steps. Other CCSSOIs are also produced and published, but on an infrequent basis. The actual system specifications and program production design specifications are generally not published or disseminated outside of ALMSA. The CCSSOIs are generally published and disseminated concurrently with the release of the application for implementation.

The DARCOM subordinate commands generally do not publish any documentation concerning their local applications. Functional documentation is contained in Division or Directorate level operating instructions. Applications documentation consists of generalized run flow charts and computer program listings. Additional functional documentation at the Directorate or Division level may be prepared on an as required basis to supplement the functional operating instructions received from ALMSA for CCSS applications.

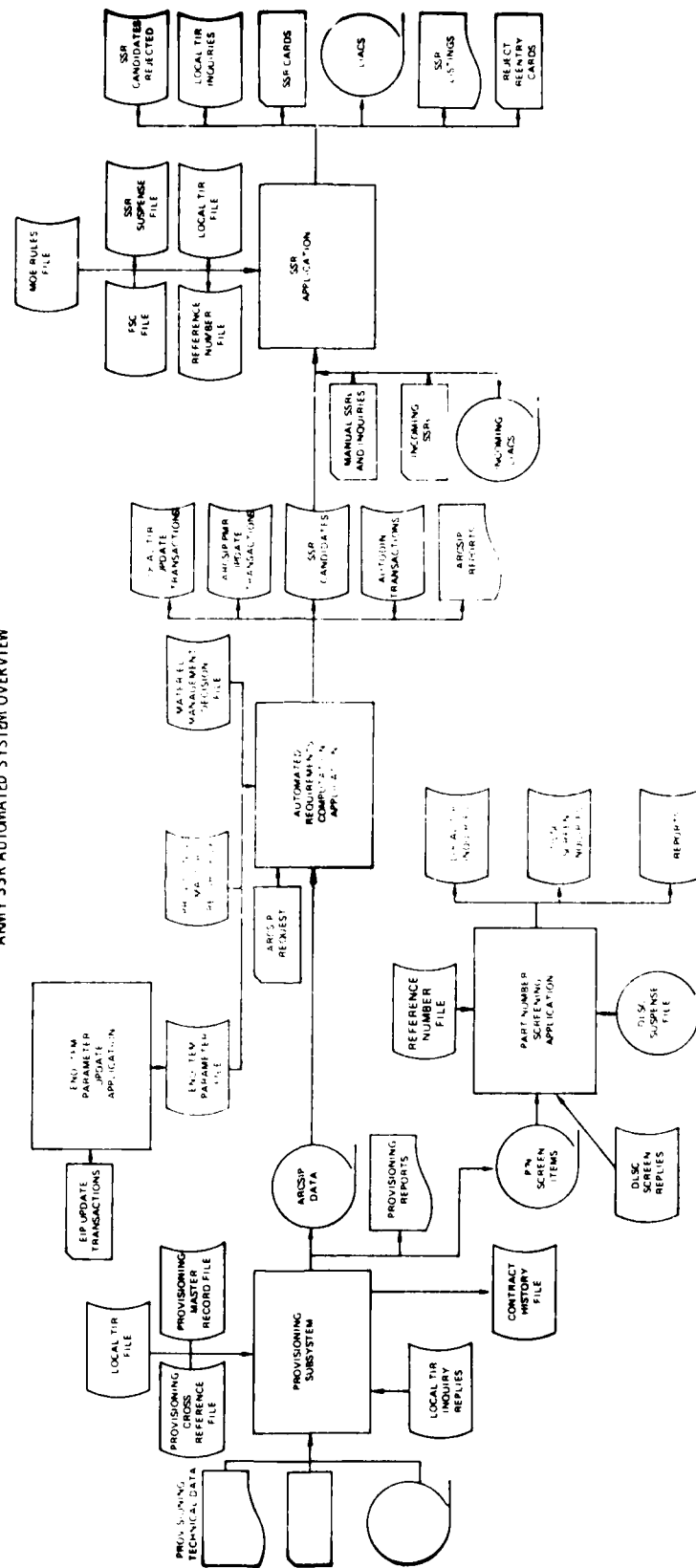
D. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

CCSS was established to standardize the wholesale logistics operations at the subordinate commands of DARCOM. This includes standardization of ADP programs, data elements and codes. CCSS currently contains applications in the areas of provisioning, cataloging, supply management, procurement, maintenance, stock control, international logistics and financial management. The SSR process was designed as a single application within CCSS. An overview of this application along with interfacing portions of CCSS is shown in Figure II-3. As shown in this figure, SSR candidates are generated by the Automated Requirements Computation Application by combining End Item data with ARCSIP data passed by the Provisioning Subsystem. SSRs may also be input to the SSR application directly after manual generation. Generally, those SSRs input directly to the SSR application are outgoing nonprovisioning SSR transactions, incoming SSR transactions, and Line Item Advice Cards (LIACs). Each of the major processing blocks (subsystem/application) will now be discussed.

1. CCSS Provisioning Subsystem. The provisioning subsystem consists of several separate applications each of which is designed to perform specific operations on provisioning data. Since we are not specifically concerned with how the provisioning process takes place, but more how the provisioning process leads to SSR generation, each application within this subsystem will not be explained separately. The single exception to this is the CCSS Part Number Screening Application which is part of the CCSS Provisioning Subsystem, but is purposely separated out for discussion due to its importance in the SSR process.

a. Inputs. Input to the CCSS Provisioning Subsystem is initial provisioning documentation from the contractor in the format prescribed by MIL-STD 1552 (Appendix D, Reference 22). Other inputs include contractor corrections, additions and deletions; functional user inquiries; automated inquiry responses, and functional file maintenance.

b. Files. The major files used in the Provisioning Subsystem are the Local TIR File, Provisioning Cross Reference (PXR) File, Provisioning Master Record (PMR) File, and the Contract History File.



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(1) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File. This is the National Stock Number Master Data Record File in the ARMY and is the major file used in day-to-day operations of the Command. It contains data oriented to each functional element within the Command. This file contains most or all of the data elements located in the Defense Integrated Data System Total Item Record (DIDSTIR) plus Army peculiar data not contained in the DIDSTIR. Each of the DARCOM MRCs has a Local TIR File containing items for which it has Integrated Materiel Management (IMM) responsibility as well as all items used on Army End Items assigned for management to that Command. This disk file has indexed sequential organization allowing processing in a batch mode or direct access mode and has variable length record structure.

(2) Provisioning Cross Reference (PXR) File. This file allows identification of all uses of a Part Number or NSN contained within the PMR File. This disk file has indexed sequential organization and variable length record structure.

(3) Provisioning Master Record (PMR) File. This disk file acts as central storage for data used in the provisioning of an end item and allows for identification of all parts used in an end item. It has indexed sequential organization based on the Provisioning Contract Control Number (PCCN) and variable length record structure. Records remain on this file until the provisioning contract is completed; at that time they are transferred to the Contract History File.

(4) Contract History File. This disk file is identical to the PMR File in structure and content. The difference between the two is that the PMR File contains only active contracts while this file contains only completed contracts and acts as a history of the provisioning process for items on the file. There is no definite retention period for records on this file.

c. Processing

The initial step of processing is to edit and validate the provisioning data entered. This step insures that all mandatory data elements are present and that data entered is in the prescribed format. Input found to be invalid is printed on the Validation Reject Listing. Valid data is output to the next processing step (PMR file maintenance). A file of Part Numbers is also produced from the validation step; this file serves as input to the CCSS Part Number Screening Application discussed below.

The second step of provisioning subsystem processing performs file maintenance against the PXR, PMR, and Contract History Files. Records are initially added, changed or deleted during this processing step. The primary outputs of this processing step are a reject listing, Provisioning Technical Documentation (PTD), Transaction History Report, transactions to create an Automated Selection Worksheet, transactions to update the Local TIR File and transactions to be passed to the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application.

There are several other steps in the provisioning subsystem that perform actions necessary to the provisioning process but not directly impacting on the generation of SSRs and are not discussed here for that reason. The CCSS Provisioning Subsystem is generally executed at each of the commands on a weekly basis in a single job stream and is essentially a batch process.

d. Outputs

(1) Validation Reject Listing. This listing is generally passed to the contractor for error correction.

(2) Part Number Screening Items. All provisioning parts submitted without an NSN are passed to this file for processing in the CCSS Part Number Screening Application.

(3) File Maintenance Reject Listing. These rejects are generally corrected by functional personnel and reinput to the Provisioning Subsystem.

(4) Provisioning Technical Documentation (PTD) Transaction History Report. This report provides functional personnel a record of actions taken by PCCN in that processing cycle. These reports indicate to functional personnel when enough data is available to request execution of the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application.

(5) Automated Selection Worksheets. These are pre-printed worksheets on which all available data for each item is entered upon initial entry into the PMR File. This worksheet is the basis for manual provisioning processing resulting in PMR update transactions as will be seen in Part 2 of this Volume.

(6) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File Updates. This disk file consists of required data to build records on the Local TIR File for items new to the command and update records already residing on the file.

(7) Automated Requirements Computation System-Initial Provisioning (ARCSIP) Data Transactions. This magnetic tape file consists of transactions containing items ready for the requirements computation process.

2. CCSS Part Number Screening Application. This application takes part numbers forwarded by the CCSS Provisioning Subsystem and determines if DLSC screening or local TIR file screening will be performed. This is the only screening initiated on an automated basis within the Army SSR process.

a. Inputs. Inputs to this application consist of part numbered items to be screened that are generated by the Provisioning Subsystem and Replies to DLSC screening transactions previously generated by this application.

b. Files. There are two files used in this application (Reference Number File and DLSC Suspense File).

(1) Reference Number (REFNO) File. This is a cross-reference file which serves as an index to the local TIR File. This disk file contains all item identification numbers used by the command at which it resides and includes obsolete stock numbers, interchangeable stock numbers, part numbers, and future stock numbers as well as current prime stock numbers. This file is sequenced on item identification number.

(2) DLSC Suspense File. This is a sequential magnetic tape file containing a record of all outstanding DLSC screening transactions.

c. Processing

This application compares each part number item against the REFNO File to determine if it is already used by the Command and therefore a record on the Local TIR File exists. If a match is found on the REFNO File, an inquiry transaction is generated to be processed against the Local TIR File. These transactions are processed in a separate application which selects data from the local TIR file and produces a printout of this data for use by functional personnel. If no match is found, a DLSC screening transaction is recorded on the DLSC Suspense File and forwarded to DLSC for screening against the DIDSTIR File.

When a response is received from DLSC, it is input to this application. These response transactions delete the screening transaction from the DLSC Suspense File and are printed as Provisioning Results from DLSC for use by functional personnel.

This application has a built-in followup procedure to DLSC. If a response is not received from DLSC in 15 days the screening transaction is regenerated and transmitted to DLSC. If another 15 days elapse without response, the screening transaction is transmitted for the third time. When a response is not received for the third submittal, the transaction is cleared from the DLSC Suspense File and a No Response notification is forwarded to the functional user.

d. Outputs. Outputs from this application requiring further automated processing include Local TIR Inquiries and DLSC Screening Inquiries. Reports generated for functional use include: List of DLSC Submissions, Local TIR Inquiry Submissions, List of DLSC Resubmittals, and Provisioning Screening Results from DLSC for manual processing.

(1) Local Total Item Record (TIR) Inquiries. These transactions will be matched against the Local TIR File for a printout of current data on the original part number for use by functional elements.

(2) DLSC Screening Inquiries. These transactions include both first time submittals and resubmittals to be forwarded to DLSC via AUTODIN for screening against the DIDSTIR File.

(3) List of DLSC Submissions. This is a list of first time submittals for screening against the DIDSTIR File.

(4) Local Total Item Record (TIR) Inquiry Submissions. This is a list of transactions for screening against the Local TIR File.

(5) List of DLSC Resubmittals. This is a list of transactions for which a reply from DLSC was overdue and a resubmittal of the transaction was made.

(6) Provisioning Results from DLSC. This is a printout of the results of the screening against the DIDSTIR File.

3. CCSS End Item Parameter (EIP) File Update Application. This application is an update of the End Item Parameter File which is necessary before the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application may be executed.

a. Inputs. Input consists of update transactions to add, change, delete or print end item parameter data. These transactions are generated manually by the functional user.

b. Files. The only file used is the End Item Parameter (EIP) File. This disk file contains end item program data used in the requirements computation and SSR generation processes.

c. Processing. Processing consists of validation of update transactions, updating the EIP File with valid transactions and rejecting invalid transactions.

d. Output. A reject list and the total EIP File is printed for functional use.

4. CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application. This application computes retail and wholesale gross requirements to support an end item through the program forecast period for locally managed items and for the first year of deployment for nonlocally managed items.

a. Inputs. The two basic inputs to this application are ARCSIP Data Transactions from the Provisioning Subsystem and ARCSIP Request Cards.

(1) Automated Requirements Computation System-Initial Provisioning (ARCSIP) Data Transactions.

(2) Automated Requirements Computation System-Initial Provisioning (ARCSIP) Request Cards. These cards are prepared manually by functional personnel. A single request card may execute the application for all items, for all items not previously computed, for recomputation of items previously computed, or for a single item within an end item. Cards containing manually computed quantities may also be entered to effect updating of the PMR and Local TIR Files.

b. Files

(1) End Item Parameter (EIP) File.

(2) Provisioning Master Record (PMR) File.

(3) Materiel Management Decision (MMD) File. This disk file is used to provide rules for computing quantities of Source Code "PB" (insurance items).

c. Processing

This application is executed on an as required basis when initiated by one or more ARCSIP request transactions. These transactions are first validated with invalid transactions being dropped from further processing and eventually listed. Valid transactions pass to the actual computation process where required data is extracted from the PMR File, EIP File, and, for insurance type items, the MMD File. If required data is missing, requirements are not computed. When PMR data is missing the Incomplete PMR Data for ARCSIP List is generated. When EIP data is missing,

it is reflected in the ARCSIP Computation Statistics Report. Computations are performed for an item when all required data is present and the item contains a Source Code of PA, PB, PC, PD or PG and a Maintenance Code of C, D, F, H, L or O. These Source Codes and Maintenance Codes are assigned from the Joint Regulation on SM&R Codes (Appendix D, Reference 20). When an item meets these criteria; is managed by another Army activity, or DLA/GSA; and a retail or wholesale quantity is computed, an SSR candidate transaction will be generated. Several other output transaction files are produced for further processing including the AUTODIN Transaction File, ARCSIP PMR Transaction File, and Local TIR Transaction File.

It was pointed out above that an ARCSIP card may request a recomputation for items previously computed either manually or by this application. When recomputation results in a change to the quantities previously computed, an SSR candidate will be generated containing a change code and the amount of increase or decrease in quantities. From these SSR candidates, SSR change transactions may be generated by the SSR application.

d. Outputs

(1) Reject Listing. Listing of invalid request transactions.

(2) Incomplete Provisioning Master Record (PMR) Data for Automated Requirements Computation System-Initial Provisioning (ARCSIP) List. Listing of all items for which computation was requested, but required data was missing from the PMR File.

(3) Automated Requirements Computation System-Initial Provisioning (ARCSIP) Computation Statistics Report. This report gives various counts resulting from the computation process, e.g., number of SSR candidates produced.

(4) Automated Digital Network (AUTODIN) Transaction File. These are transactions to be forwarded to other Army activities. They contain data to update the requirements portion of the Local TIR File at these other Army activities. These transactions are produced when an item is managed by an Army activity other than the Provisioning Activity.

(5) Automated Requirements Computation System-Initial Provisioning (ARCSIP) Provisioning Master Record (PMR) Transaction File. These transactions are input to the CCSS Provisioning Subsystem to add the computed quantities to the PMR File for each item that completed the computation process.

(6) Local Total Item Record (TIR) Transaction File. These are update transactions to add the computed quantities for each item to the requirements portion of the local TIR File.

(7) SSR Candidate Transaction File. These are transactions containing both end item and repair part data from which SSRs to other activities - Army, other Services, DLA and GSA activities - are to be produced in the SSR Application.

(8) Initial Requirements Studies. These are produced for locally managed repair parts or new items to be retained for management and are used by functional elements for manual review of current stockage and initiation of procurement actions to support initial requirements.

5. CCSS SSR Application. SSR processing within the Army is a combination of manual and automated actions. The generation of outgoing provisioning SSR transactions, the generation of advice transactions containing ATC "YE" (unconditional support accepted), the generation of followup transactions, and under certain conditions, the generation of followup response transactions are automated under this application. A general discussion is presented here to complete the system overview which is followed by a detailed presentation of the SSR application.

a. Inputs. Inputs to this application consist of SSR Candidate Transactions, manually generated SSR transactions and SSR Suspense file inquiries, incoming SSR transactions and incoming LIACs.

(1) SSR Candidate Transactions. These are transactions generated for provisioning items by the Automated Requirements Computation Application.

(2) Manual SSR Transactions and Inquiries. These transactions include manually generated SSR transactions (generally nonprovisioning) and functional user inquiries to the SSR Suspense File. Also included are outgoing LIACs.

(3) Incoming SSR Transactions. These are transactions submitted by other activities to an Army activity as the WIMM for these items.

(4) Incoming Line Item Advice Card (LIAC) Transactions. These are transactions submitted via AUTODIN from IMMs which provide advice on SSR transactions sent by the Army activity as a SICC. This also includes followup transactions on incoming SSR transactions previously submitted to this activity as a WIMM.

b. Files. The files accessed by this application include the Local TIR File, Reference Number File, Federal Supply Classification File, Major Organizational Entity Rules File and SSR Suspense File.

(1) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File.

(2) Reference Number (REFNO) File.

(3) Federal Supply Classification Table (FSC) File.

This is a disk cross-reference file which relates all FSC classes to the appropriate class manager or activity. This file may be used to determine the applicability of integrated materiel management, item management coding or single submitter procedures to an FSC or simply to determine the validity of an FSC.

(4) Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rules File.

This is a disk cross-reference file that relates service/agency MOE Rule numbers to corresponding activity code/item status code combinations. The MOE Rules establish FSC assignments, supply management relationships and control of descriptive and supply data dissemination.

(5) SSR Suspense File. This disk file contains a record of incoming and outgoing SSR Transactions. It is generally organized based on PCC package and acts as an active, suspense and history file.

c. Processing. SSR candidates generated by the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application are examined for complete data and, if complete, are converted to the SSR formats prescribed by the IMM Manual. If data is incomplete or an error condition is encountered, the candidate is rejected and no SSR transaction is prepared. These SSR transactions are then combined with the additional inputs shown on Figure II-3. These additional input transactions are then validated and, based on the validation, a reject code may be assigned. All valid transactions and some invalid transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File and output transactions and listings are generated. An additional processing step to this application includes a purge of the SSR Suspense File and generation of followup transactions for SSR advices overdue.

d. Outputs

(1) SSR Candidates Rejected. These are SSR transactions from the Automated Requirements Computation Application that were not converted to SSR transactions. These transactions are printed on a reject list and returned to the functional area for further processing.

(2) Local Total Item Record (TIR) Inquiries. These are inquiries to the Local TIR File to print selected data for manual advice determination on incoming SSR transactions.

(3) SSR Cards. This includes outgoing and incoming SSR cards and LIACs.

(4) Line Item Advice Cards (LIACs). These are advice cards, followups, and responses to followups to be transmitted via AUTODIN.

(5) SSR Listings. These are listings of SSR transactions processed during the cycle for functional use including SSR Suspense Inquiry Results, Outgoing SSR Reject List, Incoming SSR Reject List, Outgoing SSR List (valid only), and Incoming SSR List (valid only).

(6) Reject Reentry Cards. These cards are produced for outgoing SSRs failing validation. They are for functional use in making corrections.

E. DETAIL SSR APPLICATION DESCRIPTION

This application consists of five program modules - SSR converter, SSR Edit and Validation, SSR File Maintenance, SSR Output Generator, and SSR File Surveillance. Each of these program modules is explained in terms of their inputs, files, processing and outputs. Figure II-4 is a detailed breakdown of the SSR Application block in Figure II-3. This chart is divided into two sections - Phase I and Phase II. The SSR application was divided into these two phases during the design process and was also implemented in this manner. Under Phase I implementation, SSR transactions created by the SSR Converter Program Module were written on a magnetic tape. Upon implementation of Phase II the magnetic tape becomes a temporary disk file.

The SSR Converter operates as a sequential process in a batch processing mode. With implementation of Phase I and Phase II, the SSR Converter would be scheduled as a single job step with the SSR Edit and Validation, SSR File Maintenance and SSR Output Generator Program Modules scheduled together in a single job stream and executed on an as required basis. The ALMSA recommended frequency is twice weekly. The SSR File Surveillance Program Module is a sequential process scheduled separately from the other program modules with ALMSA recommended frequency of once per month.

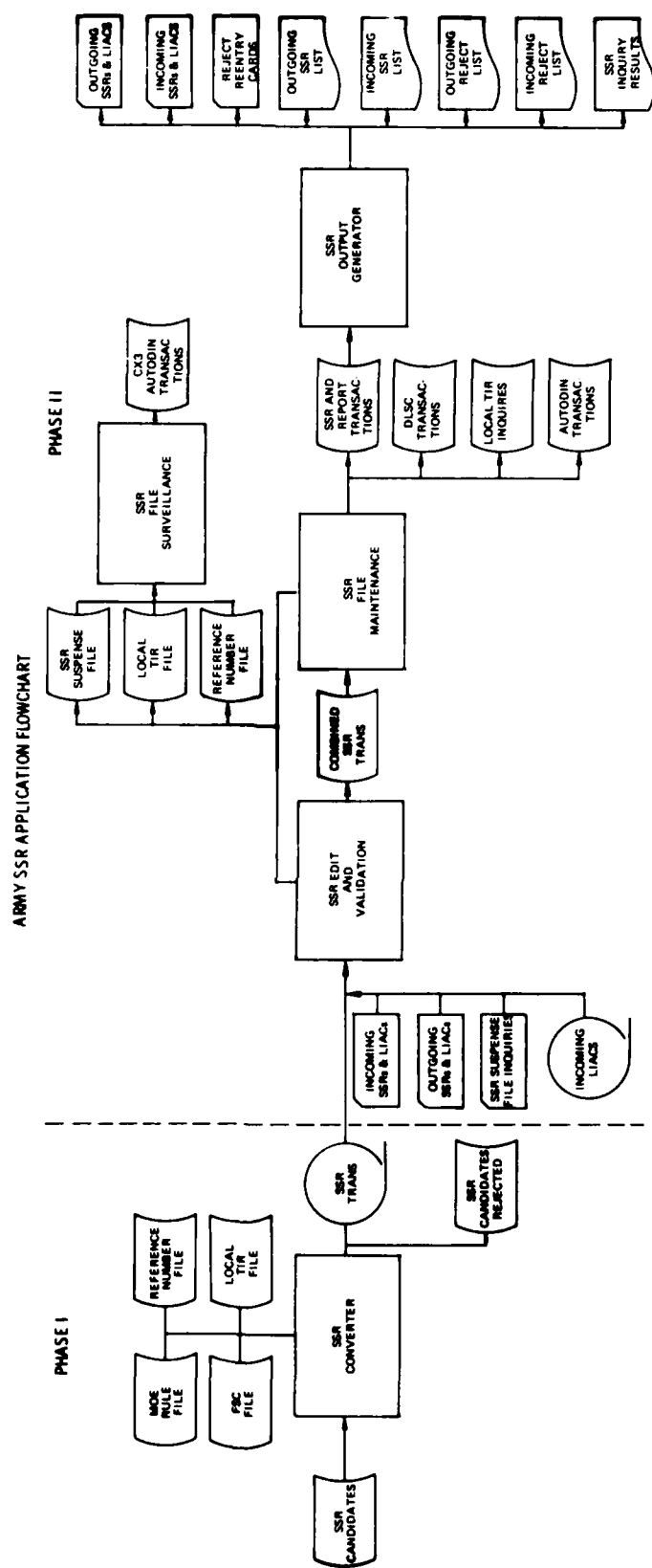


Figure II-4

1. SSR Converter

a. Inputs. The single input to this module is the SSR candidate transactions from the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application. These candidates consist of interservice and intra-Army transactions for consumable and reparable items. Each transaction is a combination of Program and Line Item Data. SSR transaction data contained in these candidates are:

- * Provisioning Control Code
- * End Item NSN
- * End Item Name
- * Date NSN Required
- * Date Repair Parts Required
- * End Item Delivery Code
- * Army Weapon Systems Code
- * Production Lead Time
- * Unit of Issue
- * Unit of Issue Price
- * Procurement Method Code
- * Source Code
- * End Item Quantity
- * Percent of End Items East
- * Shelf Life Code
- * Item Serial Number
- * Repair Part NSN or MCN
- * Repair Part FSCM
- * Manufacturers Part Number
- * Type Change Code (C or D only)
- * Replenishment Quantity
- * Retail Quantity
- * RIC Support Item Manager
- * Demilitarization Code
- * Reference Number Format Code
- * Quantity per End Item
- * Special Material Content Code

Data not contained in the candidate transactions, but required for SSR generation is provided by the files accessed, or the program module itself.

b. Files. The major files accessed are:

- (1) Federal Supply Classification (FSC) Table File.
- (2) Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule File.
- (3) Reference Number (REFNO) File.
- (4) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File.

c. Processing

The SSR Converter looks at each transaction to determine if it is a consumable or a reparable item. If reparable, it is rejected for manual action and eliminated from further automated processing. Next the destination activity code is determined from the FSC File and the Local TIR File after which the candidate is examined for complete data. If the candidate is incomplete, it is rejected for manual action. The SSR candidates are then validated for proper control data and duplicate transactions. For valid candidates, SSR transactions are generated from the candidate data, data extracted from the Local TIR File, REFNO File and MOE Rule File; and data assigned by the program module. The Type Change Code appearing in the candidate applies to the Line Item Supply Support Request (LISSR) transaction only and therefore must be converted for use in the Program Data Supply Support Request (PDSSR) transaction. Data extracted from the files mentioned include MOE Rule Data, Reference Number Category Code (RNCC), Reference Number Variation Code (RNVC), Document Availability Code (DAC), Technical Data Justification Code (TDJC), Reference Number Justification Code (RNJC), and all Manufacturers Part Numbers and FSCMs related to the repair part. Data elements supplied by the program module are Activity Code From, Date of Request (DOR set equal to process date plus 15 days), Number of SSRs Enclosed, Item Management Code (IMC), Acquisition Advice Code (AAC), Interchangeability Code, Date Technical Data to be Supplied; and Document Identifier Code (DIC).

A LISSR transaction is created for an NSN item, a PSCN item, or a Part Number item from each complete SSR candidate. An Item Name Card transaction will be created for each Part Number LISSR transaction. For all LISSR transactions created, additional Reference Number transactions will be created for all related part numbers in the REFNO File. Additional user transactions are not mechanically generated. A single PDSSR transaction is generated for each group of LISSR transactions with identical control information - Destination Activity Code (ACT), Provisioning Control Code (PCC), and DOR. A "C" is appended to each SSR transaction forwarded to Phase II; these transactions then bypass some of the validation done in the Phase II program modules.

d. Outputs

(1) SSR Transactions - These are valid SSR transactions passed to Phase II for further processing.

(2) SSR Candidates Rejected - These transactions are eventually printed out and forwarded to the functional area for manual processing.

2. SSR Edit and Validation

a. Inputs. Inputs to this program module include outgoing SSR packages from the SSR converter module, manual SSR input, and incoming LIAC transactions submitted via AUTODIN.

(1) Outgoing Provisioning SSR transaction packages are contained in the SSR transaction file.

(2) Manual SSR input includes outgoing provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transaction packages, incoming SSR transaction packages, LIAC transactions (outgoing and incoming), SSR Suspense File inquiries and Reject Reentry Cards.

(3) Incoming Line Item Advice Card Transactions (LIAC) transmitted over AUTODIN are accumulated on an interim tape file upon receipt for processing in the next cycle.

b. Files. The files accessed by this program module include:

(1) Reference Number (REFNO) File.

(2) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File.

(3) SSR Suspense File

This is the major file relating to SSR processing and thus is discussed in much greater detail than other files discussed in this paragraph. This file acts as an operational, suspense and history file of SSR transactions. The SSR Suspense File is a permanent disk file with indexed sequential organization, each record is of varying length and internal structure. The first record contains indexing information which provides an interface between individual SSR records and processing programs. This index record is followed by individual SSR records made up of SSR transaction data for all transactions entering the SSR suspense file with matching PCC.

Each SSR record begins with a data header portion containing basic identification data, including the PCC which is the controlling element for sequencing SSR records on the file. Following this data header are all unique PDSSR transactions with a matching PCC. These PDSSR transactions are sequenced on PCC, ACT, ACF, and DOR. After the PDSSR transactions, a series of LISSR headers may be present. These LISSR headers are Summary records of LISSR transactions in the SSR record which have been completed. They contain only basic control information and the completion date. They are sequenced on PCC, ACT, ACF, DOR, ISN and NSN. Behind these ISN headers, LISSR

transactions containing an NSN or PSCN appear. These LISSR transactions are sequenced the same as the ISN headers. Following these LISSR transactions are LISSR transactions containing part numbers. Although these transactions are submitted as two cards, they are combined into a single transaction in the SSR record and are sequenced on PCC, ACT, ACF, DOR, ISN. Next any Item Name transactions matching a LISSR will appear. These transactions are sequenced on PCC, ACT, ACF, DOR, and ISN. Additional reference transactions matching a LISSR are next in the SSR record and are recorded in PCC, ACT, ACF, DOR, ISN, Part Number sequence. Additional User transactions matching a LISSR transactions follow the Additional Reference transactions in PCC, ACT, ACF, DOR, ISN, and Additional User sequence. Behind these transactions, LIAC transactions with a matching PCC are recorded. Advice and followup response transactions are recorded first followed by offer reply and followup transactions. Only the latest advice transaction or followup response transaction matching on PCC, ACT, ACF, DOR, and ISN is present on the file. When an additional transaction of this type is received and recorded on the file it replaces the previously recorded transaction. The same situation exists for offer advice and followup transactions. This file structure is illustrated below:

SSR Index Record
SSR Record #1
SSR Header
PDSSR Data
PDSSR Data
ISN Header
ISN Header
LISSR w/NSN Data
LISSR w/PSCN Data
LISSR w/NSN Data
LISSR w/Part Number Data
Item Name Transaction Data
Item Name Transaction Data
Additional Reference Transaction Data
Additional Reference Transaction Data
Additional Reference Transaction Data
Additional User Transaction Data
Followup Response Transaction Data
Advice Transaction Data
Advice Transaction Data
Followup Response Transaction Data
Followup Transaction Data
Offer Reply Transaction Data
Offer Reply Transaction Data
Followup Transaction Data
SSR Record #2
etc.

Transactions recorded on this file do not appear as a simple card image. The SSR Header contains basic PCC control data and a completion date. ISN headers are similar in that they contain basic ISN control information and a completion date. The SSR transactions recorded begin with basic file control data followed by data elements keyed to transaction type and ending with space for a single reject code and process date. This recording is illustrated below for a LISSR containing an NSN or PSCN and an advice transaction.

* LISSR containing an NSN or PSCN

System Generated File Control Data
DIC
ACT
TCC
NSN
MOE Rule
Retail Quantity
IMC
ACC
Replenishment Quantity
Quantity per End Item
Source Code
ISN
DOR
Unit of Issue
SMCC
Demilitarization Code
PCC
Authorized II Data Receiver Code
Authorized II Data Collaborator Code
PMC
Interchangeability Code
ACF
Material Management Aggregation Code
Shelf-Life Code
Production Leadtime
Unit Price
Reject Code
Process Date

Total Length - 87 positions.

* Advice Transaction

System Generated File Control Data
DIC
ACT
TCC

NSN/PSCN/Part Number
ISN
DOR
DO.
PCC
FSCM
ATC
ACF
FSC/Support Date
Reject Code
Process Date

Total Length - 78 positions.

c. Processing

Generally processing in this module consists of validating SSR transactions. This validation is a four-step process, including validation of (1) control data elements, (2) stock numbers, (3) detail data elements, and (4) SSR packages. Actual processing begins with a sort of all input transactions into the following sequence:

- (1) PCC
- (2) Activity Code To (ACT)
- (3) Activity Code From (ACF)
- (4) DOR
- (5) ISN
- (6) DIC
- (7) Card Number

The transactions are then validated in the sequence outlined by the four step process and, if invalid, are assigned an Army reject code. As part of the validation, a check is made for duplicate input transactions. If duplicates are found, the first continues processing and the remainder become fatal errors. In addition each transaction is checked against the SSR Suspense File to determine if a transaction with identical control information already exists on the file; when this occurs the transaction on the file is purged and the new record is passed to the next program module. Also each LIAC and Reject Reentry Card must have an SSR transaction with matching control elements on the SSR Suspense File. If a matching transaction is not found, a fatal error condition results.

After validation, three types of transactions remain - transactions with fatal rejects, valid transactions, and transactions with nonfatal rejects. Fatal rejects include duplicate transactions; LIACs and Reject Reentry Cards not matching an SSR Suspense File Record; or an invalid condition in one of the following data elements:

- (1) Activity Code To
- (2) Part Number/FSCM
- (3) PSCN
- (4) NSN
- (5) DIC
- (6) PCC
- (7) ISN
- (8) Type Change Code
- (9) Activity Code From

All other types of rejects are nonfatal. As shown in Volume I, Chapter III, validation rejects was one of the largest problems reported and a detailed analysis is required to thoroughly cover this processing event. As a result, detailed discussion of validation criteria is done jointly in Volume III, Chapter III, rather than on a separate Service/Activity basis.

The processes described apply to all inputs except outgoing SSRs from the SSR Converter Program Module, which are only minimally validated here and SSR Suspense File Inquiries which are not validated. Outgoing SSR transactions from the Converter Program Module are generally not validated in Phase II processing because the data elements making up the SSR transaction were validate before entering the automated files from which the SSR transactions are eventually created. No action is taken on Suspense File Inquiries in this program module.

d. Outputs. The single output from this program module is the combined SSR transactions file passed to the next program module. These transactions consist of all the input transactions mentioned above. No transactions are dropped by this program module and none have been added.

3. SSR File Maintenance

a. Inputs. All types of SSR transactions from the SSR Edit and Validation Program Module including:

- (1) Outgoing SSR Transactions
- (2) Incoming SSR Transactions
- (3) Outgoing Line Item Advice Card (LIAC) Transactions
- (4) Incoming Advice, Offer Reply and Followup Response Transactions
- (5) Incoming Followup Transactions
- (6) Reject Reentry Cards
- (7) SSR Suspense File Inquiries

b. Files. Files accessed by this program module have all been discussed previously.

- (1) SSR Suspense File
- (2) Reference Number (REFNO) File
- (3) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File

c. Processing

This program module processes file maintenance actions on the SSR Suspense File and the Local TIR File required by SSR transactions and LIAC transactions. It also provides for processing of file inquiries. As subsidiaries to this process, certain validations take place and report records are formatted and output. The validations will be addressed first followed by discussion of file maintenance, inquiry and output processing.

There are three basic validations in this program module that may result in fatal rejects. First, if a duplicate record is found on the SSR Suspense File, the file maintenance transaction is rejected. Second, if no matching record is found on the SSR Suspense File for a change transaction, the file maintenance transaction is rejected. Finally, if the file maintenance transaction quantities are not equal to the quantities reflected in the SSR Suspense File for a change transaction containing corrections for technical or clerical errors, a reject will occur. These rejects are handled as other fatal rejects discussed below.

Since processing in this module depends on the type of input transaction, each type listed under Inputs above is discussed separately.

(1) Outgoing SSR Transactions. Outgoing provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions having a fatal error are not recorded on the SSR Suspense File, they are output to the SSR and Report Transaction File for printing on the Outgoing SSR Reject List. Outgoing SSR Transactions with nonfatal errors are recorded on the SSR Suspense File and are output to the SSR and Report Transaction File for printing on the Outgoing SSR Reject List. Valid outgoing SSR transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the SSR and Report Transaction File for printing on the Outgoing SSR List and punching of Outgoing SSR cards.

(2) Incoming SSR Transactions

Transactions with a fatal error are not posted to the SSR Suspense File, but are output on the SSR and Report Transaction File for printing on the Incoming SSR Reject List. Transactions with a nonfatal error are posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the SSR and Report Transaction File for printing on the Incoming SSR Reject List. Valid transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense file and output to the SSR and Report Transaction File for printing on the Incoming SSR List and punching of Incoming SSR cards. Valid transactions undergo additional processing.

On incoming SSRs containing an NSN, an asset availability check is made by drawing asset information from the Local TIR File and comparing the asset quantity with the sum of the replenishment and retail quantities in the SSR transaction. If the assets are greater, an advice transaction with Action Taken Code "YE" (unconditional support accepted) is generated and output to the AUTODIN transaction file. This advice transaction is recorded on the SSR Suspense File when created and is output to the SSR and Report Transaction File for printing on the Incoming SSR List. Since this transaction is complete at this point, an ISN Header is created and recorded on the file. If the SSR quantity is greater than the asset quantity, an inquiry transaction to pull selected data from the local TIR File is generated and written to a local TIR inquiry file. The local TIR File printout resulting from this inquiry is used by functional personnel in making an advice decision. When an Additional Reference transaction is received with a valid LISSR transaction, a Local TIR inquiry is generated. When an Additional User transaction is received with a valid LISSR transaction, an add user transaction is generated and output to the DLSC transaction file. The Local TIR File is also checked to determine if the SSR Submitter is a registered user of the item requested. If the submitter is not registered, a Local TIR inquiry is generated to inform functional processing elements of this condition.

(3) Outgoing Line Item Advice Card (LIAC) Transactions. These transactions include advice transactions and followup response transactions for incoming LISSR transactions, and offer reply transactions responding to an offer advice transaction for outgoing LISSR transactions. Transactions with a fatal error are output to the SSR and Report Transaction File. Transactions with a nonfatal error and valid transactions are recorded on the SSR Suspense File and output to the SSR and Report Transaction File. Valid advice transactions are also output to the AUTODIN Transaction File for transmittal. Valid transactions pertaining to incoming LISSR transactions are printed on the Incoming SSR List and punched as Incoming SSR cards. Invalid transactions are printed on the Incoming SSR Reject List. Valid transactions related to outgoing LISSR transactions are printed on the Outgoing SSR List and punched as Outgoing SSR Cards. Invalid transactions are printed on the Outgoing SSR Reject List. Some of these valid advice and offer reply transactions will cause creation of ISN Headers indicating SSR completion.

(4) Incoming Advice, Offer Reply and Followup Response Transactions

These advice and followup response transactions pertain to outgoing LISSR transactions. Valid transactions of these types are posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the SSR and Report Transaction file for printing on the Outgoing SSR List and punching as Outgoing SSR Cards. Invalid transactions of these types with nonfatal errors are recorded on the SSR Suspense File. All transactions in error are output to the SSR and Report Transaction File for printing on the Outgoing SSR Reject List.

Incoming offer reply transactions relate to incoming LISSR transactions. Valid transactions of this type are recorded on the SSR Suspense File and output on the SSR and Report Transaction File for printing on the Incoming SSR List and punching as incoming SSR cards. Invalid transactions with nonfatal errors are recorded on the SSR Suspense File and output on the SSR and Report Transaction File along with transactions with fatal errors for printing on the Incoming SSR reject list.

When a valid transaction is received containing positive support advice, this program module will automatically update the local TIR File to reflect this condition as well as creating an ISN header to show completion of the LISSR transaction.

(5) Incoming Followup Transactions. Fatal and non-fatal reject transactions are processed the same as other invalid advice transactions for incoming LISSR transactions discussed

above. Valid followups are matched against the SSR Suspense File. If no match is found, the transaction becomes a fatal reject as discussed in the SSR Edit and Validation Module. For transactions that match where an advice or followup response transaction is present, a followup response transaction is automatically generated using the ATC from the transaction on file and output to the AUTODIN File for transmittal. Also the followup transaction and the followup response transaction are both posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the SSR and Report Transaction File. When an advice transaction is not present for a followup transaction matched to the SSR Suspense File, the followup transaction is posted to the SSR Suspense File and both the followup transaction and the matching SSR data from the SSR Suspense File is output to the SSR and Report Transaction File. When this information is conveyed to functional personnel it acts as a reminder that advice is overdue.

(6) Reject Reentry Cards. These cards are both generated as output transactions and processed as input transactions in this program module. When a nonfatal error is encountered on Outgoing PDSSR or LISSR transactions, Reject Reentry Cards are generated. These Reject Reentry Cards are a duplicate of the input transaction and if valid would have been output as Outgoing SSR Cards. However, these transactions are invalid and are output separately to the functional user for review, correction, and reentry into the SSR Application. When reentered they are essentially Outgoing PDSSR and LISSR transactions and are processed by this program module and all other program modules as such.

(7) SSR Suspense File Inquiries (Local Functional). These transactions are processed last so that the latest information in the file is passed to the functional user. The inquiries are matched to the SSR Suspense File based on one or more of the file control elements - PCC, ACT, ACF, DOR, ISN, and DIC. For example, if the inquiry specifies PCC only, all records on the SSR Suspense File with matching PCC are extracted and output. The requested data is output to the SSR and Report Transaction File for printing as SSR Inquiry Results.

d. Outputs

(1) SSR and Report Transactions File. These are transactions to be passed to the next program module.

(2) DLSC Transactions. These are add user transactions generated by the file maintenance process to be transmitted via AUTODIN to DLSC.

(3) Local Total Item Record (TIR) Inquiries. These inquiries will be processed by another application of CCSS to print selected data from the Local TIR File. This data will be used by functional elements in manual SSR processing segments.

(4) Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) Transaction File. These transactions will be electronically transmitted to other activities.

4. SSR Output Generator

a. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the SSR and Report Transaction File.

b. Files. This program module accesses no files.

c. Processing. The processing in this program module consists of sorting the input transactions into output code sequence and formatting the output products for review and action by functional personnel.

d. Outputs

(1) Outgoing SSR Cards. These are outgoing SSR transactions and advice transactions which successfully passed validation.

(2) Incoming SSR Cards. These are incoming SSR transactions and advice transactions which successfully passed validation.

(3) Reject Reentry Cards. These are outgoing PDSSR and LISSR transactions rejected during processing due to validation errors.

(4) Outgoing SSR List. This is a list of valid outgoing SSR and LIAC transactions.

(5) Incoming SSR List. This is a list of valid incoming SSR and LIAC transactions.

(6) Outgoing SSR Reject List. This is a list of outgoing SSR transactions rejected.

(7) Incoming SSR Reject List. This is a list of incoming SSR transactions rejected.

5. SSR File Surveillance

a. Inputs. There are no transactions input to this program module to initiate processing.

b. Files. All files accessed by this program module have been discussed earlier in this paragraph.

- (1) SSR Suspense File
- (2) Reference Number (REFNO) File
- (3) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File

c. Processing

Processing in this program module is a sequential review of each SSR record on the SSR Suspense File. Each record is completely processed before processing on the next record begins. Each SSR record is first checked to determine if all ISN Headers are present and complete. If so, and all ISN Headers have been complete for at least 120 days, the NSN in each of the ISN headers is used to access the local TIR File and purge SSR data from the local TIR File. In addition, the entire SSR record is purged from the SSR Suspense File at this time.

When all outgoing LISSR transactions are not complete in an SSR record, the record will be checked for followup transactions. For each one found the process date of the followup transaction is checked to determine if it is over 30 days old, and if so, a new followup transaction will be generated for transmittal to the IMM. If a followup transaction is not found in the record for a LISSR transaction with a DOR over 30 days old, a followup will be generated for transmittal to the IMM. In each case the generated followup will be recorded in the SSR record replacing the previous followup or offer reply transaction if one existed. There is a single exception to this general processing rule. When no followup has been previously submitted or the one previously submitted is over 30 days old and an advice or followup response is present with a process date less than 30 days old, a followup transaction will not be generated.

d. Output. The single output from this program module is the AUTODIN Transaction File, containing followup transactions to be transmitted to one or more IMMs.

6. Change Processing

The SSR Application provides for processing of changes for both outgoing and incoming SSRs. Changes to outgoing SSRs may be generated either manually or automatically by the Automated Requirements Computation Application. When a change in the end item density or maintenance factors occurs, a recomputation may be made by the Automated Requirements Computation

Application. If the recomputation results in a change to the retail or replenishment quantities previously submitted on an SSR transaction, a change SSR candidate will be generated and passed to the SSR Application. These change SSR candidates are processed the same as other SSR candidates with the exception that the LISSR transaction generated will contain a Type Change Code (TCC) of "C" if one or both quantities increased, or "D" if one or both quantities decreased. Other types of changes are generated on a manual basis.

The SSR change transactions generated on a manual basis or received from other activities are input into Phase II along with other input transactions already discussed. Validation is the same as for any other transaction except that the Type Change Code is checked during the duplicate checks and changes pass the validation while other transactions do not. During the file maintenance process, actions differ slightly. If the item is shown as complete on the SSR Suspense File only quantity deletions or item replacements are processed; other changes are rejected as fatal rejects. For items not shown as complete all types of changes are processed. Changes to quantities, either increases or decreases, are processed against the quantities in the SSR Suspense File. Replaced and superseding item changes are validated to ensure there is a superseding item change transaction submitted for each replaced item change transaction. Quantities are subtracted from the replaced item and the superseding item is processed as a new SSR transaction. Other changes simply update the transaction in error. If a deletion or replacement change transaction causes the quantities in the SSR Suspense File to go to zero, the transaction is purged from the SSR Suspense File immediately. SSR data is also purged from the Local TIR File at this point when these conditions occur.

CHAPTER III

NAVY

A. INTRODUCTION

The Uniform Inventory Control Point (UICP) System is a standard ADP system used at the Navy's two major Inventory Control Points (ICPs). These two Navy ICPs are the principal operating activities or SSR generators and processors in the Navy. The U.S. Navy Fleet Material Support Office (FMSO) is the central design activity responsible for the design, programming and maintenance of the UICP System. The ICPs also maintain a staff of ADP analysts and programmers to develop local applications. Some of these applications may interface with UICP applications.

The UICP applications interfacing with the SSR application include the Provisioning/SSR Interface Applications, the Wholesale Requirements Computation Application and the Provisioning Screening Application. The major SSR interfaces developed by the ICPs are in provisioning where three distinct automated subsystems have been designed and implemented by the ICPs.

B. SYSTEMS DESIGN PROCESS

The Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP) maintains operational and functional control over FMSO, SPCC and ASO. NAVSUP is responsible for supply support processing and has the management responsibility for the design and development of the automated systems to implement SSR requirements. A Systems Policy and Concepts (SPC) Document was developed by NAVSUP to set forth the general functional requirements for SSR processing and contains the basic purpose, scope, system definition, policy, description and implementation plan. The SPC was coordinated with the user activities prior to being forwarded to FMSO for development of a Systems Design Specification.

The organizational structure of FMSO is shown in Figure III-1. FMSO has a number of assigned missions, including automated data processing systems design, Navy retail inventory management, providing operations research analysis services, catalog data management and development and operation of the Navy Maintenance and Material Management System. There are three major automated data system responsibilities within its systems design mission, the UICP System, the Uniform Automated Data Processing System for Stock

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graph TD
    CO[Commanding Officer] --- EO[Executive Officer]
    CO --- EO
    CO --- RPT[RESOLICITATION PROJECT TEAM]
    RPT --- SE[STAFF ELEMENTS]
    RPT --- MD[MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT]
    RPT --- MSOD[Maintenance Support Office Department]
    RPT --- ESDD[ENVIRONMENT SYSTEMS DESIGN & PROCEDURES DIVISION]
    RPT --- ICPD[ICP SYSTEMS DESIGN & PROCEDURES DEPARTMENT]
    ICPD --- SPDD[STOCK POINT SYSTEMS DESIGN & PROCEDURES DEPARTMENT]
    ICPD --- FSD[FINANCIAL SYSTEMS DESIGN & PROCEDURES DEPARTMENT]
    ICPD --- ILSD[INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS SUPPORT DEPARTMENT]
    ICPD --- SPFD[STOCK POINT FINANCIAL DIVISION]
    SPDD --- EPD[ENVIRONMENT DIVISION]
    SPDD --- SPD[SHIPBOARD DIVISION]
    SPDD --- ICD[ICP DIVISION]
    SPDD --- SPD1[STOCK POINT SUPPLY DIVISION]
    SPD1 --- FCB[FILE CONTROL BRANCH]
    SPD1 --- IMB[INVENTORY MANAGEMENT BRANCH]
    SPD1 --- SAB[SUPPLY ACQUISITION BRANCH]
    SPD1 --- FSB[FLEET SUPPORT BRANCH]
    SPD1 --- RTB[REAL TIME BRANCH]
    SPD1 --- SPSB[SUPPLY PUBLICATIONS BRANCH]
  
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Points (UADPS-SP) and the Uniform Automated Data Processing System for Ships (UADPS-Afloat). This section will be concerned with the applications within the UICP System that are related to the processing of SSRs.

The design and development of the SSR application were assigned to the ICP Division of the ICP Systems Design and Procedures Department. This department has the responsibility of participating in the development, review and implementation of new or revised DoD programs affecting the supply system of the Navy. The department determines the feasibility and practicality of developing new or revising existing UICP Systems to accomplish ICP functions in support of DoD programs.

The organizational arrangement of the ICP Division and its relationship to the ICP Systems Design and Procedures Department is shown in Figure III-1. The development of the Systems Design Specification was done by the Supply Acquisition Branch. This branch is responsible for designing, developing and maintaining the supply acquisition portion of UICP. In addition to evaluating system performance and system failure, this branch aids users in the implementation and maintenance of the supply acquisition portion of UICP, and develops technical training manuals as well as training courses. The Systems Design Specification developed by this branch is reviewed by, and final approval comes from NAVSUP. Once approved it is forwarded to FMSO for system development.

This Systems Design Specification then becomes the basis for detailed system development, programming and testing by FMSO. This detail system development led to a two-phase SSR Application. Phase I handles automated processing of outgoing SSRs and was to be completed by 1 May 1978 to coincide with the implementation of the new IMM Manual. Phase II was to be completed and implemented at a later time to deal with incoming SSR transactions. This two-phased approach was a carry over from the old automated SSR application which was also developed with separate programs, files, etc., for outgoing and incoming SSR transactions. When the programming and testing are completed by FMSO, the programs and other detailed documentation are forwarded to each ICP for implementation. Each ICP must set up and test the new application to insure that it interfaces properly with other applications used by that ICP. When this testing is completed the application is installed by the ICP and becomes fully implemented at that time.

C. DOCUMENTATION

The functional requirements were produced by NAVSUP in the form of an SPC document. From the SPC, FMSO developed a System

Design Specification which is a detailed functional specification for the SSR application. Detailed computer systems specifications from which computer programmers work are developed from the System Design Specification. There are seven levels of detailed systems specifications called Data Processing Specifications (DPSs) and listed below.

1. DPS-1; Application/Operation Summary. This level includes a list of program numbers and names included in the application as well as a run chart showing the inputs, outputs, and files used for each program.

2. DPS-2; Program Specifications. These are detailed program specifications including a description of each input, output and file used in the program. Also included is a detailed program flowchart with narrative descriptions for each processing event. Validation criteria and processing codes assigned or used in the program may appear in this level of documentation.

3. DPS-3; EAM Input/Output Support Instructions. These instructions contain specific EAM or clerical requirements for preparation of inputs and processing of outputs.

4. DPS-4; Output Listing and Report Procedures. These procedures contain instructions for bursting, booking, binding and distributing listings and reports.

5. DPS-5; Satellite Computer Requirements. This documentation defines processing to be accomplished by peripheral/satellite computer systems to support the primary system for the application.

6. DPS-6; Program Documentation. This level of documentation includes narratives and flowcharts development by the computer programmer, source program listings and test data.

7. DPS-7; Operations Documentation. All necessary information to run a given program is included in this documentation.

In addition to this, a test plan is usually developed for testing of the application, and support procedures are written and published for use by the ICPs. A training package was not developed for the SSR application by FMSO; this became the responsibility of each implementing ICP. The organization, level of detail, and availability of published UICP documentation FMSO was generally good.

Documentation at the ICP level generally consists of detailed systems flowcharts, detailed program level requirements, program listings and operational requirements.

D. SYSTEMS OVERVIEW

The SSR system in the Navy was designed as a single application with a separate program stream for incoming SSRs and one for outgoing SSRs. The outgoing SSR portion of the application was designed to be compatible with two different Provisioning/SSR Interface Applications; one for SPCC and one for ASO. The Provisioning/SSR Interface Applications were designed to interface with two different provisioning applications unique to SPCC and one unique to ASO. The provisioning applications are designed, developed and maintained by the ICPs. The Provisioning/SSR Interfaces although designed for SPCC and ASO operations, are centrally maintained as UICP programs.

The three provisioning applications are: the SPCC Electronics Provisioning Subsystem; the SPCC Hull, Mechanical, Electrical, and Ordnance (HME&O) Provisioning Subsystem; and the ASO Provisioning Subsystem. These subsystems interface with other applications in generating SSR transactions. To show these subsystems and their related interfacing applications on a single Systems Overview Chart would result in an unwieldy and potentially confusing diagram. Therefore, each provisioning subsystem and its related applications is shown on a single chart with each chart being discussed from beginning to end before presenting the next chart. The automated systems at SPCC generate initial submission SSR transactions only. It is not known if the ASO automated system generates initial submissions only or both initial and change submissions. Before presenting the first Systems Overview Chart, an application used by management in monitoring the progress of provisioning processing through any of the provisioning systems is discussed.

1. UICP Provisioning Scheduling and Monitoring Application

This is a stand-alone application not shown on any Systems Overview Chart because it does not interface directly with the SSR process; however, it does have an impact on the timeliness of SSR generation. The purpose of this application is to provide an automated method of scheduling and monitoring provisioning projects from the issuing of contracts to the preparation of purchase/supply support documents and allows generation of management reports both on a cyclic and special request basis. Under this system the provisioning operation is divided into a series of major events (maximum of 13) performed by suborganizational elements within the ICP. The major events to be monitored and the scheduled completion times for these events are defined by each ICP, and up to 32 of these event/completion time combinations may be preprogrammed into the computer. Events and schedules may vary from project to project. When a provisioning

effort is started, one of these preprogrammed provisioning schedules may then be used or another set of events and completion times may be manually determined and entered into the computer for use as a provisioning schedule.

When a provisioning project is entered into the application, a series of update cards are automatically produced; one card for each major event in the provisioning schedule is output. The progress of the provisioning project is monitored through each major event using these update cards which are input to this application by each suborganizational element when a major event has been completed. Update cards may also be manually generated and input if the provisioning package is delayed to put the package in a hold status; the reason for the delay (e.g., inadequate technical data) is coded on the input card. Reports are produced by this application showing the number of items and events completed on time and those overdue by organizational element and Provisioning Document Control Number (PDCN). The reports are designed to show actions taken in each individual provisioning project during the reporting period or cycle and does not include a summary of event times for different provisioning projects. These reports are used to follow the progress of a provisioning project until the provisioning data is finalized and entered in major ICP files. This application does not provide further status or monitorship through the supply support process.

2. SPCC Automated Electronics System Overview. The automated provisioning subsystem and interfacing applications shown in Figure III-2 are used at SPCC in the provisioning of electronics components. The electronics provisioning subsystem is a local SPCC unique application designed, developed, and maintained by the SPCC. This subsystem interfaces with two standard UICP applications as shown in Figure III-2; these are the UICP Provisioning Screening Application and the UICP Wholesale Requirements Computation Application. The UICP Wholesale Requirements Computation Application then interfaces with the UICP SPCC Provisioning/SSR Interface Application which generates SSR transactions for processing in the UICP SSR Application. This subsystem and each of these applications are discussed on a general basis.

a. SPCC Electronics Provisioning Subsystem. The Electronics Provisioning Subsystem is used to accomplish provisioning processing from the initial receipt of provisioning documentation from the contractor through item screening, item selection (SM&R coding), item management coding, file establishment and maintenance, and initial requirements determination. Major inputs, files, processes and outputs are discussed below.

Figure III-2

(1) Inputs. Inputs to this subsystem include Provisioning Technical Data submitted by the contractor, error corrections and computation header transactions.

(a) Provisioning Technical Data. This provisioning data is contractor furnished in card or tape form.

(b) Error Corrections. Correction transactions for provisioning technical data found in error.

(c) Computation Header Transactions. These transactions provide data required by the provisioning subsystem to compute requirements.

(2) Files. Files accessed by this subsystem are the Weapons Systems File (WSF), Local TIR File, Program Support Interest (PSI) File, Technical Reference File (TRF), Cross Reference File (CRF), Master Allowance Parts List (MAPL) File, Validation Suspense File, and Supply Management Suspense (SMS) File.

(a) Weapons Systems File (WSF). This is a major UICP disk file which contains all items used in a specific weapon system. The file contains all items within each equipment/component within each system used by a specific end item or weapons system.

(b) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File. This UICP disk file is called the Master Data File in the Navy and contains detailed supply, technical and cost data on all items currently managed by the ICP. It also contains data on part numbered items to be managed by another ICP until an NSN is received for the item. These part numbered items are assigned an Activity Control Number (ACN) which is similar to an NSN. The file is sequenced on NIIN or ACN and each item consists of a fixed common data segment with a variable number of additional data segments.

(c) Program Support Interest (PSI) File. This UICP disk file contains the same type of data as the local TIR file and also has parallel organization. This file contains items with NSNs used by the Navy in one or more weapons systems that are managed by an activity other than SPCC.

(d) Technical Reference File (TRF). This UICP disk file is organized like the local TIR file, but contains nonstocked items under resident ICP cognizance not having an NSN. This file also contains historical data for items which the ICP has withdrawn interest or for items which have been superseded.

(e) Cross Reference File (CRF). This UICP disk file serves as an index for FSCM/Part Number Combinations to NIIN or ACN in the local TIR File, PSI File and TRF.

(f) Master Allowance Parts List (MAPL) File. This local SPCC magnetic tape file contains a top down breakdown of repair parts in electronics equipment.

(g) Validation Suspense File. This local SPCC magnetic tape file contains records in a provisioning package which have passed validation.

(h) Supply Management Suspense (SMS) File. This local SPCC magnetic tape file contains items awaiting screening results from DLSC.

(3) Processing

Transactions are processed through the SPCC Electronics Provisioning Subsystem on a provisioning package basis. This subsystem is executed on a twice weekly cycle in a batch oriented mode.

Provisioning technical data entered into this subsystem is first validated for format and content with errors listed for correction and valid transactions written to the Validation Suspense File. When all items in a provisioning package pass validation, the package is extracted from the validation suspense file for catalog data screening. Part number items are matched against the CRF to determine if NSNs already exist for these items within the UICP files resident at SPCC. The NSNs found on the CRF for part numbered items and the NSNs for the remainder of the items are then screened for catalog data against the UICP files resident at SPCC. Part numbers not found on the CRF and NSNs not residing on UICP files are passed to the UICP Provisioning Screening Application discussed below for screening against DLSC files. The provisioning package is lodged in the SMS file awaiting processing of DLSC screening replies. When local SPCC and DLSC screening results have been reviewed by functional personnel and IMC and FSC have been assigned for new items, the provisioning package is extracted from the SMS File and file maintenance transactions are created to load or update the WSF, local TIR, PSI, TRF and MAPL files.

After these files have been loaded/updated processing is suspended until the Computation Header Transactions are input. Input of these transactions initiates a file extract from the WSF, local TIR File and PSI File of provisioning data required to accomplish requirements determination processing and create SSRs. The electronics provisioning subsystem computes

the allowance quantities for all items in the provisioning package. This allowance quantity is used as the retail quantity in SSR transactions. This subsystem also computes wholesale quantities for SSR candidate items. This data is then output to the Computation Transaction File which is processed in the Wholesale Requirements Computation Application.

(4) Outputs. Outputs from this subsystem include DLSC screening requests, Computation Transactions, Validation Error List, and Functional Outputs as shown in Figure III-2.

(a) DLSC Screening Requests. These are input transactions to the Provisioning Screening Application.

(b) Computation Transactions. These are input transactions to the Wholesale Requirements Computation Application.

(c) Validation Error List. Provisioning technical data which does not pass initial validation is output on this list.

(d) Functional Outputs. There are several functional outputs in this subsystem which are reviewed and acted upon by functional personnel which are not listed separately here.

b. UICP Provisioning Screening Application. This UICP application provides the capability to screen NSNs and Reference Numbers against the DIDSTIR File at DLSC and against local ICP files.

(1) Inputs. Inputs to this application include screening request transactions and DLSC responses.

(a) Screening Requests. These are transactions requesting screening to be performed.

(b) DLSC Responses. These are responses to the screening requests sent to DLSC.

(2) Files. The seven files accessed by this application include the Local TIR File, PSI File, TRF, CRF, MOE Rule File, and Old NIIN Reference File.

(a) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File.

(b) Program Support Interest (PSI) File.

(c) Technical Reference File (TRF).

(d) Cross Reference File (CRF).

(e) Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule File. This is a UICP disk file containing valid MOE Rule data.

(f) Old NIIN Reference (ONR) File. This is a UICP cross-reference file which relates old NIINs to the new NIIN. The file resides on disk, is sequenced on old NIIN, and has fixed length records.

(g) DLSC Suspense File. This UICP magnetic tape file contains a record of all screening requests sent to DLSC for which a response has not been received. If a response is not received within seven days (14 days for requests sent via mail) a followup request is automatically generated. If a reply has still not been received 14 days after the followup request was sent, the transaction is purged from the Suspense File and written to an output tape which is printed for functional notification/action.

(3) Processing

This application validates input screening request transactions and formats them into DLSC screening transactions. DLSC screening transactions are written to the DLSC Suspense File when transmitted to DLSC for processing. They are purged from this file when a response is received from DLSC. Two types of response transactions are returned from DLSC; header response transactions and item response transactions.

When a DLSC screening transaction is found to be in error, a reject header response transaction and reject item response transaction are returned. These reject transactions are printed on the Reject List.

All other header response transactions are printed as Edited DLSC Data. Item response transactions fall into two categories; those not requiring further automated processing and those requiring further automated processing.

Item response transactions not requiring further automated processing are those indicating a no match condition or a match to a security classified item. Also the functional user may suppress further automated processing by placing an alphabetic character in the seventh position of the submitter control number. These item response transactions are printed as Edited DLSC Data.

The remaining item response transactions require further automated processing. When a DLSC response indicates a match to multiple NSNs, this application attempts to select a preferred NSN from those matched and a preferred MOE Rule for

the NSN selected. The preferred NSN is selected by prioritizing the standardization code for each NSN returned. The NSN with the highest priority standardization code is the preferred NSN. When a preferred NSN cannot be determined using the standardization code, MOE Rule data is extracted from the MOE Rule file and a prioritization by Level of Authority takes place. Again the NSN with the highest priority MOE Rule is selected as the preferred NSN. When multiple MOE Rules are returned from DLSC for a single NSN or if a preferred NSN was selected, a preferred MOE Rule is attempted to be selected. Each MOE Rule is prioritized by Level of Authority with the MOE Rule assigned the highest priority selected as the preferred MOE Rule. If two or more MOE Rules have equally high priority, the Navy MOE Rule is selected as the preferred MOE Rule; otherwise a preferred MOE Rule is not selected.

The preferred NSN identified through this procedure is then screened against the local ICP files shown on Figure III-2. When the DLSC response indicates a match to a single NSN, this NSN is also screened against local ICP files. If multiple NSNs were returned in a DLSC response and no preferred NSN could be determined, each NSN returned is screened against the local ICP files. For NSNs screened against local ICP files, both DLSC data and local file data (when there is a local file match) are printed as Edited DLSC Data for functional use in the provisioning process.

(4) Outputs. Outputs from this application include DLSC Screening Requests, DLSC Resubmittals, Reject List and Edited DLSC Data.

(a) DLSC Screening Requests. These are card or magnetic tape transactions to be forwarded to DLSC via mail or AUTODIN.

(b) DLSC Resubmittals. These are screening transactions resubmitted to DLSC because a response had not been received within 14 days to the previously submitted transactions.

(c) Reject List. This list contains transactions rejected by this application or rejected by DLSC.

(d) Edited DLSC Data. This list contains data returned from DLSC and the results of any local screening action as well as the preferred NSN and preferred MOE Rule from the automated decision making process when a decision was able to be reached.

c. UICP Wholesale Requirements Computation Application.
This UICP Application is shown on the Systems Overview Chart to point out that Provisioning packages pass through it. This application computes System Stock (Wholesale) Requirements for SPCC managed items only and is the basis for generation of purchase transactions and planned requirements transactions in the UICP SPCC Provisioning/SSR Interface Application.

d. UICP SPCC Provisioning/SSR Interface Application.
This UICP application was designed to provide an interface of the local SPCC provisioning subsystems, the UICP Wholesale Requirements Computation Application and the UICP SSR Application. This application splits out supported items to be managed by SPCC and automatically generates modified purchase transactions and planned requirements transactions for these items. SSR candidates are examined against SPCC established criteria in this application and are generated SSR transactions for candidates meeting these criteria. Items in the provisioning package determined to be nonsupport items are output on the ACN History File.

(1) Inputs. There are two inputs to this application. The first is the transaction file from the Wholesale Requirements Computation Application. The second is manually generated transactions to change or delete records from the Interface Suspense File.

(2) Files. Files accessed by this application include the Local TIR File, PSI File, ONR File and Interface Suspense File.

(a) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File.

(b) Program Support Interest (PSI) File.

(c) Old NIIN Reference (ONR) File.

(d) Interface Suspense File (ISF). This UICP magnetic tape file contains all records entered into this application from the Wholesale Requirements Computation Application. Records on this file may be changed or deleted, and normally remain on the file for one year before they are automatically purged.

(3) Processing

Processing in this application is on a provisioning package basis. This application is a batch processing operation normally executed four times a month. Initial inputs to the application are validated for correct and complete information and placed on the ISF after which a Provisioning Computation Review List is produced. This List is reviewed by functional personnel and is the basis for changes to or deletions

from the Interface Suspense File. In addition, error lists are prepared for functional review and correction resulting from invalid input data. Part of the validation process done by this application is checking the NSN or ACN against the local TIR File, PSI File, and ONR File to ensure it is still valid and current. When a provisioning package is found to be error free, it continues processing through this application.

Modified Purchase Transactions and Planned Requirements Transactions are created for SPCC managed items. Non-SPCC managed items are subjected to a series of tests to determine whether or not an SSR transaction will be created. The series of tests including the test criteria and positive and negative actions are shown in Figure III-3. Note that SSR transactions are not created only when both the retail and replenishment quantities are zero (test number 2) or when none of the other test criteria is met. When an SSR transaction is not generated for an item, the item retains its ACN and is output to the ACN History File.

All SSR transactions generated are written to the SSR transaction file for input to the UICP SSR Application.

A cataloging action list is produced for those items which require cataloging action by SPCC and a data change file is created to update the Local TIR, PSI, TRF, and MAPL Files.

(4) Outputs. Outputs from this application include the Provisioning Computation Review List, High Dollar Review List, Transaction Error List, Interface Suspense File List, Modified Purchase transactions, Planned Requirements transactions, ACN History File and SSR transactions file.

(a) Provisioning Computation Review List. This list contains items input in the current cycle which were found to be valid.

(b) High Dollar Review List. This is produced at the same time as the Provisioning Computation Review List for items that have an extended dollar value of \$25,000.00 or more.

(c) Transaction Error List. This list contains all input transactions failing validation.

(d) Interface Suspense File List. This is a printout of all provisioning packages currently located on the Interface Suspense File.

SPCC J-15 SSR GENERATION CRITERIA

Test No.	Criteria	Test Positive Action	Test Negative Action
1.	Item contains NSN	Generate SSR	Perform Next Test
2.	Retail and Replenishment Quantities Equal Zero	Do not Generate SSR	Perform Next Test
3.	Retail Quantity Equal to or Greater Than "1"	Generate SSR	Perform Next Test
4.	Replenishment Quantity Equal to or Greater Than "3"	Generate SSR	Perform Next Test
5.	Source Code Equals "PB"	Generate SSR	Perform Next Test
6.	Priority Weapon System Designator	Generate SSR	Do not Generate SSR

Source: SPCC Provisioning Interface Application/Operation J-15 Briefing of 11-13 April 1978 at FMSO, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Figure III-3

(e) Modified Purchase Transactions. These transactions are passed to another application to initiate purchase requests on items retained by the ICP for management.

(f) Planned Requirement Transactions. These are planned requirements of SPCC managed items and are fed to the planned requirements application to be lodged in SPCC files for support, budgeting, and funding considerations. As used in UICP, the term "Planned Requirement" identifies any known or anticipated, funded or unfunded project or program related requirement from either Navy or DoD customers which cannot be predicted within the UICP cyclic levels forecasting techniques. Within this broad definition, planned requirements range from the highest priority funded requirement of the approved force mobilization acquisition objective to unfunded anticipated future requirements which are included in the System Retention Limit to preclude disposal of available assets.

(g) Activity Control Number (ACN) History File. These are items without NSNs which did not qualify for stockage or SSR generation using SPCC criteria. These items eventually migrate to the TRF.

(h) SSR Transactions File. These are SSR transactions to be fed to the SSR application.

e. SSR Application

A general discussion of this application is given here to complete the system overview with a detailed discussion of this application given later. Although, the SPCC Electronics provisioning is being specifically addressed in this subsystem/ application stream, the discussion of the SSR Application which follows applies equally to SSR transactions generated by the SPCC HME&C provisioning and ASO provisioning systems discussed below.

Outgoing SSR processing performed by this application includes validation and file maintenance of SSR transactions, generation of internal and external followups, and file maintenance of advice and followup response transactions. Incoming SSR processing performed includes validation with automatic generation of reject advice transactions, support decision of "YE" (unconditional support accepted) for SSR transactions containing an NSN, file maintenance, generation of cataloging transactions, generation of planned requirements transactions, and generation of followup response transactions.

(1) Inputs. Inputs to this application include Program Data Record (PDR) Updates; Outgoing Provisioning SSR Transactions; and SSR Transactions, LIACs, and Local Inquiry Transactions.

(a) Program Data Record (PDR) Updates. These are transactions to update the PDR File which contains program data used in generating SSR Header Cards (PDSSRs).

(b) Outgoing Provisioning SSR Transactions. These are SSR transactions generated on an automated basis initiated by one of the Provisioning Subsystems.

(c) SSR Transactions, LIACs, and Local Inquiry Transactions. Included in this group are manually generated provisioning and nonprovisioning outgoing SSR transactions, incoming SSR transactions, outgoing advice transactions, incoming advice transactions, incoming followup transactions and local inquiries into the SICC SSR Status File.

(2) Files. There are six files accessed by this application. They are the PDR File, Suppliers Data File, SICC SSR Suspense File, WIMM SSR Suspense File, Local TIR File, and MOE Rule File.

(a) Program Data Record (PDR) File. This magnetic tape file contains provisioning program data some of which is used for SSR header cards and some of which is used for local processing only.

(b) Suppliers Data File. This magnetic tape file serves as a cross-reference of FSCM to contractor address.

(c) SICC SSR Suspense File. This magnetic tape file serves as an active, suspense and historical file for valid outgoing SSR transactions. Invalid SSR transactions are not posted to this file.

(d) WIMM SSR Suspense File. This magnetic tape file serves as an active, suspense and historical file for incoming SSR transactions. It contains both valid and invalid transactions.

(e) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File.

(f) Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule File.

(3) Processing

The initial processing action taken in outgoing SSR processing is an update of the PDR File. The SSR transactions generated on a manual or automated basis are input and sorted for validation. Outgoing SSR transactions which do not pass validation are not posted to the SICC SSR Suspense File, but are output for manual review. Transactions that pass validation are

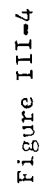
posted to the SICC SSR Suspense File and output for mailing to the IMM. File maintenance processing includes generation and output of internal and external followups when required actions are overdue. Advice is posted to the Suspense File and output to the functional area as a notification. Local Inquiry processing takes place last so the latest available information is made available to the requestor. The various reports, listings and cards produced during this processing are described in the detailed SSR application description.

Incoming SSR transactions are also sorted and validated with both valid and invalid SSR transactions being posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File. Invalid SSR transactions are listed and reject advice cards are automatically created for return to the submitter. Valid incoming SSRs with an NSN are matched to the local TIR file. When a match is found, the MOE Rule in the SSR transaction is compared to the MOE Rule File for validity and the MOE Rule in the local TIR file for generation of a DLSC update transaction (e.g., add user transaction). An accept advice transaction with ATC "YE" (unconditional support accepted) is generated for valid incoming SSR transactions that match the local TIR File and complete MOE Rule processing. Valid incoming SSR transactions with NSNs meeting specific ICP criteria and SSR transactions without NSNs are output for manual review. When an accept advice is generated for an SSR, appropriate Planned Requirements Transactions are created to allow forecasting of additional assets to meet SSR requirements by the item manager. A detailed description of outputs is given below.

(4) Outputs. Outputs are simply listed here with a detailed description given in the Detailed SSR Application Description below.

- (a) DLSC Updates
- (b) Planned Requirements Transactions
- (c) SSR Advice Followups
- (d) Error/Manual Review Cards
- (e) Functional Reports/Local Inquiry Results

3. SPCC Automated HME&O System Overview. The System Overview shown in Figure III-4 is used at SPCC for provisioning hull, mechanical, electrical and ordnance components. A comparison between this figure and Figure III-2 illustrates the similarity of processing interfaces between these systems. Both of the provisioning subsystems interface directly with the UICP Wholesale Requirements Computation Application and indirectly



with the UICP SPCC Provisioning/SSR Interface Application and the SSR Application. The SPCC HME&O Provisioning Subsystem does not have an automated interface with the UICP Provisioning Screening Application. Since all of the interfacing applications were discussed in the previous subsection, only the SPCC HME&O Provisioning Subsystem shown in Figure III-4 is discussed here. This subsystem is processed on a provisioning package basis and is executed on a weekly cycle in a batch processing mode.

a. Inputs. Inputs to this subsystem consist of provisioning data from the contractor or as determined by SPCC, local interrogations and error corrections.

(1) Provisioning Data. Card input containing basic provisioning item information.

(2) Local Interrogations. Card input to extract selected information from provisioning files.

(3) Error Corrections. Card input to correct validation errors encountered in the provisioning data.

b. Files. The seven files used by this subsystem are the WSF, Local TIR File, PSI File, TRF, ONR File, Validation Suspense File and Computation Suspense File.

(1) Weapons System File (WSF).

(2) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File.

(3) Program Support Interest (PSI) File.

(4) Technical Reference File (TRF).

(5) Old NIIN Reference (ONR) File.

(6) Validation Suspense File. Each support item entering into the provisioning subsystem consists of several cards of data. When an item has one or more cards with validation errors, the valid cards are written to the Validation Suspense File on magnetic tape to await correction of the invalid cards.

(7) Computation Suspense File. This magnetic tape file contains data for items that have passed validation and have been loaded to the major UICP files. They are awaiting completion of the remainder of the provisioning package so processing may continue.

c. Processing

Provisioning data input to this subsystem is first validated for format and content. Each item input consists of several cards. When all cards for an item are valid, they continue processing. When one or more cards are found to be invalid, the valid cards are put on the Validation Suspense File. Cards that are invalid are listed and skeleton cards are automatically punched with the error fields being left blank. During each processing cycle a list of the items clearing validation is produced as well as a listing of the Validation Suspense File.

When all cards for an item pass validation file maintenance transactions are produced to load/update the UICP files shown in Figure III-4. In addition, the quantities to be used as wholesale and retail requirements in SSR candidates are computed at this time. Item transactions are then written to the Computation Suspense File. Transactions remain on this file until all support items in a provisioning package reach this processing point. These transactions are then output to the Computation Transaction File for further processing. The computation transaction file is input to the UICP Wholesale Requirements Computation Application for computation of System Stock for SPCC managed items after which SSR transactions are generated for processing in the UICP SSR Application by the UICP SPCC Provisioning/SSR Interface Application as discussed above under Electronics Provisioning.

d. Outputs. Outputs from this application include the Validation Error List/Cards, Validation Suspense File List, Cleared Items List, File Update Transactions, and Computation Transactions.

(1) Validation Error List/Cards. This is a list of cards found to be invalid in this processing cycle and prepunched error correction cards.

(2) Validation Suspense File List. These are valid card image transactions awaiting additional input cards before further processing may take place.

(3) Cleared Items List. These are items passing from validation processing to computation processing.

(4) File Update Transactions. These are transactions to update major UICP files.

(5) Computation Transactions. These are transactions forwarded to the UICP Wholesale Requirements Computation Application.

4. ASO Provisioning System Overview. The overview of the automated provisioning system used at ASO is shown in Figure III-5. This figure shows that only the UICP SSR application is common to the automated systems used by SPCC and ASO. Since the UICP SSR application was discussed previously, it will not be addressed here.

a. ASO Provisioning Subsystem. The ASO Provisioning Subsystem is undergoing extensive revision and reprogramming, so current documentation/information on this subsystem is very limited. As a result, this subsystem is discussed only on a very general basis.

(1) Inputs. The only known inputs to this subsystem are provisioning data and error corrections. It is not known if this data is entered in card or magnetic tape form.

(2) Files. The major UICP files shown in Figure III-5 are used by this provisioning subsystem. It is unknown if any other files (suspense files, history files, etc.) are part of this subsystem.

(a) Weapons System File (WSF)

(b) Technical Reference File (TRF)

(c) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File

(d) Program Support Interest (PSI) File

(3) Processing. The primary function of this subsystem is to load major ICP files. Additionally, a manual determination is made in this subsystem whether requirements computations will be made manually or through the UICP ASO Provisioning/SSR Interface Application. If requirements are computed manually, SSR transactions are generated by this subsystem; if requirements are computed in the UICP ASO Provisioning/SSR Interface Application, the SSRs are generated in that application. The Systems Overview Chart (Figure III-5) reflects this processing flow.

(4) Outputs. SSR transactions and UICP file update transactions are the known outputs of this subsystem.

b. UICP ASO Provisioning/SSR Interface Application. This application, like the UICP SPCC Provisioning/SSR Interface Application, serves as a link between the ASO Provisioning Subsystem and the SSR Application. Processing is provisioning package oriented and is executed in a batch processing mode.

Figure III-5

(1) Inputs. Inputs to this application include the Provisioning Item Tape, Provisioning Program Data Transfers, and Provisioning Project Approvals/Data Corrections.

(a) Provisioning Item Tape. This magnetic tape contains item identifiers of items to be processed by the interface application.

(b) Provisioning Program Data Transfers. Program data to be used by the interface application is input on EAM cards.

(c) Provisioning Project Approval/Data Corrections. Project approvals and corrections are entered on EAM cards for input to this application.

(2) Files. Generally the major files listed are not updated by this application. Data is extracted from them for use by this application resulting in output of update transactions.

(a) Weapons System File (WSF).

(b) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File.

(c) Program Support Interest (PSI) File.

(d) Old NIIN Record (ONR) File.

(e) Cross Reference File (CRF).

(f) Provisioning Hold File. Provisioning Packages which require approval or correction before they may continue processing are held on this magnetic tape file.

(3) Processing. Processing in this interface application differs significantly from the one used by SPCC. This interface application accesses sophisticated computer models to compute initial outfitting and system stock quantities after necessary data has been extracted from the major ICP files and validated. These models are used to compute wholesale and retail SSR quantities when they are included in the provisioning package. After quantitative requirements are computed, output products are produced including SSR transactions. Before SSR transactions are generated, the SSR candidate items must meet certain criteria prescribed by ASO. First the item must be source coded in the "P" series. Then, if the item has an NSN assigned, ASO is not registered as a user, and computed quantities are greater than zero, an SSR is generated. If the item has no NSN assigned (part numbered item), and the retail or replenishment quantity is greater than zero, an SSR is also generated. The SSR transactions generated are processed in the SSR application discussed above.

(4) Outputs. The outputs generated by this application include Provisioning Monitoring transactions, File Maintenance transactions, Modified Purchase transactions, Planned Requirements transactions, SSR transactions and Functional Reports/Listings.

(a) Provisioning Monitoring Transactions. These are transactions to update project status in the Automated Provisioning Monitoring Application.

(b) File Maintenance Transactions. Transactions to update major ICP files.

(c) Modified Purchase Transactions.

(d) Planned Requirements Transactions.

(e) SSR Transactions. Transactions to be processed by the SSR Application.

(f) Functional Outputs. These are hard copy reports/listings used for functional processing.

E. DETAILED UICP SSR APPLICATION DESCRIPTION

During the design of this application, it was decided to split the application into two phases. Phase I would handle Outgoing SSR processing, while Phase II would handle Incoming SSR processing. The reason for dividing the application into two phases was the relatively high number of outgoing transactions processed compared to the relatively low number of incoming transactions processed. Primary emphasis from the using ICPs because of these relative volumes was on the outgoing processing portion. Also it was felt that while the total application could not be completed in time for concurrent implementation with the new IMM Manual (Appendix D, Reference 9), the outgoing SSR processing portion could be completed in time. As a result, the application was split into these two phases with each phase having separate inputs, outputs, files, processing criteria, and program streams. Each phase will be discussed and displayed separately as designed.

1. UICP SICC SSR Application (Phase I)

This phase handles all SICC SSR processing including validation, file maintenance of the SICC SSR Suspense File, generation of followup transactions, and generation of file update transactions. As illustrated in Figure III-6, Phase I consists of five program modules. These modules are the PDR update, SSR Validation, SSR File Maintenance, SSR Form Letter

Generator and SSR Inquiry/Report Generator. Two of these program modules (PDR Update and Form Letter Generator) are considered to be optional for implementation. These two modules have been implemented by ASO; however, the intention of SPCC was not to implement these program modules. Processing is done on an LISSR package basis and is done in a batched sequential mode. Phase I is recommended to be scheduled on a weekly basis and scheduling is done on a program module by program module basis rather than in a single job stream.

The procedures in the current IMM Manual call for a specific format for SSR transactions submitted for NSN items actively managed by an IMM. SSR transactions submitted for NSN items not actively managed by an IMM are essentially in the same format, but have additional data elements required. These include Source Code, Demilitarization Code, Procurement Method Code, Shelf Life Code, Production Leadtime and Unit Price for items submitted to a CIMM. When an SSR transaction for an NSN item is input to Phase I, the validation program module examines the transaction for these data elements. If the Source Code, Demilitarization Code, Procurement Method Code, Shelf Life Code and/or Production Leadtime are not present in the transaction, a default value will be entered into the transaction; however, if the Unit Price is absent, the transaction will be rejected.

a. PDR Update. This program module updates the PDR File with Program Data Header and PDR Supplementary Transactions. This program module is optional for implementation.

(1) Inputs. The only input to this program module is the PDR update transactions shown in Figure III-6. These transactions are manually generated and may add, change, or delete records on the PDR File.

(2) Files. The Program Data Record (PDR) File is the single file accessed by this program module. Changes to this magnetic tape file are made through the use of PDR update transactions only. The file consists of PDSSR transactions (less ACT and ACF) and PDR Supplementary Transactions in PCC and Card Number (cc 6) sequence. Only the PDR Supplementary Transactions contain a card number ("2") and only one is allowed for a matching PDSSR transaction. These PDR Supplementary Transactions contain data for local ICP use only and are not disseminated to other activities. The transactions added to the file are essentially a card image of the PDR update transactions input. Both PDSSR transactions for initial submission and PDSSR transactions for submission of changes to previously submitted

SSR transactions reside on the PDR File. The Activity Code To and Activity Code From are added when the PDSSR is extracted from the PDR file based on the codes in the LISSR transactions it is to accompany.

(3) Processing. Input transactions are first sorted to match the PDR file sequence and validated for format and content. Invalid transactions are written to the Invalid Update Transaction File which later is used to produce cards for manual correction and reentry to this program module. Valid records update the PDR File.

(4) Outputs. Invalid update transactions are output to tape which are later transferred into punched cards for manual correction.

b. SICC SSR Validation. This program module validates outgoing SSR transactions, LIACs and manually generated input transactions.

(1) Inputs. Inputs to this program module include SSR transactions generated on an automated basis and manually generated inputs.

(a) SSR transactions from the UICP/SPCC Provisioning/SSR Interface Application.

(b) SSR transactions from the UICP/ASO Provisioning/SSR Subsystem.

(c) SSR transactions from the UICP/ASO Provisioning/SSR Interface Application.

(d) Manual Input includes manually generated provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions, corrected SSR transactions previously rejected by this program module, advice transactions from IMMs, SICC SSR Suspense File maintenance transactions and change SSR transactions.

(2) Files. The Program Data Record (PDR) file is accessed by this program module.

(3) Processing. This is basically a validation program module. All inputs are first sorted together into PCC, ACT, ISN, DOR, DIC, and Card Number sequence. Then each transaction undergoes detail data element validation for format and content. Specific validation criteria is discussed in Volume III. Transactions found to be in error are appended with a Navy unique reject code before being output for manual correction. All data elements are validated with a reject code of "V" being

used for those transactions found with multiple errors. Data elements found in error are filled with blanks. Valid LISSR transactions are checked for an associated PDSSR transaction. If a PDSSR is not found, the PDR file is checked for a PDSSR transaction, and if one is found, it is extracted from this file. If no valid PDSSR transaction is present and one cannot be located on the PDR file, a dummy PDSSR transaction which must be completed manually before the SSR package is mailed to the IMM is created to accompany the LISSR transactions. All transactions entered into this process are output to the SICC SSR Transaction File.

(4) Output. The SICC SSR Transaction File is the only output from this program module. It contains all transactions input to the program module with the addition of PDSSR transactions generated or extracted from the PDR file.

c. SICC SSR File Maintenance. This program module establishes, updates and deletes records from the SICC SSR Suspense File. It also determines the need for generation of followup actions on existing records.

(1) Inputs. The only input to this program module is the SICC SSR Transaction File from the previous program module.

(2) Files

The SICC SSR Suspense File is the only file accessed by this program module. This magnetic tape file is an active, suspense and history file and is sequenced on PCC, ACT, ISN, DOR, Transaction Date, DIC, and Card Number. Transactions found to be invalid in the validation program module are not posted to this file. Valid SSR transactions are expanded from the standard 80 card column format to a 100 character record length before being entered in the SICC SSR Suspense File. The first 80 positions of the 100 character record is essentially a card image of the input transaction. The remaining 20 positions allow for entry of data for local ICP use. Positions 81 through 84 contain a transaction or process date which is the date the transaction entered the SICC SSR Suspense File. Data in positions 85 thru 100 is dependent on the type of transaction.

PDSSR transaction records contain a count of the Number of Open LISSR transactions (those not complete in the PCC package) in positions 85-88; the remainder of the record is blank. The PDR Supplementary Data transaction record is blank in positions 85-100. LISSR transaction records containing an NSN or PSCN contain a current status code (awaiting IMM action, awaiting internal ICP action, complete) in position 85 and the

completion date in positions 86-89; the remainder of this type record is blank. LISSR transaction records for part number items consist of two record combinations just as there are two transaction combinations for these LISSR transactions. The first record of the combination contains the current status code in position 85 and the completion date in positions 86-89 with the remainder of the record blank; positions 85-100 of the second record in the combination is blank. SICC SSR Suspense File Records for Item Name transactions, Additional Reference transactions, Additional User transactions, Offer Reply transactions, Followup transactions, Followup Response transactions, and Internal File Maintenance transactions contain blanks in positions 85-100. Advice transaction records may contain a report indicator in position 85 with positions 86-100 being blank. All records found to be valid by the SSR Validation program module are entered in the SICC SSR Suspense File and include:

- (a) PDSSR Transactions
- (b) Supplementary PDR Transactions
- (c) LISSR Transactions
- (d) Item Name Transactions
- (e) Additional Reference Transactions
- (f) Additional User Transactions
- (g) Advice Transactions
- (h) Offer Reply Transactions
- (i) Followup Transactions
- (j) Followup Response Transactions
- (k) Internal ICP File Maintenance Transactions

(3) Processing. There are five types of records input to this program module - valid outgoing SSR transactions, invalid outgoing SSR transactions, LIAC transactions, internal file maintenance transactions to act on the SICC SSR Suspense File, and internal file maintenance transactions to generate offer replies to an IMM. Each of these types will be discussed in turn.

(a) Valid Outgoing SSR Transactions. Each valid outgoing SSR transaction (initial submission or change submission) is assigned a DOR based on the processing date plus

14 days. These transactions are posted to the SICC SSR Suspense File and are output to the Report/Statistical Records and SSR card files. If the SSR transaction contains a part number, the Document Availability Code (DAC) is "5" (drawing exists, but not available); and the Technical Data Justification Code (TDJC) is "X" (justification enclosed separately); a Form Letter Record is also output.

(b) Invalid Outgoing SSR Transactions. Invalid SSR transactions are not posted to the SICC SSR Suspense File. These SSRs are output as invalid transactions with the data element in error set to blanks and with an internal Navy error code in card column 67.

(c) Line Item Advice Card (LIAC) Transactions from IMMs are processed based on the Action Taken Code (ATC) received which the Navy has grouped into four categories - Accept, Reject, Offer, and Other.

1 Accept Advice. When an Accept Advice is received, the transaction is posted to the SICC SSR Suspense File. When the LISSR transaction contained an NSN, the record is considered complete. When the LISSR transaction did not contain an NSN, but the LIAC transactions does contain an NSN; an NSN update transaction is generated and output as shown in Figure III-6. The SICC SSR Suspense File record is considered to be complete at this point. When the LISSR transaction did not contain an NSN and the LIAC transaction does not contain an NSN, the record is held open awaiting an additional LIAC transaction containing the required NSN. When the advice code is "YD" (support accepted-nonstocked item), a record will be generated for the AAC "J" Item Review List. This list contains items which will not be purchased by the IMM until a funded requisition is received. A sample format for this list is given in Figure III-7. When the advice code is "YX" (support accepted - new support date), a record is generated for the YX Item Review List. This list contains items for which the IMM cannot meet the Date Repair Parts Required submitted in the PDSSR transaction. An alternate support date is given in the LIAC transaction. The format for this list is shown in Figure III-8.

2 Reject Advice. When a reject advice is received, it is posted to the SICC SSR Suspense File. The reject LIAC transaction and all other transactions on the SICC SSR Suspense File which match on PCC, ACT, ISN, and DOR are output to the Report/Statistical Records file and are output as Manual Review Transactions.

AAC "J" ITEM ACTION LIST

Date XXXXX

The IMM replied to the following Supply Support Requests from this activity with Action Taken Code "YD." A funded document (MILSTRIP or MIPR) must be submitted to the IMM no later than 180 days prior to the date the item is required.

<u>NIIN/ACN</u>	<u>PCC</u>	Activity Code <u>To</u>	<u>ISN</u>	<u>Retail Quantity</u>	<u>Wholesale Quantity</u>	Date Repair Parts <u>Required</u>
XXXXXXXXXX	XXX	XX	XXXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXX

NOTE: Items will be omitted from this list when both quantity fields equal zero.

Figure III-7

ACTION TAKEN CODE "YX" LIST

The IMM replied to the following Supply Support Requests from this activity with Action Taken Code "YX" (procurement action initiated by IMM - Item will be supported by date indicated). If the new support date is not acceptable to meet initial critical requirements, this ICP may procure the quantity needed prior to the new support date.

<u>NIIN/ACN</u>	<u>PCC</u>	Activity Code <u>To</u>	<u>ISN</u>	<u>Retail Quantity</u>	<u>Wholesale Quantity</u>	New Support <u>Date</u>
XXXXXXXXXX	XXX	XX	XXXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXX

NOTE: Items will be omitted from this list when both quantity fields equal zero.

Figure III-8

3 Offer Advice. When an offer advice is received, the transaction is posted to the SICC SSR Suspense File. A transaction identical to the LIAC transaction except the DIC will be CXY, is output as a manual review transaction. SSR transactions matching this LIAC on PCC, ACT, ISN, and DOR will be output through the Report/Statistical Records File.

4 Other Advice. Three of the ATCs from the IMM Manual fall into this category (64, 66, 67). When an advice transaction containing ATC "64" (procurement delayed pending receipt of adequate technical data) is received, it is posted to the SICC SSR Suspense File and output along with original SSR data to the functional user for manual review. An advice transaction containing ATC "67" (advice pending) is simply posted to the SICC SSR Suspense File. An ATC of "66" (no record) is received only on followup response transactions and when received is posted to the SICC SSR Suspense File. In addition, new SSR transactions are automatically generated for mailing to the IMM when this ATC is received.

(d) Internal File Maintenance Transactions. Internal file maintenance transactions to act on the SICC SSR Suspense File are transactions to deal with SSRs which received reject advice from the IMM. This application allows for four basic actions to take care of rejected SSR transactions. First, an internal file maintenance transaction with DIC equal to CXX and containing the PCC, ACT, and ISN of the rejected SSR item may be input. This transaction in effect will cancel the SSR and complete the SICC SSR Suspense File Record. Second, an internal file maintenance transaction with DIC equal to CXX and containing the PCC, ACT, ISN, and DOR of the rejected SSR item and also containing an NSN may be input. This transaction will enter the NSN in the SSR, complete the SICC SSR Suspense File record and generate an NSN update transaction. Third, when changes are required to data elements other than the DIC, NSN/FSCM Part Number/PSCN, PCC, ACT, ISN or DOR, the change transactions may be input with a "C" in card column 67. This action results in a resubmittal of the SSR with a new DOR and an adjusted Date Repair Parts Required and End Item Delivery Code when required. These transactions are output the same as any other new SSR submitted for the first time; however, both the new SSR transactions and the previous SSR transactions reside on the SICC SSR Suspense File. Finally, when extensive changes are needed, a new SSR transaction must be manually generated and entered into the application. Placing an "R" in card column 67 of the new SSR transactions will allow previous transactions to remain on the SICC SSR Suspense File as an audit trail except for changes to ACT. This type of change requires a cancellation transaction to complete the SICC SSR Suspense File Record to be submitted concurrently with the new SSR transactions.

(e) Generation of File Maintenance Transactions.

The CXY transaction created as a result of an offer may be used to generate a reply to the offer. This is done by entering a code in card column 67 of the CXY transaction. When the code entered is "M" or "P," an offer reply transaction will be generated with an ATC to accept the offer and the SICC SSR Suspense File Record will be considered complete. When the code entered is "N" or "V," an Offer Reply Transaction will be generated with an ATC to reject the offer. In this case the SICC SSR Suspense File Record remains open pending receipt of a LIAC transaction containing the required NSN.

(f) File Surveillance. There are three external and internal processes accomplished by this program module. These are followup generation, and SICC SSR Suspense File purge procedures. These processes are done after all incoming transactions have been processed.

1 External Followups

Followups are generated on an external and internal basis. External followups are generated based on the following criteria:

a Initial advice has not been received from the IMM within 35 days from the DOR.

b Initial advice of action pending has not been followed with final advice within 25 days.

c An NSN has not been received for an SSR submitted with a Part Number/PSCN within 70 days from the DOR.

d An NSN has not been received within 70 days from the transmittal of an offer reply transaction rejecting an offer.

If a response is not received for a followup generated for any of the above criteria, another followup is generated 25 days after the first followup was created. All of these followup transactions are output as cards as reflected in Figure III-6.

2 Internal Followups

Internal followups are generated on the basis of the following criteria:

a A response to an offer from the IMM not being processed within 40 days after receipt of the offer.

b Action not being taken on a reject from the IMM within 45 days after receipt of the reject transaction.

c Correction to a dummy PDSSR transaction generated in the validation program module not made within 15 days of creation.

Internal followups take the form of file data for an item with a reason for followup message and are output to the reject/statistical record file for printing.

3 SICC SSR File Purge. There are several actions that complete LISSR transaction packages on the SICC SSR Suspense File which were discussed above. After completion, these packages remain on the SICC SSR Status File for 180 days. When this time has expired, the package is purged from the file. Note that purging is on a LISSR transaction package basis, not on a PCC package basis.

(4) Outputs

(a) Report/Statistical Records. These are records which are output concurrently with local inquiry outputs.

(b) NSN Update Transactions/List. These are update transactions forwarded to the file maintenance application which updates the local TIR, PSI and TRF files.

(c) YX Item Review List. This is a listing of those items accepted for support by the IMM, but the IMM cannot furnish support by the Date Repair Parts Required. An alternate support date is supplied in the LIAC transaction and shown on the list. See Figure III-7.

(d) AAC "J" Item Review List. This is a list of those items accepted for support by the IMM, but will not be purchased until receipt of a requisition. See Figure III-7.

(e) Form Letter Records. These are transactions used to produce form letters to suppliers in a program module discussed below.

(f) SSR Cards/Offer Reply Cards/Followup Transactions. These are punched cards output in ACT, PCC, ISN, DOR, DIC, and Card Number sequence for transmittal to one or more IMM's. SSR transactions are outgoing SSR transactions including initial submittals, resubmittals, or change submittals. Offer Reply transactions inform the IMM of acceptance or rejection or an offered item. These followup transactions are to be submitted to an IMM (external followups). Outgoing SSR transactions are

mailed to the IMM by the functional user. Offer reply and followup transactions may be either mailed or transmitted via AUTODIN to the IMM; the choice is left to the functional user.

(g) Manual Review Transactions. These are cards output for manual review in conjunction with lists from the Inquiry/Report Generator program module. They consist of outgoing SSR transactions rejected by the IMM and CXY transactions.

(h) Invalid Transactions. These are outgoing SSR transactions which were found to be in error by the Validation Program Module. The data element in error appears as blank on the card and the internal error code is in card column 67.

d. Form Letter Generator. This program module produces form letters requesting technical data from the manufacturer. This program module is optional for implementation.

(1) Input. Input to this program module are the form letter records produced by the SICC SSR file maintenance program module.

(2) Files. The Supplier's Data File is accessed by this program module to extract manufacturers names and addresses for the form letters. This is a sequential magnetic tape file with information extracted based on FSCM.

(3) Processing. Input records are first sorted into FSCM, ACT, PCC, and ISN sequence. They are then processed against the Supplier's Data file to pick up the manufacturer's address. An internal table is used to get the address of the Activity Code To. These addresses along with other input data are used to generate the form letters a sample of which is shown in Figure III-9. Note that the form letter requests that technical data be sent directly to the IMM.

(4) Output. Technical data omission letters.

e. Inquiry/Report Generator. This program module processes inquiry transactions, produces prints of SICC SSR Suspense File records, and produces statistical reports.

(1) Inputs

(a) SICC Inquiry Transactions. These transactions request an extract and print of records residing on the SICC SSR Suspense File for functional use.

Department of the Navy
Aviation Supply Office
700 Robbins Avenue

In reply refer to:
DAS3-A
October 05, 1976

To Lockheed-California Co. 36659
ATTN: MGR. D6412
Build 167 Plant A1
P.O. Box 551
Burbank, Cal. 91503

Gentlemen:

1. It is requested that documentation, drawings/catalog pages for the items listed below be annotated with the Applicable Provisioning Control Code (PCC) and Item Serial Number (ISN) and forwarded directly to the addressee shown in paragraph 3.

2. When the supporting technical data (complete description) are contained in a commercial catalog available to the general public, the originator may satisfy requirements for data by sending either a facsimile of the actual description or by a separate technical data sheet giving name and FSCM of the company publishing the catalog, catalog issue number or equipment name/type designator catalog date and catalog page numbers which include the description of the item.

3. Addressee

COMMANDER
Defense Construction Supply Ctr AX
ATTN: DCSC-SP2
Columbus, Ohio 43215

P=FSCM Primary Part Number S=FSCM Secondary Part Number

10929	20235A6-40W	PCC	ISN	END	ITEM	NSN	ACT	TO
		QA2	V116	S3A			AX	

Sincerely

Branch Head
Data Acquisition and Support

Figure III-9

(b) Report/Statistical Records. These are records generated by the File Maintenance Program Module.

(2) Files. The SICC SSR Suspense File is accessed by this program module.

(3) Processing. This program module allows for five different inquiry capabilities. An inquiry may request a match on PCC, ACT, and ISN. Another possibility is a match on PCC only or a request for open records only within PCC may be input. A fourth capability is a match on PCC and ACT and finally a request for open records only in a PCC and ACT may be input. In addition to inquiry results, SICC SSR Suspense File records to be printed as a result of an internal followup are output on the Individual SSR List. At ASO the Consolidated SSR List is a complete file printout of the SICC SSR Suspense File. At SPCC, this list consists of SSR transactions which were resubmitted to the IMM this cycle, reject or offer advice received from the IMM this cycle, were submitted to the IMM after initial rejection, or had an offer reply transaction submitted to the IMM this cycle. In addition various statistical reports are generated in the formats of which are shown in Figures III-10 through III-14.

(4) Outputs

(a) Consolidated SSR List. Printout of SICC SSR Suspense File records.

(b) Individual SSR List. Selective printout of SICC SSR Suspense File records.

(c) Statistical Reports

1 Number of Outgoing SSRs Produced (Figure III-10). This report shows the number of SSR transactions submitted by IMM (ACT-TO) in the processing cycle.

NUMBER OF OUTGOING SSRs PRODUCED

					Date XXXXX
ACT-To	Total SSRs Submitted	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3	Condition 3 DAC 5
XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Totals	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

Figure III-10

2 Number of Outgoing SSRs Produced by PCC
(Figure III-11). This report shows the number of SSR transactions submitted by IMM (ACT-T0) within PCC in the processing cycle.

NUMBER OF OUTGOING SSRs PRODUCED BY PCC

Date XXXXX

PCC	ACT- To	Total SSRs Submitted	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3	Condition 3 DAC 5
XXX	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXX	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXX	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXX	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXX	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Totals		XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

Figure III-11

3 Current Status Statistics by PCC for Outgoing SSRs (Figure III-12) This report shows by PCC the total items in the PCC package, the number of items complete, and the number of items incomplete by time category as of the processing cycle.

CURRENT STATUS STATISTICS BY PCC
FOR OUTGOING SSRs

Date XXXXX

PCC	Total Items	Items Complete	0-35 Days	Item Open 36-70 Days	71-120 Days	121 Days or more
XXX	XXXX	XXXX		XXX		
XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXX			
XXX	XXXX	XXXX			XXX	
XXX	XXXX	XXXX				
XXX	XXXX	XXXX				XXX
Totals	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

Figure III-12

4 Number of SSR Advice Cards Received
(Figure III-13). This report shows the number of advice cards received by managing activity within ATC in the processing cycle.

NUMBER SSR ADVICE CARDS RECEIVED

Date XXXXX

MANAGING ACTIVITIES

Action Taken Codes	AX	CX	DX	TX	AZ	KZ	75	WIMMs	Total
YA	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXXXX
YB	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXXXX
YC	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXXXX
YD	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXXXX
YE	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXXXX
Total	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

Figure III-13

5 Average Number of Days to Obtain NSN from IMM (Figure III-14). This report shows the average number of days taken by IMM to furnish the NSNs received in this processing cycle.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN NSN FROM IMM

Date XXXXX

<u>IMM</u>	<u>Number NSNs Received this Cycle</u>	<u>Average Number Days</u>
AX	XXX	XXX
CX	XXX	XXX
KX	XXX	XXX
TX	XXX	XXX
AZ	XXX	XXX
KZ	XXX	XXX
75	XXX	XXX
WIMMs	XXX	
Total	XXXX	

Figure III-14

2. WIMM SSR Application (Phase II). Phase II of the SSR application processes incoming SSR transactions sent to the Navy as the WIMM. Phase II is shown in Figure III-15 and is a batch sequential process recommended to be scheduled on a weekly basis. As with the outgoing phase discussed above, scheduling is done on a program rather than a job stream basis. Processing generally takes place on LISSR transaction packages rather than single transactions.

a. WIMM SSR Validation. This program module validates individual data elements and document combinations of input SSR transactions, LIAC transactions and Internal File Maintenance transactions and generates reject advice transactions for those found invalid.

(1) Inputs. Transactions may be input to this program module either directly as cards or a card to tape utility may be used to transfer the cards to a magnetic tape which is then used as input.

(2) Files. No files are accessed by this program module.

(3) Processing. All input transactions are first sorted into PCC, ACF, DOR, ISN, DIC, TCC and Card Number sequence. Then each transaction is validated for correct format and content with the exception of followup transactions which bypass all validations other than DIC. Locally generated (CXZ) transactions which update the WIMM SSR Suspense File and cause advice transaction generation are validated for proper entries. When validation errors are found in transactions received from a SICC, a reject advice transaction containing an ATC from the IMM Manual is automatically generated to notify the submitter of the error. When errors are found in locally generated transactions a Navy unique error code is placed in the transaction. After validation all input transactions plus those advice transactions generated by this program module are output to the WIMM SSR transaction file.

(4) Output. The single output from this program module is the WIMM SSR transaction file shown in Figure III-15.

b. WIMM SSR File Maintenance. This program module performs file maintenance on the WIMM SSR Suspense File, attempts to make advice decisions on valid SSRs transactions received, generates responses to followup transactions generated by the SICC, generates advice transactions for incoming SSR transactions on which manual advice decisions were made, and generates internal followups when required actions are overdue.

UICP WIMM SSR APPLICATION (PHASE II)
(INCOMING SSRs)

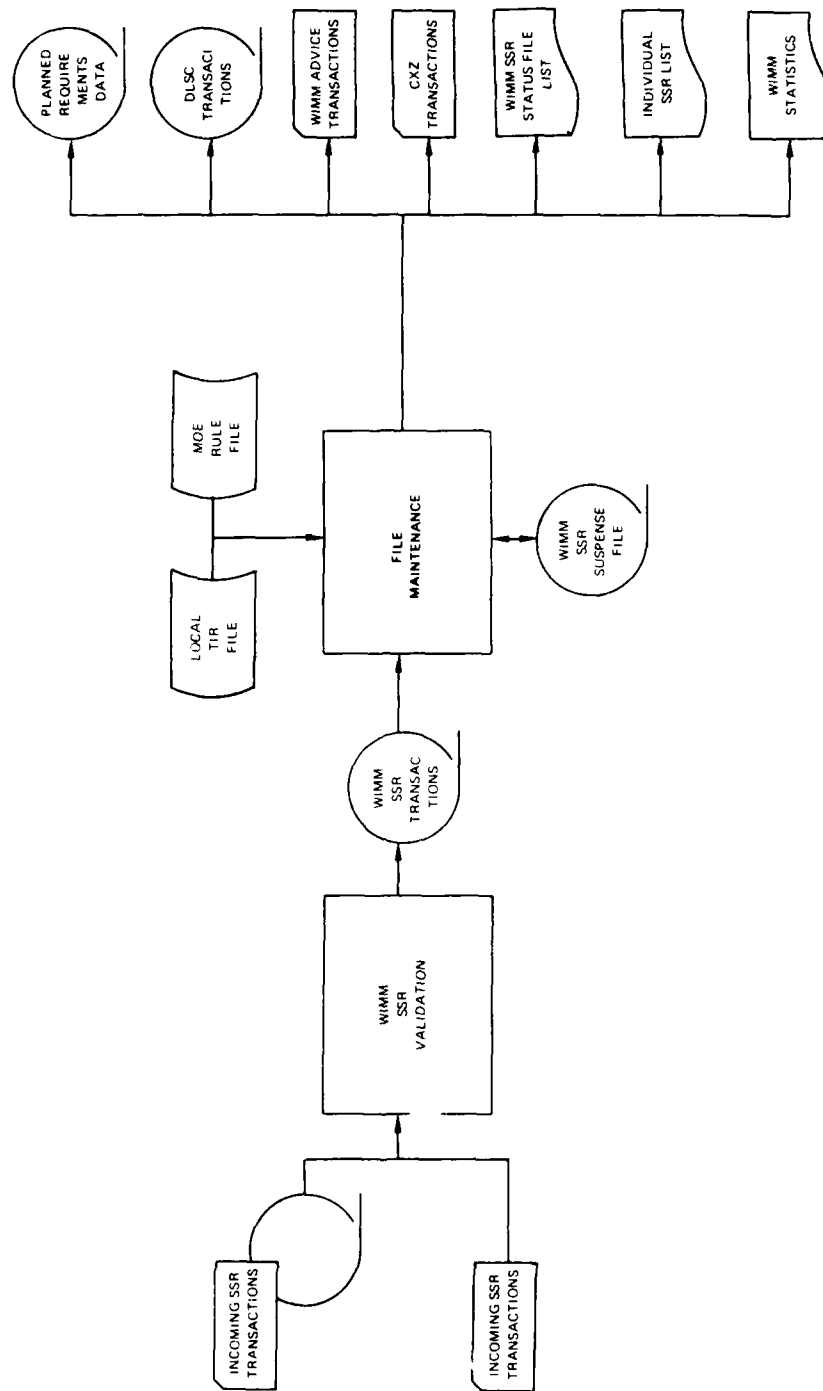


Figure III-15

(1) Input. Input to this program module consists of the WIMM SSR transaction file output from the previous program module.

(2) Files

(a) WIMM SSR Suspense File. This is a sequential magnetic tape file made up of valid and invalid incoming SSR transactions and valid internal transactions (DIC = CXZ). This file is sequenced on PCC, ACF, DOR, ISN, Transaction Date, DIC, and Card Number. This file is structured parallel to the SICC SSR Suspense File with 100 character records made up of 80-position card images followed by data for internal use. The WIMM SSR Suspense File records all contain a 5-position Julian process date in positions 81-85. All records except PDSSR records and the second card of a part number SSR combination contain an SSR Status Code in position 86 and a Julian completion date in positions 87-91. The remaining positions are blank. The PDSSR records contain blanks in positions 86-100 and the second card of a part number SSR combination contains an SSR Status Code in position 86 followed by blanks in positions 87-100. The WIMM SSR Suspense File contains the following types of transactions:

- 1 PDSSR Transactions
- 2 LISSR Transactions
- 3 Item Name Transactions
- 4 Additional Reference Transactions
- 5 Additional User Transactions
- 6 Advice Transactions
- 7 Offer Reply Transactions
- 8 Followup Transactions
- 9 Followup Response Transactions
- 10 Internal File Maintenance Transactions

(b) Local Total Item Record (TIR) File.

(c) Major Organizational Entity (MOE) File.

(3) Processing. Transactions from the WIMM SSR Transaction File are read and matched against the WIMM SSR Suspense File on PCC, ACF, and ISN to ensure proper placement in

the file for SSRs that are initial submissions, or as an additional validation (duplicate check) in the case of other transactions. Once this is done, the SSR transactions are checked to see if an invalid condition was found by the previous program module. Those that were found to be invalid are posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File along with the associated advice transaction. These advice transactions are output as WIMM advice transactions. These SSR transactions are then considered complete.

(a) Cataloging Transaction Generation. Valid initial submission LISSR transactions containing an NSN are checked against the local TIR file to determine if the request is for an item actively managed by the IMM. If it is not found on the local TIR File, it is output for manual review. If it is found on the local TIR File, the MOE Rule in the local TIR File is checked to see if the SICC Service is recorded. When the SICC Service is not recorded and the SSR transaction contains a valid MOE Rule based on a match to the MOE Rule File, an Add User transaction is generated and output to the DLSC Transaction File. When the SICC is another Navy activity and the SSR transaction contains a valid MOE Rule, an add data collaborator/receiver transaction is generated for each Item Identifier II Data Receiver and II Data Collaborator contained in the SSR transaction and is output to the DLSC Transactions File. When an invalid MOE Rule is encountered the SSR transaction is posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File and a reject advice transaction is generated, posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File and output as an advice transaction.

(b) Advice Determination

Those LISSR transactions which matched the local TIR File and contained a valid MOE Rule are checked against local ICP criteria to determine if they must be output for manual review. This local ICP criterion differs between ASO and SPCC, but contains such things as the item is not managed as a consumable, the AAC is "J" (centrally procured, nonstocked), and the date repair parts required is not 180 days greater than the date the item was established on the local TIR File. Transactions that meet any of the local ICP criteria are output for manual review and posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File. Transactions not meeting any of the criteria are posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File and accept advice transactions are generated with ATC "YE" (unconditional support accepted). The advice transaction is posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File and output as a WIMM advice transaction. When an accept advice is being returned to a SICC, the retail and replenishment quantities in the SSR transaction are examined for a nonzero condition. When either or both quantities are nonzero, planned requirements transactions are output.

AD-A098 006

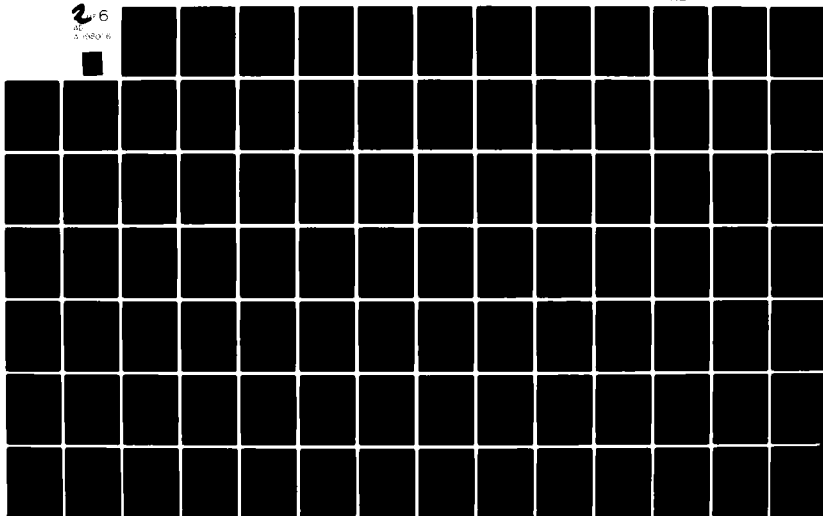
DEFENSE LOGISTICS ANALYSIS OFFICE FALLS CHURCH VA
DOD SUPPLY SUPPORT REQUEST STUDY (DODSSR), VOLUME II. SYSTEMS D--ETC(U)
DEC 80

F/S 15/5

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

26
AL
A-098 006



All valid LISSR transactions without an NSN and 15 LISSR change transactions are automatically output for manual review and posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File. Transactions output for manual review are listed on the Individual SSR List and a skeleton CXZ transaction is generated for each. The manual review determines the advice to be returned to the SICC. This advice, in addition to advice related data such as an alternate support date, are entered in the CXZ transaction. The CXZ transaction is then input to the next processing cycle of Phase II and is validated in the WIMM SSR Validation Program Module. When this program module identifies a CXZ transaction, it is checked to determine if it passed validation, and if not, it is simply output as is for correction and reinput. If valid, an advice transaction is generated, posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File and output as a WIMM advice transaction. This advice transaction may contain accept, offer, reject or other advice. If the advice is accept, planned requirements data may be generated as discussed above.

(c) Offer Reply Processing. Offer Reply Transactions, when identified by this program module, are matched against the WIMM SSR Suspense File. If a no match condition occurs; the transaction receives an internal error code overlayed in the ATC field and is output for manual review. These transactions are not posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File. When a match for the transaction is found and the Offer Reply Transaction is accompanied by an advice transaction (meaning that an invalid condition was found in the validation program module) the only action taken on the offer reply transaction is posting to the WIMM SSR Suspense File. The advice transaction is output and is also posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File. Other Offer Reply Transactions are posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File and are output along with their matching records on the Individual SSR List for manual review.

(d) Incoming Followup Processing. When follow-up transactions are received, they are matched to the WIMM SSR Suspense File on PCC, ACT and ISN. If a No Match condition occurs, a Followup Response Transaction is generated with an ATC of "66" (no record) and is output as an advice transaction. When a match is found and one or more advice transactions are present, a Followup Response Transaction will be generated containing the same ATC as the latest advice transaction on the file. If that advice transaction was created earlier in this processing cycle, it is treated as an exception and no Followup Response will be generated. When a match condition occurs and no advice transactions are present on the file, the current date is checked against the date the initial submittal was introduced to the file. If less than 25 days have passed, no action is taken on the followup transaction. When more than 25 days have passed, the matching records are output on the Individual SSR List for manual review. In all cases, the followup transaction and the subsequent followup response transaction (when generated) are posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File.

(e) File Purge. This program module performs three actions which are not based on an input transaction. When a group of SSR transactions coded as complete is encountered during the processing cycle, the completion date is compared to the current date. When the difference between these dates is at least 180 days the record group is purged from the file. SSR transactions are considered complete when reject advice is sent to the SICC, accept advice with an NSN is sent to the SICC, or reply to an offer indicates acceptance of the offered NSN item.

(f) External Followups. When a group of SSR transactions is encountered in which the latest advice indicates an offer was sent to the SICC, the current date is compared to the date the offer transaction was generated. An advice transaction containing ATC "08" (no response to offer) will be generated, posted to the WIMM SSR Suspense File and output as an advice transaction when the difference between these dates is over 60 days.

(g) Internal Followups. Internal ICP followups will be output on the Individual SSR List when an initial advice transaction has not been reinput for processing within 15 days of the receipt of the LISSR transaction. These followups will also be output when an accept advice transaction for a LISSR transaction containing a Part Number or PSCN has not been followed by another advice transaction containing the required NSN within 60 days of receipt of the LISSR transaction.

(h) Report Generation. Final actions taken during each cycle by this program module are to produce the WIMM SSR Suspense File List which is a printout of the current WIMM SSR Suspense File in total, and to produce two statistical reports. The formats of these reports are shown in Figures III-16 and III-17.

NUMBER OF INCOMING SSRs RECEIVED

Date XXXXX

Activity From	PCC	Number Line Items
AZ	XXX	XXXX
BD	XXX	XXXX
BW	XXX	XXXX
SW	XXX	XXXX
SU	XXX	XXXX
etc.		
Total		XXXX

Figure III-16

NUMBER OF ADVICE TRANSACTIONS PRODUCED
FOR INCOMING SSRs

Date XXXXX

SERVICE ITEM CONTROL CENTERS

Action Taken Codes	AZ	BD	BW	SC	SU	ETC	ETC	Total
YA	XXX			XXX		XXX	XXX	XXXXX
YB					XXX			XXXXX
YC								
YD		XXX		XXX				XXXXX
YE	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXXXX
etc.								
etc.								
Total	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

Figure III-17

(1) Change Processing. All changes allowed by the IMM Manual may be input to Phase II. Processing of all changes except superseding items consists simply of validation, entry to the WIMM SSR Suspense File, and output for manual review. Superseding item changes are processed as if they are initial submittals.

(4) Outputs

(a) Planned Requirements Data. This data is input to another application which uses this information in requirements forecasting and requirements determination actions to meet SSR requirements.

(b) DLSC transactions. These are transactions to update the MOE Rule, registered user, or Item Identification data receiver/collaborator information on the DIDSTIR File.

(c) WIMM Advice Transactions. Advice and Followup Response Transactions to be sent to the SICC. These transactions are sorted into ACT, PCC, ISN, DOR, DIC, and Card Number sequence before they are output as cards.

(d) CXZ Transactions. These internal transactions are completed by the ICP and are used when an advice decision cannot be made automatically.

(e) WIMM SSR Suspense File List. This is a complete printout of the current WIMM SSR Suspense File and is produced as the final processing action each cycle.

(f) Individual SSR List. This list contains SSR transactions on which some manual action is required as determined during the processing cycle - initial submission SSR requires advice, change submission requires action, internal followups, etc.

(g) WIMM Statistics. Two reports are produced.

1 Number of Incoming SSRs Received. The format for this report is shown in Figure III-16. A count is given of the number of line items received by PCC and SICC as well as a total count of items received in the processing cycle.

2 Number of Advice Transactions Produced for Incoming SSRs. The format for this report is shown in Figure III-17. Counts are produced of the number of advice transactions generated by ATC for each SICC. A total for each SICC and each ATC for the processing cycle is also shown.

CHAPTER IV

AIR FORCE

A. INTRODUCTION

The Air Force develops its standard automated systems under an Automated Data System (ADS) Manager concept as opposed to the SDA concept used by the other Services. Under this concept, a single project manager is assigned to oversee the design, development, and implementation of a single Computer Program Configuration Item (CPCI). A CPCI may include a total ADS or a portion thereof; for example, an ADS may consist of several applications tied together by a single data base, and a CPCI may be designated for each application. Each CPCI may be designed and developed by a project manager at Headquarters Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) or a project manager may be assigned and the CPCI designed and developed at a Headquarters AFLC subordinate activity. The Supply Support Request (SSR) Subsystem in the Air Force was designed and developed as a stand-alone ADS under a single CPCI for implementation at all Air Logistics Centers (ALCs).

B. SYSTEMS DESIGN PROCESS

The Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for SSR processing within the Air Force is the Interservice and Interagency Support Office under the Deputy Chief of Staff/Logistics within Headquarters, Air Force Logistics Command. This Office has responsibility for the implementation of the IMM Manual and establishes policy and procedures relating to the automated or manual generation and processing of SSRs. Since an automated SSR subsystem existed in the Air Force prior to development of the IMM Manual, it required modification to conform with policy, procedures and formats in the IMM Manual dated May 1978. The Interservice and Interagency Support Office is responsible for identifying the modification requirements and initiating action to complete required modifications by the required implementation date. To fulfill this responsibility a Data Automation Requirement (DAR) was developed to document the modifications needed.

The organizational structure within AFLC involved with automated SSR generation and processing and related functional areas is shown in Figure IV-1. As this figure illustrates, the functional office of primary responsibility lies within the Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS)/Logistics Operations; ADS development and operations responsibility lies within the DCS/Comptroller, and operational processing is the responsibility of the individual

AFLC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

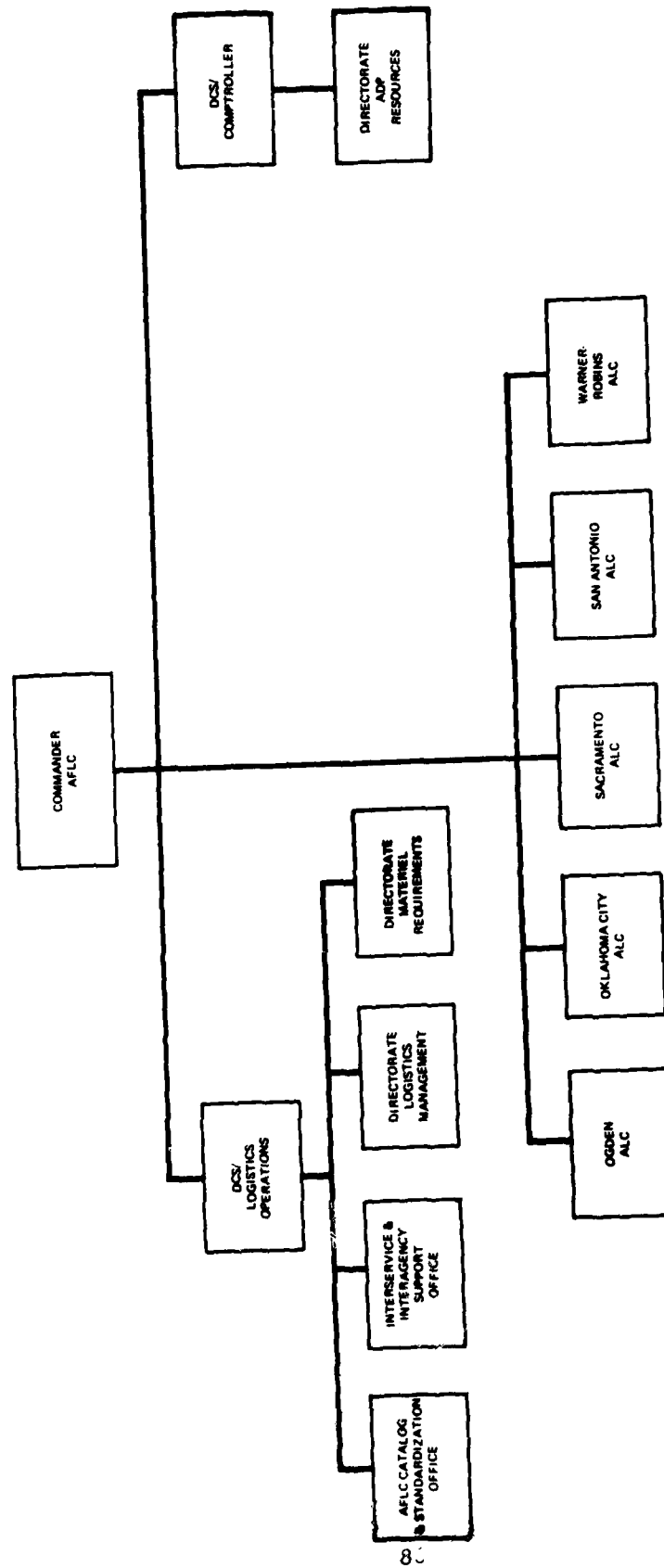


Figure IV-1

ALCs. The AFLC Cataloging and Standardization Office is responsible for cataloging and standardization interfaces. The Directorate of Logistics Management is functionally responsible for provisioning interfaces and the Directorate of Materiel Requirements is functionally responsible for the requirements determination interfaces. The DCS/Comptroller is responsible for the design, development and implementation of automated systems to support the SSR and related functions. The Data Automation Requirement developed by the Interservice and Interagency Support Office is analyzed in the Directorate ADP Resources. This directorate may determine that the requirement be designed, developed and implemented by Headquarters AFLC personnel or the requirement may be forwarded to the Comptroller of an Air Force Base (AFB) colocated with one of the ALCs for design, development and implementation. The ALCs do not maintain an ADP staff themselves, but rely on the ADP staff of the AFB with which they are colocated for programming and operational support.

The SSR Subsystem in existence prior to the development of the new IMM Manual had been designed, developed and implemented by the ADP staff at the AFB colocated with Sacramento ALC (SMALC) and the new requirement was also forwarded to this ADP staff. The organizational alignment of this ADP staff is shown in Figure IV-2. As shown in the figure, the SSR Subsystem was assigned to the Weapon System Support Unit for design and development.

In the Air Force, CPCIs are designed, developed and implemented in a five-step process. The first step is termed "conceptual" and includes the development of a Data Automation Requirement and a Functional Description. For the SSR Subsystem, the data automation requirement was developed by the Interservice and Interagency Support Office. The Functional Description was developed as a combined effort by the Interservice and Interagency Support Office, the Weapon System Support Unit and SMALC functional personnel.

The definition step (Step 2) follows the conceptual step and consists of development of a subsystem specification. This subsystem specification may be a functionally oriented or ADP oriented document. For the SSR Subsystem it is an ADP oriented document developed by the Weapon System Support Unit.

The development step (Step 3) follows the definition step. This step includes the design, programming, and testing of each program module. This step was performed by the Weapon System Support Unit for the SSR Subsystem.

The fourth step is a separate test step following development to insure proper interfacing between program modules. Implementation documentation is also initiated at this point.

HQ 2852d AIR BASE GROUP ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

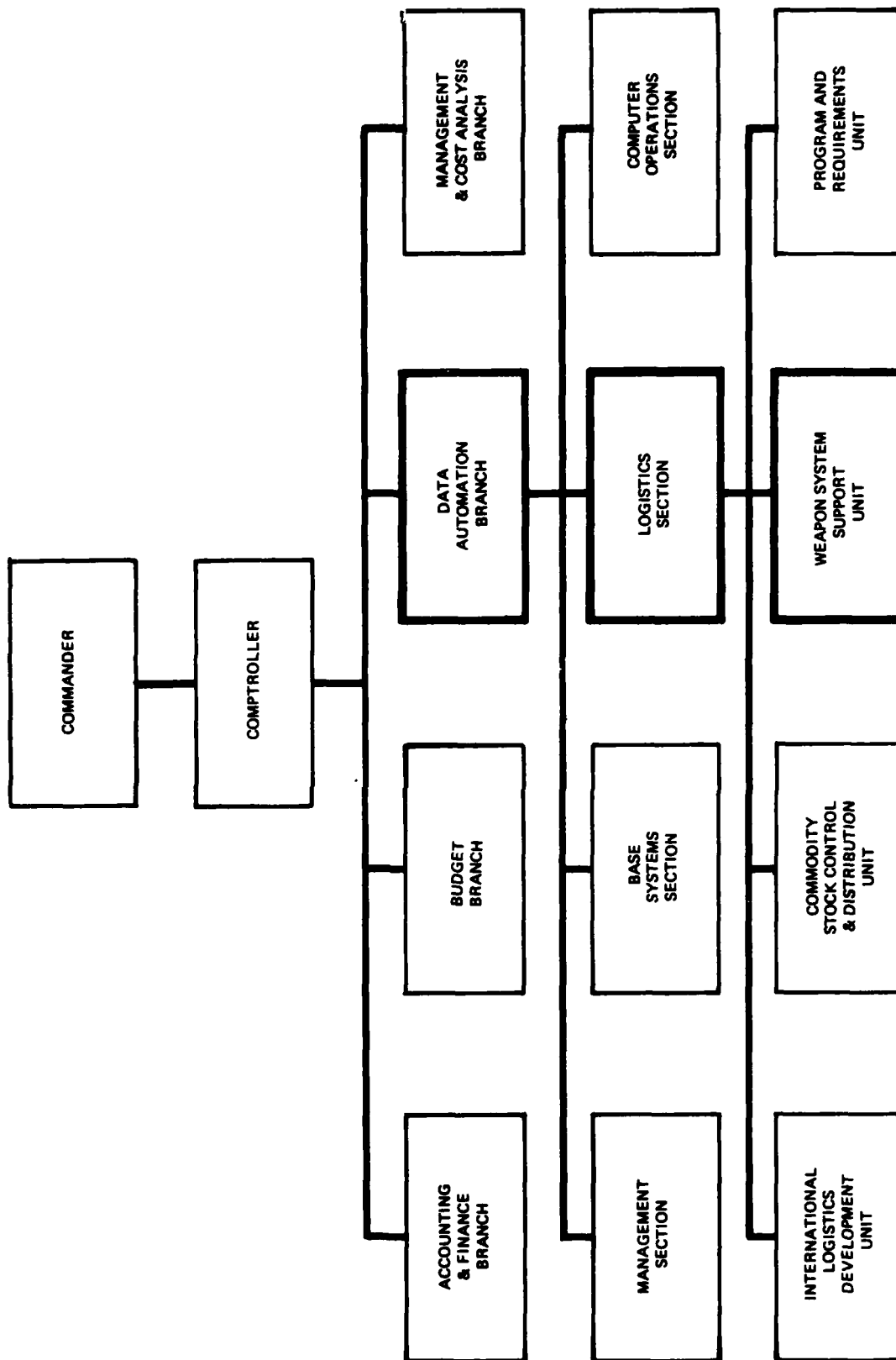


Figure IV-2

An operational test step (Step 5) at a prototype activity is performed last to insure proper operation with interfacing applications and to prepare final implementing documentation. The prototype activity for the SSR Subsystem was SMALC.

One or more review processes may occur in or between steps and a final operational review is performed subsequent to the operational test leading to implementation by all ALCs. The SSR Subsystem was designed, developed and implemented in two applications. The Daily SSR Application includes processing on a daily basis and was completed and implemented concurrently with the IMM Manual. The Monthly SSR Application handles monthly processing and was scheduled for implementation by 30 June 1978.

The automated implementation package sent to the ALCs generally includes a program maintenance manual, a computer operations manual and a duplicate of the programs included in the subsystem/application.

C. SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION

The initiating document is generally a Data Automation Requirement developed by the functional office of primary responsibility at Headquarters AFLC. This is followed by development of a Functional Description which sets forth the functional requirements to be performed by the ADS and is generally developed by functional and ADP personnel. This is followed by development of a subsystem specification by ADP personnel which documents functional requirements in an ADP oriented format. Below this level Program Specifications and Implementation Documents exist.

Program specifications are not generally published or distributed and consist of programmer specifications and notes, program listings, test data and results. The detailed program criteria is usually located only at this level; e.g., validation criteria, suspenses, etc.

The implementation documentation in the ADP area is developed by ADP personnel and consists of a Program Maintenance Manual and an Operations Manual. The Program Maintenance Manual allows each implementing activity the capability of maintaining each program with the subsystem/application. The operations manual provides instructions to computer operations personnel to allow them to execute programs within the application in proper sequence with the proper inputs, outputs and files.

Documentation for functional users and training is the responsibility of the functional office of primary responsibility at Headquarters AFLC. A Functional Users Manual was developed

for the SSR Subsystem at Headquarters AFLC. Additional user documentation may be developed in the appropriate functional area at each ALC.

D. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The SSR Subsystem in the Air Force was designed and implemented as a stand-alone application. An overview of this subsystem and the interfacing Provisioning Subsystem is shown in Figure IV-3. As shown in this figure, outgoing provisioning SSR candidates and advice transactions may enter the subsystem mechanically. Outgoing provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions, incoming SSR transactions, advice transactions, and local functional inquiries are also input to the SSR subsystem on a manual basis. Both of these processing blocks will be discussed on a general basis.

1. Provisioning Subsystem. The Provisioning Subsystem, like the SSR Subsystem, was designed and developed by the comptroller element at the base level. The subsystem was designed and developed by a data processing organization colocated with Ogden ALC (OOALC). This subsystem was assigned to that activity to be completed for implementation in time for use in provisioning the F-16 A/B Weapon System. Prior to the development of this subsystem, provisioning was done on a manual basis.

a. Inputs. Input to the provisioning subsystem includes provisioning data in MIL-STD-1552 format (Appendix D, Reference 22), local functional interrogations, Technical Review Update Transactions, Provisioning Update Transactions and Item Manager (IM) Review Update Transactions.

(1) Provisioning Data. This data is submitted by the contractor in mechanized formats.

(2) Local Functional Interrogations. These are interrogations into the PCCN Master File or the PLISN Master File.

(3) Technical Review Update Transactions. These are transactions to update the PLISN Master File with technical data, e.g., SM&R codes.

(4) IM Review Update Transactions. These are transactions to update the PLISN Master File with IM data; e.g., failure factors.

(5) Provisioning Update Transactions. These are transactions from the SSR Subsystem to return advice to the provisioning subsystem and clear the suspense on the SSR Candidate Suspense File.

AIR FORCE'S NEW AUTOMATED SYSTEM OVERVIEW

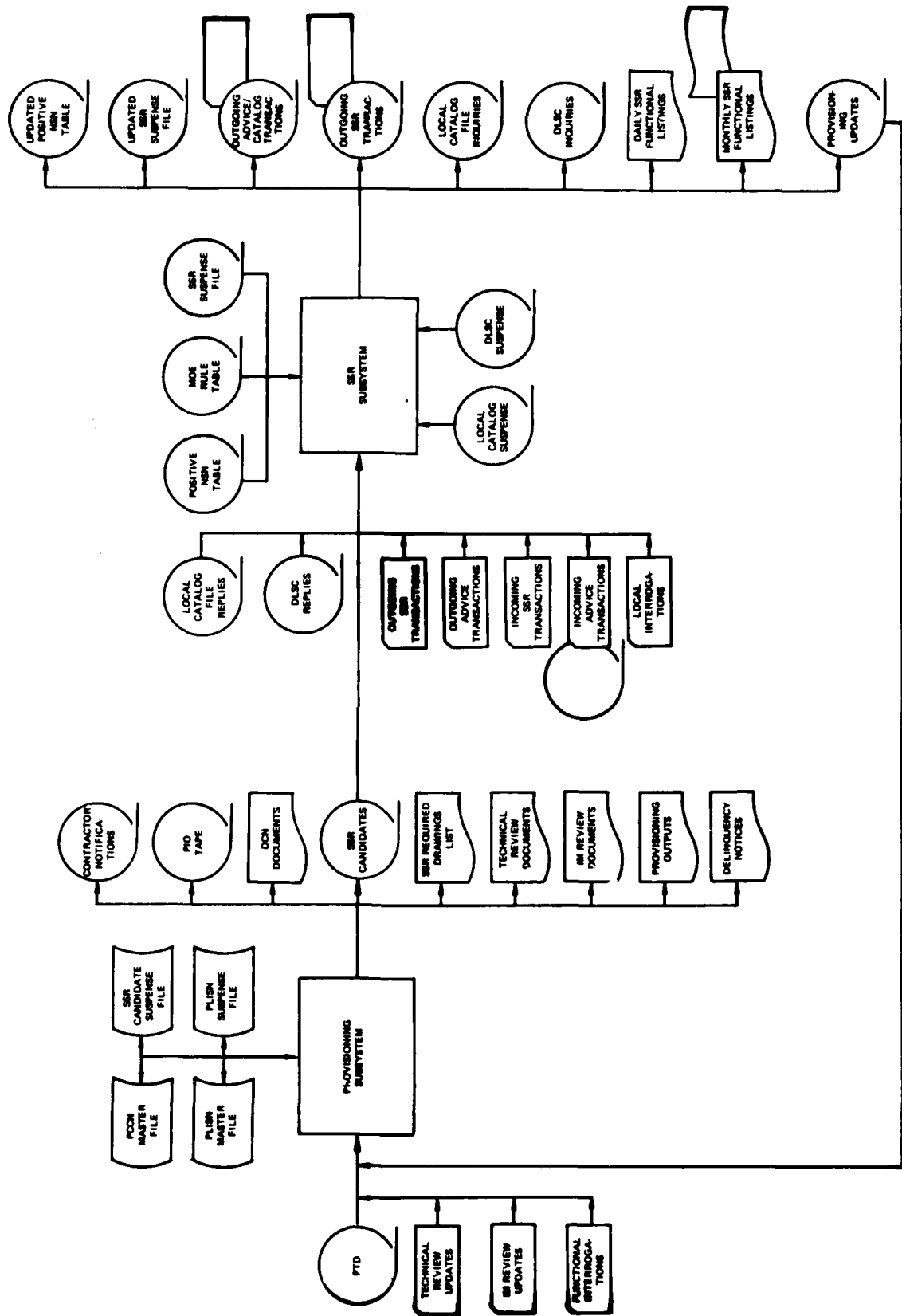


Figure IV-3

b. Files. There are four major files used by the provisioning subsystem as shown in Figure IV-3. These files are the PCCN Master File, the PLISN Master File, the PLISN Suspense File and the SSR Candidate Suspense File.

(1) Provisioning Contract Control Number (PCCN) Master File. This is a sequential disk file with fixed length records and contains program data as well as data to control the automated provisioning process as a whole.

(2) Provisioning Line Item Serial Number (PLISN) Master File. This sequential disk file contains provisioning data on an item by item basis. It acts as an active and a history file. There is no specific retention for records on this file and purge of items from the file must be manually initiated.

(3) Provisioning Line Item Serial Number (PLISN) Suspense File. This file contains a record of items undergoing active provisioning processing until complete or until an SSR candidate is generated.

(4) SSR Candidate Suspense File. This file contains items for which SSR candidate transactions were generated for processing by the SSR Subsystem. Items remain on this file until proper provisioning update data is received from the SSR Subsystem to complete this item and clear the suspense.

c. Processing

Initial processing in the Provisioning Subsystem consists of loading appropriate data to the PCCN Master File. This includes program data and a schedule of provisioning actions required. This schedule is used by the provisioning subsystem to push each item through the provisioning process once it is loaded to the PLISN Master File.

When the provisioning data is received from the contractor, it is validated for format and content, and is used to load the PLISN Master File. When this is completed, the schedule on the PCCN Master File is checked to determine if technical review is required. If so, the provisioning subsystem will automatically assign some provisioning data when it is not present in the PLISN Master File (SM&R codes (for FSCs 5300 and 5900), IMC, and Demilitarization Codes). Each item is output on a Technical Review Document and is reviewed by a provisioning technician who assigns additional technical data required, and may alter the computer assigned data. When the Technical Review Document is produced, a record is placed on the PLISN Suspense File that the item was output for technical review. When a technical review update transaction is not received in ten days,

a delinquency notice is output by the provisioning subsystem to the provisioning technician. A technical review update transaction must be input for each item output for technical review regardless of whether the review resulted in additions or changes to data.

Input of technical review update transactions to the provisioning subsystem updates the PLISN Master File and clears the suspense from the PLISN Suspense File. At this point items not source coded in the 'P' series become inactive. Items that are source coded in the 'P-' series are automatically divided into two groups: items currently managed by another Service, DLA or GSA; and new items with IMC equal to Z are output as SSR candidates. Part Number SSR candidates are also printed on the SSR Required Drawings List. Items for which SSR Candidates are generated are placed on the SSR Candidate Suspense File. The second group of items are output on IM Review Documents and consist of items already managed by the Air Force, new items to be managed by the Air Force or nonconsumable items requiring NIMSR preparation and submittal. Items output on IM Review Documents are placed on the PLISN Suspense File under a ten-day suspense. The item manager must input an IM Review Update Transaction for each item output on an IM Review Document.

IM Review Update Transactions input to the provisioning subsystem automatically update the PLISN Master File and clear the suspense from the PLISN Suspense File. A Provisioning Items Order (PIO) tape is produced for those items to be initially procured on the end item contract and a Contractor Notification Tape is produced for items that reached final status during the processing cycle.

Processing in this subsystem is sequential and on an item basis. This subsystem consists of several program modules run in a single job stream and is recommended to be executed on a daily processing cycle basis. As indicated in Figure IV-3, when the provisioning subsystem detects a Design Change Notice has been input as provisioning data, it is automatically output for manual action by the provisioning organization. The Provisioning Subsystem does no requirements computations. These must be done manually outside of the system. There is an initial requirements computation application under development by the Air Force which is intended to interface with this provisioning subsystem when completed.

The relationships between the SSR candidate transactions, the SSR Candidate Suspense File, and Provisioning Update Transactions are discussed later in this section.

d. Outputs. There are several outputs from the provisioning subsystem as shown in Figure IV-3.

(1) Contractor Notifications. These are notifications to the contractor relating final status on each item in the provisioning package.

(2) Provisioning Items Order (PIO) Tape. This magnetic tape contains those items for which initial requirements are to be procured from the end item manufacturer.

(3) Design Change Notice (DCN) Documents. These are DCNs output for manual action. No automated processing of DCNs is done.

(4) SSR Candidate Transactions. This is a magnetic tape file of transactions to be processed by the SSR Application.

(5) SSR Required Drawings List. This is a list of Part Number SSR Candidates generated. The provisioner is to use this list to pull drawings from his files to accompany these SSR transactions to the IMM.

(6) Technical Review Documents. These are documents containing provisioning data output to the provisioning technician for review and update.

(7) Item Management (IM) Review Documents. These are documents containing provisioning data output to the item manager for review and update.

(8) Provisioning Outputs. There are several other hard copy outputs produced by the provisioning subsystem. These have no bearing on the SSR process and are not described here.

(9) Delinquency Notices. These are output to the functional area when an item on the PLISN Suspense File becomes overdue and action is not received.

2. SSR Subsystem

The SSR Subsystem in the Air Force consists of two applications, a daily processing application and a monthly processing application. A general discussion of the processing in both applications is given here with a detailed discussion of each following. This subsystem is designed to process outgoing and incoming, provisioning and nonprovisioning PDSSR transactions, LISSR transactions, Catalog transactions and Advice transactions.

Outgoing SSR transactions are validated, screened against DLSC files, and file maintained. Followup transactions are automatically generated and Advice transactions are validated and file maintained.

Incoming SSR transactions are validated with automatic generation of reject advice transactions, and file maintained. Other automated processing includes generation of cataloging transactions and generation of followup response transactions.

a. Inputs. There are several inputs to this subsystem as illustrated in Figure IV-3.

(1) Local Catalog File Replies. These are replies to interrogations generated by this subsystem. The file interrogated is a local file containing abbreviated cataloging data (ALC Master Cross Reference File).

(2) DLSC Replies. These are replies to DLSC screening transactions generated by this subsystem.

(3) SSR Candidates. These are outgoing provisioning SSR candidate transactions generated by the automated provisioning subsystem.

(4) Outgoing SSR Transactions. These are manually generated provisioning and nonprovisioning outgoing SSR transactions.

(5) Outgoing Advice Transactions. These are manually generated advice transactions including advices to incoming SSR transactions from SICCs and offer replies to offer advice transactions from IMMs.

(6) Incoming SSR Transactions. These are transactions submitted to an Air Force ALC as a WIMM and include provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions.

(7) Incoming Advice Transactions. These are transactions providing advice to the Air Force as the SICC, followup transactions to the Air Force as WIMM and Offer Reply Transactions to the Air Force as WIMM.

(8) Local Interrogations. These are transactions to extract selected data from the SSR Suspense File or to perform file maintenance on that file.

b. Files. There are five files associated with this application. These are the Positive NSN Table File, the MOE Rule Table File, the SSR Suspense File, the Local Catalog Suspense File and the DLSC Suspense File.

(1) Positive NSN Table File. This magnetic tape file contains all NSNs for which an accept advice has been received by an ALC within the last two years. This file is automatically updated by the SSR Application in the Monthly Processing Phase.

(2) Major Organizational Entity (MOE) Rule Table File. This is a magnetic tape file in MOE Rule sequence used to determine the Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA), Secondary Inventory Control Activity, (SICA), and Level of Authority (LOA) from DLSC screening results.

(3) SSR Suspense File. This magnetic tape file acts as an active suspense and history file of valid SSR and advice transactions passing through the SSR Application. The file is accessed in a batched sequential mode and contains both active and completed LISSR packages. Items are purged on a monthly basis one year from the earliest process date.

(4) Local Catalog Suspense File. This magnetic tape file contains SSR transactions for which local file interrogations have been generated. SSR transactions remain on this file for one processing cycle, after which they are output for further processing regardless of whether or not a reply was received for the item. Only SSR transactions submitted with an NSN are recorded on this file.

(5) DLSC Suspense File. This magnetic tape file contains SSR transactions for which DLSC interrogations are generated. This file suspenses these items seven days, or until a DLSC reply is received, whichever is shorter.

c. Processing

Outgoing and incoming provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions input to this application are subjected to an extensive validation process. Advice transactions and follow-up response transactions are validated, but to a lesser extent. Invalid outgoing transactions are output for functional correction and reinput. Invalid incoming transactions have reject advice transactions generated for return to the SICC. Valid outgoing SSR transactions are screened against DLSC files and are examined against internal criteria to determine if an SSR transaction will be generated. They also have the retail and replenishment quantities mechanically computed when required. Valid outgoing and incoming SSR transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File and have cataloging transactions generated when appropriate. Advice transactions are used to update the SSR Suspense File and generate update transactions to the provisioning subsystem. Various functional listings are produced.

Monthly processing includes updating of the Positive NSN Table File and purging of the SSR Suspense File. Various functional reports and listings are prepared in the monthly processing cycle.

d. Outputs. This subsystem produces several output products as shown by Figure IV-3.

(1) Updated Positive NSN Table File. This file is updated on a monthly basis. Items on the SSR Suspense File which were accepted for support by another Service or Agency are posted to the file. Items over two years old are deleted from the file.

(2) Updated SSR Suspense File. This file is updated on a monthly basis to delete items which have been on the file for one year. The current date to earliest file date is used as criteria and both active and completed items are deleted.

(3) Outgoing Advice/Catalog Transactions. The subsystem is set up to output these transactions, either to an AUTODIN tape for transmittal, or as punched cards. Included in these transactions are outgoing advice transactions, offer reply transactions, followup response transactions and cataloging transactions.

(4) Outgoing SSR Transactions. These transactions may be output as punched cards or as an AUTODIN tape and includes outgoing provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions for IMM action. Note: Although the systems design provides the capability of sending request transactions over AUTODIN, the IMM Manual required the submission of request transactions by mail while permitting advice transactions to be sent by AUTODIN.

(5) Local Catalog File Inquiries. These are transactions for incoming SSR transactions with NSNs to extract selected data from a local cataloging file.

(6) DLSC Inquiries. These are inquiries from outgoing SSR items with or without NSNs to be screened against DLSC files.

(7) Daily SSR Functional Listings. These are functional outputs from the daily processing cycle. These will be discussed in the detailed description below.

(8) Monthly SSR Functional Listings. These are listings and reports produced for functional use on a monthly basis. They will be described in the detailed description below.

(9) Provisioning Updates. These are transactions to provide advice to the Provisioning Subsystem. This interface between the Provisioning Subsystem and SSR Subsystem is described in greater detail next.

E. PROVISIONING SUBSYSTEM/SSR SUBSYSTEM TWO-WAY INTERFACE

The Provisioning Subsystem and the SSR Subsystem were each initiated and designed separately by different activities as explained earlier in this Chapter. During this design process it was recognized that since the Provisioning Subsystem feeds SSR candidates to the SSR Subsystem, there is no reason why the SSR Subsystem could not feed advice back to the Provisioning Subsystem. To accommodate this interchange of data, an interface agreement was developed by the functional and automated systems designers of both Subsystems. This agreement is presented separately due to the uniqueness of this data interchange process. This Provisioning/SSR two-way interface is illustrated in Figure IV-4.

1. Phase I. The interface agreement is a three phase process and each phase is explained separately. The initial phase involves generation of SSR candidates by the Provisioning Subsystem and validation of these candidates by the SSR Subsystem. The Provisioning Subsystem selects SSR candidate items as discussed in the Systems Overview. These items are formatted into skeleton SSR transactions and forwarded to the SSR Subsystem. These items are also placed on the SSR Candidate Suspense File under a 21-day suspense. If 21 days pass and a reply indicating initial receipt has not been received from the SSR Subsystem, an automated delinquency followup is generated and forwarded to the SSR Subsystem; a delinquency notice is also printed for functional notification. A followup will be generated every 21 days until an initial receipt response is received. SSR candidates received by the SSR Subsystem are first validated for format and content. If found to be valid, an initial receipt notification is automatically generated and returned to the Provisioning Subsystem when the item is posted to the SSR Suspense File. If found to be invalid, no notification is prepared and the invalid candidates are output for functional correction and reinput. When the initial receipt notification is received by the Provisioning Subsystem, the 21-day suspense is cleared from the SSR Candidate Suspense File and the second phase of the interface begins.

2. Phase II

The second phase places a 60-day suspense on NSN items and a 90-day suspense on part number items. This suspense also continues through the third phase of the interface agreement. After items are validated by the SSR Subsystem, they are screened against DLSC files. When this screening process indicates a preferred NSN exists, the preferred NSN will be used in the SSR transaction to the IMM and is also returned to the Provisioning Subsystem. The Provisioning Subsystem will place the preferred NSN on the PLISN Master File, but the suspense remains in effect. When DLSC screening indicates an alternate IMM for an item, the

PROVISIONING/SSR TWO-WAY INTERFACE

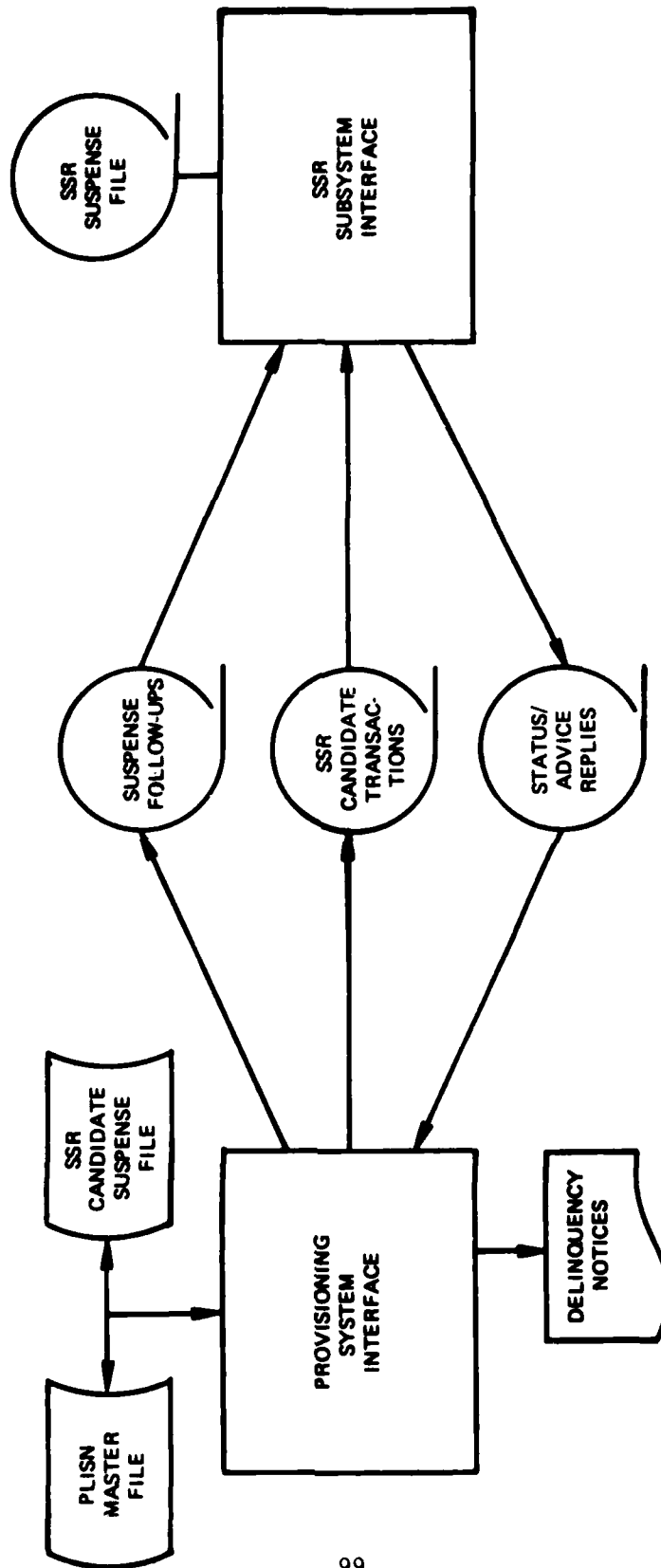


Figure IV-4

SSR Subsystem ceases processing on the item and returns this information to the Provisioning Subsystem where the suspense is cleared, a new SSR candidate is generated and Phase I interface processing takes place. When DLSC screening indicates the item is managed by the Air Force or the item is condemned, terminal or fabricated, the SSR Subsystem ceases processing and the information is returned to the Provisioning Subsystem. The Provisioning Subsystem clears the suspense and takes action to output the item for technical or item management review. When the SSR Subsystem determines the Unit of Issue or Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers or other data is incorrect as submitted by the Provisioning Subsystem, the proper data will be inserted in the SSR transactions to be forwarded to the IMM. The correct data is also forwarded to the Provisioning Subsystem where the suspense remains in effect and the data replaces incorrect data in the PLISN Master File. When the SSR Subsystem determines that accept advice has been received for an item within the past two years, and the extended dollar value of the SSR is less than \$1,000, SSR Subsystem processing ceases and this information is passed to the Provisioning Subsystem. The Provisioning Subsystem considers this accept advice and clears the suspense on these items. No further action is taken on these items in the SSR Subsystem.

When the suspense established by the Provisioning Subsystem is reached, an automated delinquency followup is generated and forwarded to the SSR Subsystem. A delinquency notice is also output for functional notification. The SSR Subsystem must reply to this followup within ten days or another followup will be generated then and every ten days thereafter until a reply is received. The SSR Subsystem replies to a followup in one of three ways based on information available in the SSR Suspense File. An interim IMM advice is returned to the Provisioning Subsystem, or a reply is given indicating IMM advice has not yet been received, or a No Record Advice is returned on the item. When an SSR item is delayed in processing the functional user may generate an advice to the Provisioning Subsystem indicating the reason for delay will be forwarded as hardcopy. When a No Record Reply is received by the Provisioning Subsystem, a new SSR candidate is generated and the interface processing begins again at Phase I, otherwise the suspense is reestablished.

3. Phase III. The third and final phase involves return of final IMM advice to the Provisioning Subsystem by the SSR Subsystem. When advice is received by the SSR Subsystem from the IMM, it is forwarded to the Provisioning Subsystem. All advices except those returning a preferred, superseding, standard, duplicate item NSN, substitute Part Number, or standard PSCN clear the suspense and update the PLISN Master File; the latter types of advice update the PLISN Master File, but retain the suspense. Based on the advice received, the Provisioning Subsystem initiates further actions as necessary.

F. DETAILED DAILY SSR APPLICATION DESCRIPTION

The Air Force Daily SSR Application was designed and developed to include nine program modules as shown in Figure IV-5. These program modules are Append Sort Key, SSR Validation, Extract MOE Rule Data, DLSC Provisioning Screening, Local Catalog File Screening, SSR Transaction Determination, SSR File Maintenance, SSR Card Generator and SSR List Generator. Each of these program modules is discussed in terms of its inputs, files, processing and outputs in this paragraph. The Daily SSR Application is a detailed breakdown of the portion of the SSR Subsystem shown in Figure IV-3 dealing with daily processing.

The program modules shown in Figure IV-5 are generally scheduled in a single job stream. Processing is accomplished in a batched sequential operating mode. Although this application is termed a daily application by the Air Force, it is generally not executed on a daily basis at the ALCs. The Functional Description specifies this application be executed a minimum of twice per week.

As illustrated by Figure IV-4, this application is designed to process incoming and outgoing provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions in addition to incoming and outgoing advice transactions. One feature of this application is the assignment of Type Change Code (TCC) 'V' for outgoing nonprovisioning SSR transactions based on the PCC contained in each transaction. This action is accomplished in the SSR File Maintenance Program Module by matching the PCC of the SSR transaction against a PCC table that is internal to the program module. When a match occurs, TCC 'V' is inserted in the SSR transaction.

1. Append Sort Key

a. Inputs. Inputs to this program module include screening replies, SSR candidates from the automated provisioning subsystem, manually generated provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions, outgoing advice transactions, incoming SSR transactions, incoming advice transactions and local functional interrogations.

(1) DLSC Replies. These are transactions replying to DLSC screening inquiries generated by this application.

(2) Local Catalog File Replies. These are transactions replying to local catalog file screening inquiries.

(3) SSR Candidates. These are skeleton SSR transactions generated by the automated provisioning subsystem and forwarded to this application for further processing.

[illegible]

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(4) Outgoing SSR Transactions. These are manually generated outgoing provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions.

(5) Outgoing Advice Transactions. These are manually generated advice transactions including accept advice transactions, reject advice transactions, offer advice transactions, NSN Notification transactions and followup response transactions to reply to incoming SSR transactions and followups. These transactions also include offer reply transactions to respond to incoming offer advice transactions.

(6) Incoming SSR Transactions. These transactions include provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions submitted to the ALC as a WIMM.

(7) Incoming Advice Transactions. These transactions may be received by mail or AUTODIN and include accept advice transactions, reject advice transactions, offer advice transactions, NSN Notifications and followup response transactions to reply to outgoing SSR transactions and followup transactions generated by the ALC. These transactions also include incoming followup transactions and offer reply transactions from SICCs.

(8) Local Functional Interrogations. These are transactions to update or request information from the SSR Suspense File.

b. Files. No files are accessed by this program module.

c. Processing. This program module expands each input transaction to 150 characters. A sort key is built into positions 100-122 of each transaction. Input transactions enter in random sequence and are processed in that manner. No transactions are added or deleted by this program module. The sort key built for SSR transactions and advice transactions is shown below.

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Sequence</u>	<u>Character Positions</u>
PCC	1	100-102
ISN	2	103-108
Document Number	3	109-112
Process Date	4	113-117
DIC	5	118-120
TCC	6	121
Card Number	7	122

The Document Number is assigned by a functional user for outgoing SSR transactions; incoming SSR transactions and advice transactions use the DOR instead of this Document Number. The process date is added by the application as a computer generated processing date. Generally the SSR/Advice Transaction File is sorted on this Sort Key prior to processing by each of the program modules in this application.

d. Outputs. Outputs from this program module include DLSC Replies, SSR/Advice Transactions, and Input SSR/Advice Transactions.

(1) DLSC Replies. These are the DLSC reply transactions input to this program module in the expanded format.

(2) SSR/Advice Transactions. These transactions include all transactions input to the program module except DLSC replies in the expanded format.

(3) Input SSR/Advice Transactions. This magnetic tape contains a duplicate of every SSR transaction and advice transaction input to this application. This tape is used later in the application to produce functional listings as illustrated by Figure IV-5.

2. Extract MOE RULE Data. This program module may be executed concurrently, or before or after the SSR Validation Program Module discussed below.

a. Inputs. Input to this program module consists of DLSC replies to screening requests.

b. Files. The MOE Rule Table File is accessed by this program module.

c. Processing. The DLSC replies are first sorted into MOE Rule sequence by the program module. They are then matched to the MOE Rule Table File to extract the Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA), the PICA Level of Authority (LOA), the Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) and the SICA LOA. These four data elements are lodged in each DLSC reply transaction by this program module.

d. Output. Output from this program module consists of DLSC replies updated with MOE Rule data.

3. SSR Validation

a. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the SSR/Advice Transactions File as shown in Figure IV-5. Transactions on this file include Local Catalog File Replies, automatically and manually generated SSR transactions, advice transactions and local functional file maintenance and interrogation transactions.

b. Files. No files are accessed by this program module.

c. Processing

Input transactions are first sorted using the sort key established by the Append Sort Key Program Module. Local Catalog File Replies and local functional file maintenance and interrogation transactions when encountered are simply passed to the SSR/Advice Transactions File.

SSR transactions and advice transactions are subjected to extensive validation by this program module. Outgoing and incoming SSR transactions are validated for exact duplicates and valid LISSR packages in addition to detail data element validation. Specific validation criteria is discussed in Volume III. These transactions are validated for multiple errors (maximum of 6). Internal Air Force error codes are appended to outgoing SSR transactions, while standard IMM Manual error codes are appended to incoming SSR transactions. A reject advice transaction containing a reject code indicating the first error encountered is automatically generated for each incoming SSR transaction in error.

Advice transactions are validated for valid data element entries and exact duplicates by this program module. Both incoming and outgoing advice transactions are validated only until the first error is encountered. At this point, a reject code is assigned to each transaction before being output to the SSR/Advice Transactions File.

d. Outputs. The single output from this program module is the SSR/Advice Transactions File. This file contains all transactions input to this program module as well as the reject advice transactions generated by this program module.

4. DLSC Provisioning Screening

a. Inputs. There are two inputs to this program module, the DLSC Replies File and the SSR/Advice Transactions File.

(1) DLSC Replies File. These are transactions from the Extract MOE Rule Data Program Module.

(2) SSR/Advice Transactions File. These are transactions from the SSR Validation Program Module.

b. Files. The DLSC Suspense File is accessed by this program module. This file contains valid outgoing SSR transactions for which a DLSC screening inquiry was generated by this

program module. These transactions remain on this file until a DLSC reply is received or seven days whichever is shorter. After the seven days have elapsed and no reply is received the transaction is extracted from the DLSC Suspense File for further processing. A followup DLSC screening inquiry is not generated.

c. Processing

DLSC reply transactions are matched against the DLSC Suspense File. When a match is found, the NSN, Unit of Issue, Acquisition Advice Code and PICA from the DLSC reply is compared against those of the SSR transaction in the DLSC Suspense File. This may result in a change to a data element in the SSR transaction (e.g., a change to unit of issue) or it may result in a change to the status of the SSR transaction (e.g., if AAC indicates an SSR item is terminal, status will change from valid to invalid). Both the updated SSR transactions and the DLSC screening replies are output to the SSR/Advice Transactions File. If no match is found on the DLSC Suspense File for a DLSC reply, the reply is output to the SSR/Advice Transactions File. These DLSC replies are used later in the application to produce a functional list.

Only Valid Outgoing SSR transactions from the input SSR/Advice Transactions File are acted upon by this program module; all other input transactions from this file are output directly to the SSR/Advice Transactions File. Valid outgoing SSR Transactions have a suspense date established and are output to the New DLSC Suspense File to await a reply from DLSC screening inquiries generated by this program module for these items. DLSC screening inquiries are generated for NSN, PSCN, and Part Number SSR items.

d. Outputs. There are three outputs from this program module; a new DLSC Suspense File, a DLSC Inquiries File and the SSR/Advice Transactions File.

(1) New DLSC Suspense File. This file replaces the DLSC Suspense File used by this program module. The new file is used in the next processing cycle.

(2) DLSC Inquiries File. This file contains DLSC Screening Inquiries for transmittal to DLSC.

(3) SSR/Advice Transactions File. This file contains transactions for further processing in the next program module.

5. Local Catalog File Screen

a. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the SSR/Advice Transactions File from the previous program module.

b. Files. The Local Catalog Suspense File is used by this program module.

c. Processing

At this point in the Daily SSR Application, there are a multitude of different types of transactions on the SSR/Advice Transactions File. This program module takes action only on two types: Local Catalog File Replies and valid incoming SSR transactions containing an NSN.

Local Catalog File Replies are matched by NSN to the Local Catalog Suspense File. When a match is found, the Item Manager Designator is placed on the incoming SSR transaction from the Suspense File. The SSR transaction is output to the SSR/Advice Transactions File. The Local Catalog File Reply is eliminated from further processing. The Item Manager Designator is an Air Force unique code used to identify the particular Item Manager responsible for management of the item. Functionally, this is used to route these incoming SSR transactions directly to the appropriate item manager. Local Catalog File Replies which do not match a suspense file record are bypassed. Incoming SSR transactions on the suspense file for which a Local Catalog File reply is not received do not remain on the suspense file; they are output to the SSR/Advice Transactions File for further processing.

Valid Incoming SSR transactions containing an NSN which enter this program module from the input SSR/Advice Transactions File are placed on the New Local Catalog Suspense File which replaces the one accessed by this program module in the next processing cycle. An inquiry for each of these incoming SSR transactions is formatted and output to the Local Catalog File Inquiries File shown on Figure IV-5. This Inquiry Transaction File is passed to another application which screens these items against a local cataloging file.

d. Outputs. There are three outputs from this program module; a New Local Catalog Suspense File, a Local Catalog File Inquiry Transaction File and the SSR/Advice Transactions File.

(1) New Local Catalog Suspense File. This file contains incoming SSR transactions for which local cataloging file screening transactions were generated by this program module. This file will be used in the next processing cycle of this application.

(2) Local Catalog File Inquiry Transaction File.

This transaction file is passed to another application for processing against a local cataloging file.

(3) SSR/Advice Transactions File. This transaction file contains items for further processing.

6. SSR Transaction Determination

a. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the SSR/Advice Transactions File from the previous program module.

b. Files. The Positive NSN Table File accessed by this program module is a sequential file based on NSN and contains items which have received accept advice from an IMM within the past two years by any of the Air Force ALCs.

c. Processing. This program module takes action only on valid outgoing SSR transactions; all other transactions are passed directly from the input file to the output file. Valid outgoing SSR transactions containing an NSN are matched against the Positive NSN Table File. When a match occurs, the extended dollar value (unit price multiplied by the sum of the retail and replenishment quantities) is computed. If this extended dollar value is less than or equal to \$1,000, a code is placed in the transaction to indicate this situation. Outgoing SSR cards are not generated for these items. The extended dollar value is computed for all outgoing SSR transaction input to this program module. When the extended dollar value is greater than \$1,000, the item is output on a functional list for review to determine if SSR transactions for these items are to be sent to the IMM. Outgoing SSR cards are not generated for these items in the current processing cycle. After a manual review is made, new transactions must be entered to this application to produce the cards to be mailed to the IMMs.

d. Outputs. The only output from this program module is the SSR/Advice Transactions File which is passed to the next program module for further processing.

7. SSR File Maintenance

a. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the SSR/Advice Transaction File from the previous program module. At this point in the processing cycle this file contains the types of transactions listed below.

- * Outgoing SSR Transactions.
- * Incoming SSR Transactions.
- * Outgoing Advice Transactions.

- * Incoming Advice Transactions.
- * DLSC Reply Transactions.
- * Local Functional interrogations and file maintenance transactions.

b. Files. The single file accessed by this program module is the SSR Suspense File. This file acts as an operational, suspense and history file for SSR processing. The file resides on magnetic tape and consists of fixed length, 150-character records, sequenced on the sort key established in the Append Sort Key Program Module. Only valid transactions are posted to this file. The types of transactions posted to this file include:

- * PDSSR Transactions.
- * LISSR Transactions.
- * Item Name Transactions.
- * Additional Reference Number Transactions.
- * Additional User Transactions.
- * Accept/Offer/Reject/NSN Notification Advice Transactions.
- * Offer Reply Transactions.
- * Followup Response Transactions (Outgoing SSRs Only)
- * Provisioning/SSR Subsystem Interface Transactions.

The structure of SSR/Advice records on this file is based on the SSR transaction format. The first 80 positions of each SSR Suspense File record is a card image of the SSR/Advice transaction. Positions 100-122 contain a sort key to sequence the file. The remaining positions of each 150 character record are either blank or contain internal Air Force data. The Air Force uses an additional Program Data transaction to record data for internal Air Force use on the SSR Suspense File. This transaction is not output for transmittal to the IMMs and is tied to a PDSSR transaction through the PCC located in the Sort Key. Provisioning/SSR Subsystem Interface Transactions are also recorded on the SSR Suspense File and are tied to the LISSR transaction to which they apply through the PCC, ISN, and Document Number in the Sort Key.

c. Processing. As indicated in the Inputs subparagraph above, there are several types of transactions input to this program module. Each of these transaction types is processed differently by this program module and, therefore, each is discussed separately.

(1) Outgoing Provisioning and Nonprovisioning SSR Transactions

These transactions fall into two groups for processing. One group contains valid transactions, the other contains invalid transactions and transactions which matched an NSN on the Positive NSN Table File. Invalid transactions are output to the print records file. Valid transactions which matched an NSN on the Positive NSN Table File are posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the Print Records File.

Valid transactions are first checked for proper PCC package format (PDSSR transaction with one or more LISSR transactions). If a LISSR transaction is encountered without a PDSSR transaction, the SSR Suspense File is searched. When a PDSSR with matching PCC is found on the SSR Suspense File, a PDSSR transaction is generated to accompany the LISSR transactions. When a matching PDSSR transaction is not located, the LISSR transaction becomes invalid and is output to the print records file. For those transactions which pass the PCC package check, the process date is inserted as the DOR and each LISSR is scanned to determine if the retail and replenishment quantities must be computed. When the retail quantity in the LISSR transaction contains all blanks or is numeric and the replenishment quantity contains an A, J, or X in the first position, the SSR quantities are computed by this program module using computation factors in the SSR transaction or computation factors built into the program module. The computed quantities are inserted in the LISSR transaction before it is posted to the updated SSR Suspense File. These SSR transactions are output to the SSR Transactions File and the print records file.

(2) Incoming Provisioning and Nonprovisioning SSR Transactions

These transactions also fall into two groups for processing; valid transactions and invalid transactions. Invalid transactions are output to the print records file without further processing.

Valid transactions are subjected to the PCC package check. Transactions failing this package check are output on the print records file. Transactions which pass the PCC package check are posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the print records file.

(3) Outgoing Advice Transactions. These transactions fall into one of seven categories: Valid Accept/NSN Notification Advice Transactions, Valid Offer Advice Transactions, Valid Reject Advice Transactions, Valid Offer Reply Transactions, External Followup Transactions, Followup Response Transactions and Invalid Transactions.

(a) Valid Accept/NSN Notification Advice Transactions. These transactions are first matched against the SSR Suspense File based on PCC, ISN, and Document Number. If a matching LISSR is not found, the transaction becomes invalid and is processed as other invalid transactions within this transaction type. When a matching LISSR transaction is found, the advice transaction remains valid and is posted to the SSR Suspense File. These valid transactions are used to generate cataloging transactions. The cataloging transactions and advice transactions are output to the print records file and the Advice/Catalog Transaction File.

(b) Valid Offer Advice Transactions. These transactions are checked against the SSR Suspense File for a matching LISSR based on PCC, ISN, Document Number and, if not found, they become invalid transactions. Transactions for which a matching LISSR is found are posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the Print Records File and the Advice/Catalog Transaction File. This program module establishes a 60-day suspense for return of an offer reply and if not received, a reject advice transaction containing ATC '08' (no reply to offer) is automatically generated and output to the Print Records File and the Advice/Catalog Transaction File.

(c) Valid Reject Advice Transactions. Valid reject advice transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the Print Records File and the Advice/Catalog Transaction File.

(d) Valid Offer Reply Transactions. These transactions are matched to a LISSR on the SSR Suspense File based on PCC, ISN, and Document Number. If no match is found the transaction becomes invalid and is processed as other invalid transactions of this type. Transactions which match a LISSR transaction are posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the Print Records File and the Advice/Catalog Transaction File. When the matched LISSR originated in the automated provisioning subsystem and the offer reply is accepting an offer, an update transaction is generated and output to the Provisioning Updates File.

(e) Followup Transactions (External). These transactions are automatically generated by this program module. When an outgoing SSR transaction is posted to the SSR Suspense File and output for transmittal to an IMM, a suspense is placed on the item. SSR transactions containing an NSN have a 40-day suspense placed on the item; SSR transactions containing a Part Number have a 75-day suspense. If an advice transaction is not received within the suspense time, a followup transaction is generated. After a first followup transaction, additional followup transactions will be generated on a 60-day cycle until

advice is received from the IMM. The followup transactions are output to the Print Record File and the Advice/ Catalog Transactions File.

(f) Followup Response Transactions. These transactions are automatically generated upon receipt of a follow-up transaction. These transactions are output to the Print Records File and the Advice/Catalog Transaction File.

(g) Invalid Outgoing Advice Transactions. These transactions are output directly to the Print Records File.

(4) Incoming Advice Transactions. These transactions fall into one of the same seven categories discussed under Outgoing Advice Transactions above. Each category is discussed separately here as above.

(a) Valid Accept/NSN Notification Advice Transactions. These transactions are first matched against the SSR Suspense File based on PCC, ISN, DOR. If a matching LISSR is not found, they become invalid and are handled as any other invalid transaction of this type. Transactions for which a match is found are posted to the Updated SSR Suspense File and output to the Print Records File. When the matching LISSR was generated by the automated provisioning subsystem, a transaction is generated and output to the Provisioning Updates File to provide the advice to the Provisioning Subsystem. These transactions are also posted to the Updated SSR Suspense File. Cataloging transactions are also generated when these transactions are received and are output to the Advice/Catalog Transaction File.

(b) Valid Offer Advice Transactions. Valid offer advice transactions are matched to the SSR Suspense File based on PCC, ISN, DOR. If a matching LISSR transaction is not found, the offer advice transaction becomes invalid and is processed as any other invalid transaction within this type. When a match is found the Offer Advice Transaction is posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the Print Records File.

(c) Valid Reject Advice Transactions. These transactions are matched to the SSR Suspense File based on PCC, ISN, and DOR. If no matching LISSR transaction is found, the transaction becomes invalid and is processed as any other invalid transaction of this type. Transactions that match to a LISSR on the SSR Suspense File are posted to the Updated SSR Suspense File and output to the Print Records File. When the ATC on the reject transaction is one of those listed below, a new LISSR transaction is automatically generated from the LISSR transaction on the SSR Suspense File and the Reject Advice Transaction.

YJ - NSN submitted has been superseded.
YR - Item submitted is nonstandard,
standard NSN furnished.
YW - Item submitted is nonstandard,
standard PSCN furnished.
05 - Blank or invalid IMC.
18 - Invalid source code.
34 - Item submitted matches to NSN in
DLSC File, matched NSN furnished.
08 - No reply to offer.

These new LISSR transactions along with a generated PDSSR transaction are posted to the Updated SSR Suspense File and output to the SSR Transactions File and the Print Records File.

(d) Valid Offer Reply Transactions. These transactions are matched to the SSR Suspense File based on PCC, ISN, and DOR. If a matching LISSR is not found, the transaction becomes invalid and is processed as any other invalid transaction of this type. When the transaction matches to a LISSR transaction, the Offer Reply Transaction is posted to the SSR Suspense File and output to the Print Records File. When the advice on the Offer Reply Transaction is accept, cataloging transactions are automatically generated and output to the Advice/Catalog Transaction File.

(e) Valid Followup Transactions. These transactions are processed on a totally automated basis and are never reviewed by a functional user before the followup response transaction is generated and forwarded to the SICC. These transactions are matched to the SSR Suspense File and a Followup Response transaction is generated based on the results of the match. The followup transactions are output to the Print Record File. When a followup transaction matches to one or more transactions on the SSR Suspense File and one of the matching transactions is an Accept/Offer/Reject/NSN Notification Advice Transactions, the same advice is used in the Followup Response Transaction. When a followup transaction matches to a LISSR on the SSR Suspense File and no advice transaction resides on the file, an advice of '67' is used in the Followup Response Transaction. When a No Match occurs, an advice of '66' (no record) is used in the Followup Response Transaction.

(f) Valid Followup Response Transactions. These transactions are processed identically to Valid Accept/Offer/Reject/NSN Notification Advice Transactions discussed above. A reject advice of 66 (no record) may be received in this category of transaction. When this occurs a new SSR transaction is generated as described for reject advices YJ, YR, YW, 05, 18, 34, and 08 above.

(g) Invalid Incoming Advice Transactions. These transactions are output directly to the Print Records File.

(5) DLSC Reply Transactions. These transactions are output directly to the Print Records File.

(6) Local Functional Interrogations. These transactions are matched to the SSR Suspense File based on PCC or PCC, and ISN. All matching records are output to the Print Records File. When a No Match occurs a No Match Transaction is generated and output to the Print Records File.

(7) Local File Maintenance Transactions. These transactions are used to delete records from the SSR Suspense File. Only delete actions are accomplished by file maintenance transactions. Deleted records are output to the Print Records File.

(8) Outgoing and Incoming SSR Change Transactions. These are transactions containing changes to previously submitted or received SSR transactions. They are validated as are other SSR transactions input to this application, but must also match to a LISSR transaction already on the SSR Suspense File. If a no match occurs, the change transaction becomes invalid. Valid change transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File and output as any other outgoing or incoming SSR transaction. Invalid change transactions are output directly to the Print Records File.

(9) Internal Functional Followups

There are several internal system suspenses and followups other than those already discussed. Internal functional followups are generated for outgoing SSR transactions which break the \$1,000 limit, those on which offers are received and those which are rejected by an IMM. Internal functional followups are generated for incoming SSR transactions which require manual advice decision.

Outgoing SSR transactions which break the extended dollar value limit of \$1000 are placed on the SSR Suspense File and output for manual review. A 15-day suspense is placed on these items for a response from the functional user. When a response is not received in the 15 days allotted, an internal followup is generated and output on the Print Records File.

Outgoing SSR transactions which receive offer advice from an IMM are placed under a 15-day suspense for offer

advice determination and return to the IMM. When an offer reply transaction has not entered the SSR Suspense File and cleared this suspense within the 15-day period, an internal followup is generated and output to the Print Records File.

Outgoing SSR transactions which receive a reject advice other than YJ, YR, YW, 05, 18, 34, 08, and 66 from an IMM are placed under a 30-day suspense for resubmission or deletion action. When an SSR resubmittal is not placed on the SSR Suspense File, or when the item is not deleted from the SSR Suspense File within the 30-day period, an internal followup is generated and placed on the Print Records File.

Incoming SSR transactions containing an NSN are placed under a 25-day suspense when they enter the SSR Suspense File. If an advice transaction containing support advice does not enter the SSR Suspense File within the 25-day period to clear the suspense, an internal followup is generated and output to the Print Records File. Additional internal followups will be generated every 25 days until the suspense is cleared.

Incoming SSR transactions containing a Part Number are placed under a 60-day suspense when they enter the SSR Suspense File. When an advice transaction is not posted to the SSR Suspense File to clear this suspense an internal follow-up will be generated and output to the Print Records File after 60 days. Additional internal followups will be generated every 25 days until the suspense is cleared.

d. Outputs. There are five outputs from this program module. These are the Updated SSR Suspense File, SSR Transaction File, Advice/Catalog Transactions File, Provisioning Updates File, and Print Records File.

(1) Updated SSR Suspense File. This file is used to replace the SSR Suspense File used by this program module. It is used in the next daily processing cycle or in the Monthly SSR Application, whichever is executed first. It contains all records on the SSR Suspense File used by this program module except those items deleted through file maintenance actions. It also contains transactions added in the current processing cycle.

(2) SSR Transactions File. This file contains outgoing provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions and outgoing SSR change transactions that are to be mailed to an IMM.

(3) Advice/Catalog Transactions File. This is an AUTODIN file containing outgoing advice transactions for transmittal to other activities and cataloging transactions for transmittal to CASO for further processing. These catalog transactions

contain data which is used by CASO to update Air Force peculiar data in DLSC files and to generate Add User transactions to record SICCs as users of Air Force managed items in DLSC files.

(4) Provisioning Updates File. This file is input to the provisioning subsystem to update provisioning files with SSR item status/advice.

(5) Print Records File. This file contains records used to produce listings for functional use.

8. SSR Card Generator

a. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the SSR Transactions File shown in Figure IV-5.

b. Files. No files are accessed by this program module.

c. Processing. Processing in this program module consists of sorting input transactions into PCC, DOR, ACT, ISN, DIC, FCC, and Card Number sequence, and punching each transaction on an EAM card. These cards are interpreted and forwarded to the functional user for mailing to the appropriate IMMs.

d. Outputs. The single output from this program module is the outgoing SSR cards for mailing to IMMs.

9. SSR List Generator

a. Inputs. There are two transaction files input to this program module; the Print Record File and the Input SSR/Advice Transaction File.

b. Files. No files are accessed by this program module.

c. Processing. This program module sorts records into listing sequence, formats and edits each record and prints each of the functional listings described below.

d. Outputs. This program module prints several listings for functional use. Each listing is described below.

(1) Totals of Incoming Advice Summary. This listing is produced as the result of a local interrogation and lists reject advice codes by PCC.

(2) DLSC Screen Results. This is a printout of DLSC reply transactions received as a result of screening transactions generated by the DLSC Provisioning Screening Program Module. A sample of this listing is shown in Figure IV-6.

(3) WIMM SSR Advice List. This is a listing of outgoing advice transactions responding to incoming SSR transactions and incoming followup transactions.

(4) Input Errors. This is a list of all transactions found to be invalid by this application. A sample format of this listing is shown by Figure IV-7.

(5) Source SSR/Advice Input. This is a list of SSR, advice and file maintenance transactions input to this application. A sample format of this listing is shown by Figure IV-8.

(6) SSR Suspense File Interrogation. This list is generated as a result of a local functional interrogation requesting information from the SSR Suspense File. A sample of this listing is shown by Figure IV-9.

(7) SSR Suspense File Deletion. This list is produced as a result of a file maintenance transaction deleting items from the SSR Suspense File. A sample of this listing is shown by Figure IV-10.

(8) SSR Accept Advice Notice. This is a list of incoming accept/NSN notification transactions received in the current processing cycle. A sample of this listing is shown in Figure IV-11.

(9) SSR Reject Advice Notice. This is a list of incoming offer/reject advice transactions received in the current processing cycle. A sample of this listing is shown in Figure IV-12.

(10) SSR Items With Total Dollar Value Over \$1,000 for Review. This is a listing of each outgoing SSR transaction input in the current processing cycle having an extended dollar value over \$1,000. A sample of this listing is shown in Figure IV-13.

(11) Supply Support Request List. This is a listing of all outgoing SSR transactions for which SSR cards were output by this processing cycle. A sample of this report is shown in Figure IV-14.

(12) Reply to Supply Support Request, Past Due. This is a list of outgoing SSR transactions for which no advice has been received from the IMM within 95 days for items with NSNs and 130 days for items without NSNs. A sample of this listing is shown in Figure IV-15.

02 POC IN ERROR
 15 UNIT PRICE IN ERROR
 38 UNIT OF ISSUE IN ERROR
 31 DEMILITARIZATION CODE IN ERROR
 53 DOCUMENT NUMBER IN ERROR
 56 ANOTHER RECORD WITH THE SAME PC'-LSN-DOCMR IS IN ERROR

DOC RI R C MFR/REF/NR	DOC ID	TO D C ITEM/NAME	C T NSN/PSCN	RE- MOE	RE- TAIL	I A RE- M A PLENT	QTY PER	SC	UI D E	PNC	AV RI MM L PR	S	UT-PRICE	FSC DOCM	S/DT NR	POCN	M ITM	SSR
1111111111112222 2 22222 3 3 33333 3334 44 444444 4555 55 5 555 66666 66 66 67 7 77 7777778	123 45 6 7 8901234567890123 4 56789 0 1 23456 7890 12 345678 9012 34 5 6 789 01234 56 78 90 1 23 4567890																	
CXB TX 1		Z	C5962 0320 PA PAUZ						0	2	TA	0 06	1.00					78270 PGH
CXB TX 1		Z	C5962 0254 PA PAVA						0	2	TA	0 06	1.00					78270 PGH
CXB TX 1		Z	C5962 0280 PA PAVB						0	2	TA	0 06	1.00					78270 PGH

Figure IV-7

DOC RI	C	ACC	PR	OFF	IN	DATE	DATE	DATE	CONTROL	NR	E/I	PSCH	WP	ETQ	SSRS	ZE	SSR
TO	IC	ACC	PR	OFF	IN	DATE	DATE	DATE	CONTROL	NR	E/I	PSCH	WP	ETQ	SSRS	ZE	SSR
123	45	6	7	8901234567890	1234	5678	9012345678901234	5678	901234	5678	901234	5678	901234	5678	901234	5678	901234
QMA	N	F16	ONE	BFG	HTR		F33657-74C-5191	0131	9112	HNE	81755	26	TA	00250	0000	50	PGX
QXB	N	FD2020	MAD				0191-40-01002-2020	0131		HNE			TA	11.52	11.52		PGX
C	I	NSN/PSCH	RE-	I	A	RE-	QTY	UI	D	PNC	S	UT-PRICE					SSR
DOC	RI	R	C	M	R	/REF/	NR	ME	TAIL	M	A	PLENT	PER	SC			SSR
ID	TO	D	C	ITEM	/NAME			RULE	QTY	C	C	QTY	E/I	CD	LSN	DUR	FSC
123	45	6	7	8901234567890123	4	56789	01	23456	7890	12	345678	9012	34	5	6	789	01234
CXA	TX	596	5007554656	00000	00001	0001	0001	BAE	0231	EA	0	HNE	TA	140.25	0231		78310 PGX
CXB	TX	1	00001	Z	00001	0008	PA	221913	8293	EA	0	A	HNE	2	TA	0	6
CXB	TX	2	M8340101M5101GA					221913	8293	13	2	5	HNE	81349	TA		6
CXI	TA							221913	8293	J	8326	HNE	YX	TX			78293 PGX
CXI	TA							221913	8293	8339	HNE	YA	TX				78331 PGX
CXA	TX	5961001536710	FAKE	00000	00001	0001		200008	7038	EA		HNE	TA	1.30	T362		78342 PGX
CX4	TA							200008	7038	8238	HNE		66	TX			77038 PGX
CXA	TX	5961001536710	FAKE	00000	00001	0001		200008	8242	EA	0	HNE	TA	1.30	T362		78240 PGX
CX4	TA							200008	8242	8342	HNE		66	TX			78242 PGX
CXA	TX	A	5961001536710	FAKE	00000	Z	00001	0001	200008	8347	EA	0	HNE	TA	1.30	T362	78345 PGX
CXA	TX	6150006334647	00007	00025	0010			200195	8039	EA		HNE	TA	0.12	T034		78347 PGX
CXI	TA							200195	8039			HNE	YE	CX			78039 PGX
CXA	TX	5930009178328	00001	00001	0009			200348	8034	EA		HNE	TA	40.00	0055		78088 PGX
CXI	TA							200348	8034			HNE	YE	TX			78034 PGX
CXA	TX	5935003697862	00055	00216	0060			200424	8039	EA		HNE	TA	0.05	T034		78097 PGX
CXI	TA							200424	8039			HNE	YE	TX			78039 PGX
CXB	TX	1	00001	Z	00001	0001	PA	200427	8032	EA	A	HNE	2	TA	0	03	78086 PGX
																	78032 PGX

Figure IV-9

PGE		SSR SUSPENSE FILE DELETION										D169.J21H		07 MAR 79		PAGE 83																	
C T NSN/PSCN		RE-		I A RE-		QTY		UI		D		PMC		S		UT-PRICE		M ITM		SSR													
DOC RI R C MFR/REF/NR		MOE		TAIL		M A FLENT		PER		SC		AV		RI		MM		L PR		FSC		DOOM											
ID TO D C ITEM/NAME		RULE		QTY		C C QTY		E/I		CD		ISN		DOR		FSC		M POC		FSCM		CD											
1111111111112222		2		22222		3		33333		3334		44		4444444		4555		55		555		66666		66									
123 45 6 7 8901234567890123 4 56789 0 1 23456 7890 12 345678 9012 34 5 6 789 01234 56 78 90 1 23 4567890																																	
CXA IX		5915007639065		00001		Z		00001		0004		J184		9012		EA		0		UA5		TA		50.00		0065		6		79012		PGE	

Figure IV-10

DOC RI	C	T	END/ITEM/NSN	DATE	DATE	CONTRACT	CONTROL	NR	E/I	FSOM	WP	ELQ	SSRS	ZE	SSR
ID TO	C	ACC	NR/OFFICE	REQD	REGISTRY	CONTROL	NR	DR	CODE	POC	FR	PK/PRG	AVG/PRG		PROC MGR
			11111111112	2222	23333333333	33333333333	44444444444	4555	5555	555	66666	66	6	77777	DATE DES
123 45 6 7	8901234567890	1234	5678	90123456789012345678	9012	3456	789	01234	56	78	9	01234	5678	90	
QMA	N	C-5ACTA/F37A		F33657-77-C-0007	0040	8207	HS2	23259	TA	00003	0000	30			PGX
QMB	N	FD2020MIIAP		0007-5-2020-P1	0040	HS2		TA	1.90	1.90					PGX
DOC RI	C	T	NSN/FSOM	RE-	I	A	RE-	QTY	UI	D	PMC	S	UT-PRICE	M	ITM
ID TO	D	C	ITEM/NAME	RULE	QTY	C	C	QTY	E/I	CD	LSN	DR	FSOM	CD	FR
			11111111112222	2	22222	3	3	33333	3334	44	4444444	4555	55	5	555
123 45 6 7	8901234567890123	4	56789	0	1	23456	7890	12	345678	9012	34	5	6	789	01234
CXA HD	5961010450616	FAHD	00000	J	00000	0002	NBQQ	8132	EA	0	HS2	2	TA	5.00	0040
CX1 TA	010450616						NBQQ	8132	0179	HS2		YE	HD	0040	
CX4 TA							NBQQ	8132	HS2		66	TX		0040	
CXA HD	5961010450616	FAHD	00000	J	00000	0002	NBQQ	8249	EA	0	HS2	2	TA	5.00	0040
CX4 TA							NBQQ	8132	HS2		YE	HD		0040	
CX1 TA	010450616						NBQQ	8249	8282	HS2		YE	HD	0040	
CX4 TA							NBQQ	8249	8284	HS2		66	HD	0040	
CXA HD	A 5961010450616	FAHD	00000	Z	J	00000	0002	NBQQ	9012	EA	0	HS2	2	TA	5.00
CX1 TA	010450616						NBQQ	9012	9035	HS2		YE	HD	0040	

SUPPORT RECEIVED ON THIS SSR CODE YE

Figure IV-11

D169.J21K

SSR REJECT ADVICE NOTICE

[illegible]

Figure IV-12

1,120.00 ESTIMATED EXTENDED VALUE

[illegible]

SUPPLY SUPPORT REQUEST LIST

D169.J2LM

05 MAR 79 PAGE 236

DOC RI	C	T	END/ITEM/NSN	DATE	DATE	CONTRACT	CONTROL	NR	E/I	FSOM	WP	ETQ	SSRS	%E	SSR													
ID	TO	C	ACC	NR/OFFICE	REQD	REQD	REGISTRY	CONTROL	NR	DOR	CODE	POC	FR	PK/PRG	AVG/PRG	DATE	DES											
123	45	6	7	8901234567890	1234	5678	90123456789012345678	9012	3456	789	01234	56	78	9	01234	5678	90											
Q4A	N	AN/GSG-24V					F30602-75-C-0009	0003	0000	894	04939	TA	00072	0000	00		PGE											
Q4B	N	FD2040MCCS					50009-33-2040	0003	894			TA	36.00	36.00			PGE											
C	T	NSN/PCSN	RE-	I	A	RE-	QTY	UT	D	PMC	S	UT-PRICE	M	ITM	O	MGR	SSR											
DOC RI	R	C	MFR/REF/NR	MTE	TAIL	M	A	PLENT	PER	SC	AV	RI	MM	L	PR	FSC	DOCM	PROC	MGR	DATE	DES							
ID	TO	D	C	ITEM/NAME	RULE	QTY	C	C	QTY	E/I	CD	ISN	DOR	FSC	M	POC	FSOM	CD	FR	AC	C	LT	S/DT	NR	POCN	S	DES	DES
123	45	6	7	8901234567890123	4	56789	0	1	23456	7890	12	345678	9012	34	5	6	789	01234	56	78	90	1	23	4567890				
CXA	TX	A	5935002230572				00001	Z	00003	0001	D077	0003	EA	0	894				TA					1.95	0003	9	79064	PGE
CXA	TX	A	5961004103985				00001	Z	00006	0002	D273	0003	EA	0	894				TA					1.08	0003	9	79064	PGE

Figure IV-14

(13) Reply to SSR Advice Past Due. This listing acts as an internal followup on items for which an offer or reject advice was received from an IMM and no offer reply or SSR resubmittal has been posted to the SSR Suspense File to clear the 25/30 day suspense. A sample of this listing is shown in Figure IV-16.

(14) Reply Past Due for over \$1,000 Review Items. This listing acts as an internal followup and is a list of items output for review on the SSR Items with Total Dollar Value over \$1000 for review for which a reply has not been posted to the SSR Suspense File to clear the 15-day suspense. A sample of this listing is shown in Figure IV-17.

(15) SSR/Advice for Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager. This is a listing of valid incoming SSR transactions and offer reply transactions received this processing cycle. A sample of this listing is shown in Figure IV-18.

(16) SSR Delinquent Notice for Air Force Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager. This list serves as an internal followup and contains incoming SSR transactions for which an advice has not been posted to the SSR Suspense File within 25 days for NSN items or 60 days for Part Number items. A sample of this listing is shown in Figure IV-19.

(17) Unmatch Print Code List. This list contains all records not output on one of the above listings.

G. DETAILED MONTHLY SSR APPLICATION DESCRIPTION

The Monthly SSR Application performs monthly processing actions and consists of three program modules as shown in Figure IV-20. These program modules are the Monthly SSR Suspense File Maintenance, Positive NSN Table File Maintenance and SSR Summary Report Generator.

Each of these program modules are executed independently of one another; however, the Monthly SSR Suspense File Maintenance Program Module must be completed before either of the others are executed. Each program module is executed once per month in a batched sequential mode.

1. Monthly SSR Suspense File Maintenance

a. Inputs. The current SSR Suspense File on magnetic tape is the single input to this program module.

b. Files. No files are accessed by this program module.

DOC RI C	T END/ITEM/NSN	DATE	DATE	CONTRACT	CONTROL	NR	E/I	FSCM	WP	ETQ	SSRS	%E	SSR
ID TO	C ACC NR/OFFICE	REQD	REQD	REGISTRY	CONTROL	NR	DEL	PRIME	CD	RI	FR	PK/PRG	PROC
	111111111112	2222	2222	233333333333	4444444444	4555	5555	66666	66	66	6	77777	DATE
123 45 6 7	8901234567890	1234	5678	9012345678901234	5678	9012	3456	789	01234	56	78	9	DES
C4A	N F16 COMBRGHR			F33657-76C-0191		0131	9112	HME	81755	26	TA	00250	PK
C4B	N FD2020MAD			0191-40-01002-2020		0131		HME			TA	11.52	PK
DOC RI R C MFR/REF/NR	RE- I A RE- QTY	UI	D	PNC									SSR
ID TO D C ITEM/NAME	MOE TAIL M A FLENT PER SC	E											M ITM
	111111111112222 2 22222 3 3 33333 3334 44	4444444	4555	55	5	5	555	66666	66	66	67	7	O MCR
123 45 6 7	8901234567890123 4 56789 0 1 23456 7890 12	345678	9012	34	5	6	789	10234	56	78	90	1	S DES
													DATE
CX TX 0	00003 Z	00011	0001	PA	Z22148	0131	EA	0	A	HME	2	TA	6
CX TX 2	M1615-6V				Z22148	0131	L3	2	5	HME	81349	TA	78310
													PK

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Figure IV-18

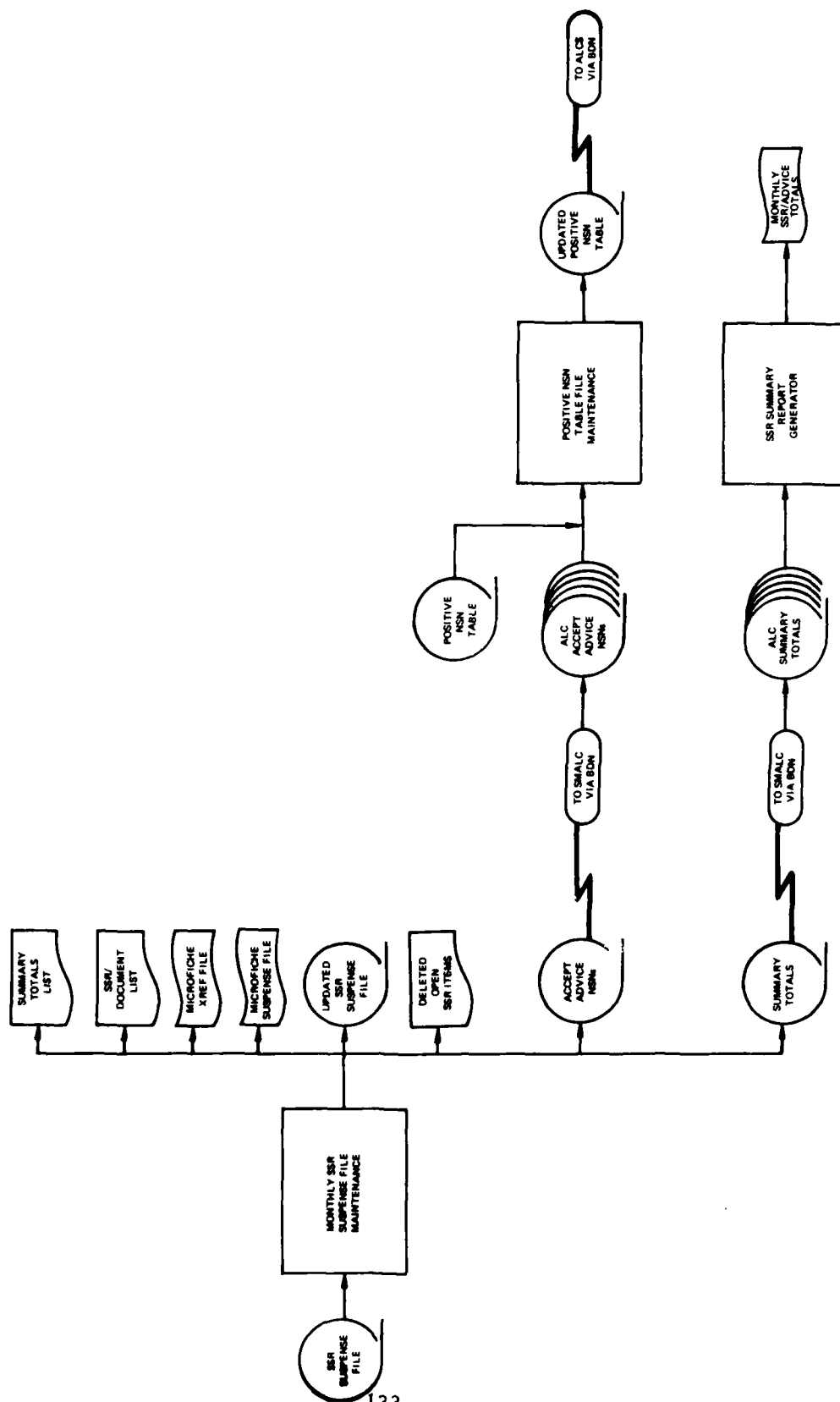


Figure IV-20

c. Processing. This program module uses the SSR Suspense File to produce several functional outputs and performs a purge on the SSR Suspense File. This program module first pulls monthly SSR activity data from the SSR Suspense File. This data is summarized, edited and output as a Summary Total List and a Summary Totals Transaction File. Next, the program module analyzes the SSR Suspense File on an item basis. All items having a process date over one year old are deleted from the file whether or not they are complete (accept advice received/provided); items not complete are printed on the Deleted Open SSR Items List. There is currently no provision for automated purge of PDSSR transactions from the SSR Suspense File. Outgoing SSR transactions on the SSR Suspense File for which an accept advice was received since the last monthly cycle, and have an NSN present, have transactions formatted and output to the Accept Advice NSNs Transaction File. An Updated SSR Suspense File is produced in addition to a microfiche copy of the updated file, a microfiche cross-reference to this file and a listing of complete and open items on the file.

d. Outputs. There are several outputs from this program module as shown in Figure IV-20.

(1) Summary Totals List. This is a listing of Summary Totals which reflect monthly activity on the SSR Suspense File.

(2) SSR/Document List. This is a two-part listing of items on the Updated SSR Suspense File. One part of this listing contains open items in PCC, Document Number, ISN and Activity Code sequence. The second part contains completed items in PCC, and Document Number sequence. This list is used functionally for local records management.

(3) Microfiche Cross Reference (XREF) File. This is a listing of items on the updated SSR Suspense File cross-referencing NSN or Part Number to the SSR transaction control elements. It is produced as microfiche rather than hard copy.

(4) Microfiche Suspense File. This is a listing of all items on the Updated SSR Suspense File produced on microfiche.

(5) Updated SSR Suspense File. This file is identical to the input SSR Suspense File, less purged items. It will be used in the next daily processing cycle.

(6) Deleted Open SSR Items. This is a listing of items purged from the SSR Suspense File, but had not received final advice. These items are to be reviewed by the functional user for possible further action.

(7) Accept Advice NSNs. This is a transaction file containing outgoing SSR items having an NSN assigned and having received accept advice since the last monthly processing cycle. As noted in Figure IV-20, this transaction file when produced by OOALC, OCALC, SAALC and WRALC is transmitted via Bulk Data Network (BDN) to SMALC for further processing. The BDN is an electronic transmittal network between the ALCs similar to the AUTODIN system.

(8) Summary Totals. This is a transaction file containing summary data identical to that printed on the Summary Totals List. As shown in Figure IV-20, these transactions are also transmitted by each ALC to SMALC via BDN on a monthly basis for further processing.

2. Positive NSN Table File Maintenance

a. Inputs. Inputs to this program module include the Accept Advice NSNs Transactions Files from each of the ALCs and the current Positive NSN Table File.

- (1) OOALC Accept Advice NSNs
- (2) OCALC Accept Advice NSNs
- (3) SMALC Accept Advice NSNs
- (4) SAALC Accept Advice NSNs
- (5) WRALC Accept Advice NSNs
- (6) Positive NSN Table File

b. Files. No files are accessed by this program module.

c. Processing

This program module file maintains the Positive NSN Table File. Accept Advice NSNs are received from the five ALCs for processing at SMALC. This processing results in the updating of the Positive NSN Table File so that it includes items accepted for support by other Services, DLA and GSA regardless of the Air Force SICC. The updated file is then transmitted by SMALC to the other ALCs via BDN for use in the Daily SSR Application processing cycle. This way, all the ALCs are using the same Positive NSN Table File in the daily processing cycle.

The ALC Accept Advice NSNs Transaction Files are first sorted and merged into NSN sequence. Each NSN is then checked against the Positive NSN Table File. When the NSN is not on this

file, it is added. When the NSN is already on the file, the most current accept date is placed on the file. When an NSN on the Positive NSN Table File is encountered with an accept date over two years old, the NSN is purged from the file.

d. Output. The single output from this file is the Positive NSN Table File. This file is transmitted via BDN to the other ALCs by SMALC for use in the next daily processing cycle of the SSR Application.

3. SSR Summary Report Generator

a. Inputs. Inputs to this program module include the Summary Totals Transaction Files from each of the ALCs. On a monthly basis OOALC, OCALC, SAALC and WRALC forward these transactions via BDN to SMALC for processing.

(1) OOALC Summary Totals

(2) OCALC Summary Totals

(3) SMALC Summary Totals

(4) SAALC Summary Totals

(5) WRALC Summary Totals

b. Files. No files are accessed by this program module.

c. Processing. This program module is executed at SMALC only. The Summary Totals data from each ALC is sorted, combined and edited into a single output report.

d. Output. The single output from this program module is the Monthly SSR/Advice Totals Report. This report is produced on microfiche and represents SSR activity during the monthly processing cycle on a Air Force wide basis. Samples of this report are shown in Figures IV-21 and IV-22.

SUPPLY SUPPORT REQUEST/ADVICE TOTALS FOR APR

LOG-AR-7411

0169.121A

10 MAY 78

	TOTAL	OCALC	ODALC	SAALC	SMALC	MRALC	TO	ARMY	NAVY	MC	DSA	GSA	OTHER
-AF SIOC-													
OUTGOING SSR	32	23	8	1	0	0		10	20	0	1	0	1
EST. VALUE-THOU-	171	138	32	0	0	0		0	171	0	0	0	0
SSR REPLY DUE	3,451	41	17	1,759	1,198	436		16	60	4	3,269	101	1
SSR REPLY DELQ	9,216	74	29	4,223	4,485	405		106	488	86	8,247	277	12
INCOMING CX1	16,821	4	1	5,633	10,483	700	FROM	208	24	17	16,401	171	0
CX1 REPLY DUE	3,428	4	0	345	3,036	43		3	24	0	3,379	22	0
CX1 REPLY DELQ	6,919	2	1	323	6,592	1		11	85	12	8,810	1	0
OUTGOING CX2	3,086	4	0	1,145	1,765	172	TO	12	22	2	2,984	66	0
CX2 REPLY DUE	84	0	0	10	73	1		0	0	0	84	0	0
CX2 REPLY DELQ	271	0	0	11	257	3		0	0	0	286	3	0
-AF WTM													
INCOMING SSR	35	17	1	2	2	7	FROM	8	8	0	0	0	18
SSR REPLY DUE	29	17	0	0	9	4		4	8	0	0	0	17
SSR REPLY DELQ	51	3	0	8	40	0		5	36	0	0	0	17
OUTGOING CX1	135	10	20	40	54	11	TO	12	78	23	0	0	22
CX1 REPLY DUE	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
CX1 REPLY DELQ	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOMING CX2	0	0	0	0	0	0	FROM	0	0	0	0	0	0
CX2 REPLY DUE	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
CX2 REPLY DELQ	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure IV-21

10 MAY 78

H 01

SUPPLY SUPPORT REQUEST/ADVICE TOTALS FOR APR

DI69.T21A LOC-WM-AR-7411

-OUTGOING SSR- SIOC-TA SACRAMENTO ALC ALL CIMS/WIMS

	TOTAL	NEW- SSR SUBMIT	RE- SUBMIT	PROV	NON- PROV	REPLY DUE	REPLY DELQ	ESTIMATED DOLLAR VALUE
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	4,485	0.00
COND1	0	0	0	0	0	236	2,554	
COND2	0	0	0	0	0	7	373	
COND3	0	0	0	0	0	955	1,558	

NUMERIC ACTION TAKEN CODES OR REASON CODES

-INCOMING CX1- ALPHABETIC ACTION TAKEN CODES

10,483 CX1 TOTAL	2,665-YA	0-YJ	77-01	0-09	5-17	0-25	0-33	1-41	0-49	0-57
3,056 CX1 REPLY DUE	3-YB	3-YK	2-02	975-10	43-18	0-26	118-34	0-42	0-50	0-58
6,592 CX1 REPLY DELQ	58-YC	519-YL	0-03	0-11	102-19	0-27	0-35	0-43	0-51	0-59
	447-YD	50-YQ	12-04	1-12	17-20	10-28	0-36	0-44	0-52	
	96-YE	134-YR	0-05	10-13	79-21	6-29	0-37	0-45	0-53	
	3,720-YF	64-YS	0-06	138-14	0-22	0-30	0-38	14-46	0-54	
	1,910-YG	3-YT	0-07	175-15	0-23	0-31	0-39	0-47	0-55	
	0-YH	14-YU	101-08	16-16	0-24	0-32	0-40	0-48	0-56	
		797-YX								

-OUTGOING CX2- ALPHABETIC ACTION TAKEN CODES

1,765 CX2 TOTAL	1,101-YM	0-YP	535-YM
73 CX2 REPLY DUE	0-YN	129-YV	0-YM FORM
257 CX2 REPLY DELQ			

CHAPTER V

MARINE CORPS

A. INTRODUCTION

The Marine Corps Unified Material Management System (MUMMS) is a standard ADP system used within the Marine Corps at the Marine Corps Logistics Support Base Atlantic (MCLSBA). MCLSBA also acts as the system design activity for MUMMS, responsible for the design, programming and maintenance of MUMMS subsystems, applications and program modules. SSR processing within the Marine Corps is being developed within MUMMS in the Technical Data Management Subsystem. Presently the automation of SSR processing within the Marine Corps is under development. Therefore, in this section, the System Design Process and System Documentation will be discussed generally, followed by an overview of the conceptual approach being used by the Marine Corps in automating SSR processing.

B. SYSTEMS DESIGN PROCESS

The development of all automated systems falls under the purview of the Commandant of the Marine Corps at Headquarters, United States Marine Corps (HQ USMC). Generally, while policy, management control and funding are the responsibility of Headquarters USMC; operational, technical and design control are responsibilities of MCLSBA. As a result, the systems design of MUMMS is performed at MCLSBA with Headquarters, USMC approval required during certain phases of the design process. Figure V-1 illustrates the organizations involved in MUMMS systems design. As this figure shows, the design process in the Marine Corps is a joint effort between functional and technical personnel. In the case of SSR processing, the Technical Data Division provides functional expertise, the Logistics Systems Support Division provides systems design expertise and the Technical Data Systems Section within the Design/Programming Branch, of the Marine Corps Automated Services Center, provides technical support.

The Systems design process consists of three distinct phases: Concept, analysis and design, and implementation and operations. Each phase is made up of several steps, with each step considered a milestone in the total design. Each of the phases and the related steps are discussed below.

MARINE CORPS SYSTEM DESIGN ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

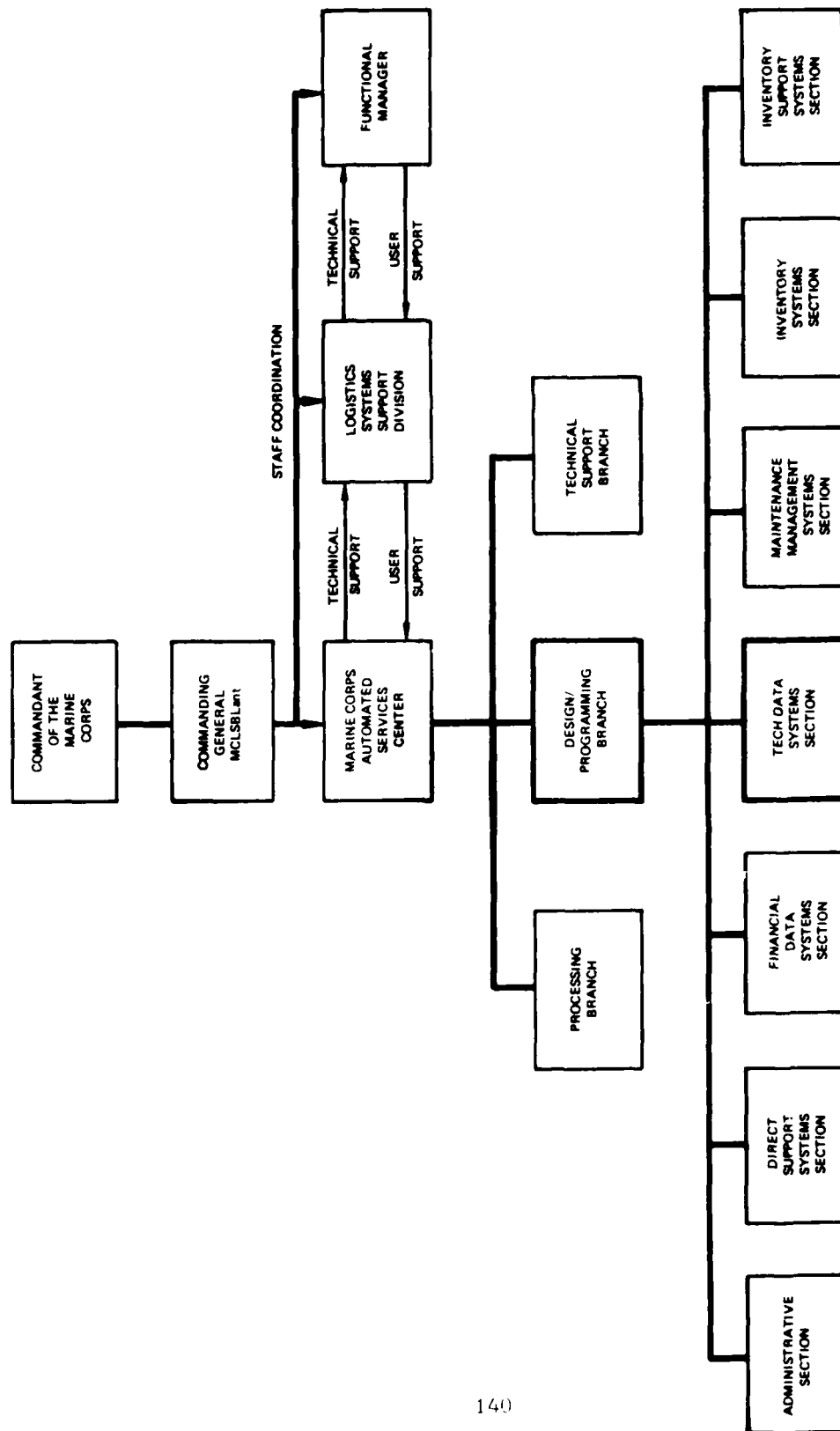


Figure V-1

1. The Concept Phase consists of four steps: Concept Formulation, Concept Approval, Development of the Automated Data System (ADS) Development Plan, and Approval of the ADS Development Plan.

a. During concept formulation, the functional user conducts an informal analysis of the problem identified.

b. Concept approval commits resources to study the conceptual approach to validate the existence of a problem and that a solution lies within the conceptual approach.

c. The ADS Development Plan is developed by clarifying the technical, operational and economic feasibility of the system development and identifying how the system will provide for solution of the problem identified in the conceptual approach.

d. Approval of the ADS Development Plan provides authorization to the functional manager to commit resources to perform the systems analysis and design.

2. The Analysis and Design Phase consists of four steps: analysis and design, design approval, program/test/debug, and test acceptance/implementation request.

a. The analysis and design is performed by technical personnel and develops an automated system designed to meet the objectives of the conceptual approach.

b. The automated system design must be approved by the Commandant of the Marine Corps prior to system development.

c. The designed system is then programmed and tested using technical and user documentation including live data from the operational environment.

d. The Functional Manager approves the designed system for implementation when test results are accepted. At this point an implementation request is prepared and forwarded to the Commandant of the Marine Corps for approval.

3. The Implementation and Operations Phase consists of three steps: implementation, field guidance and systems review.

a. The system is implemented upon approval by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

b. The functional manager provides technical and user guidance for system implementation.

c. After implementation the functional manager performs an operational systems review to determine if processing objectives from the conceptual approach are met.

C. SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION

The initiating document in the Marine Corps is a Concept Statement developed by the functional manager. Upon approval of the concept, an ADS Plan is developed consisting of a Feasibility Study, Functional Description, Data Requirements, Economic Analysis, and ADP Equipment Specifications. When the ADS Plan is approved, the System Specification, Program Specification, Data Base Specification and Implementation Plan are developed for approval. During the programming effort, an Operations Manual and Maintenance Manual are developed by technical personnel and a Command and Management (User's) Manual is developed by the functional manager. These manuals are distributed upon system implementation.

D. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

MUMMS was established as an integrated, centralized, supply management system to satisfy Marine Corps requirements. MUMMS currently contains subsystems in the areas of Data Control, Inventory Control, Stores Accounting, Automated Procurement, Mechanization of Warehousing and Shipment Processing, Direct Support Stock Control, Technical Data Management, Applications, Provisioning, War Reserve, Controlled Item Management, Stratification, Special Programs, Supply Management Information, and Allotment Accounting. The conceptual approach to automating SSR processing includes integration of SSR generation in the Technical Data Management Subsystem. An overview of this subsystem and other SSR related interfacing subsystems is shown in Figure V-2. Each of the subsystems shown in Figure V-2 is discussed below.

1. MUMMS Provisioning Subsystem

a. Inputs. There are two inputs to this subsystem. These are PTD as card or magnetic tape and NSN Notifications from the Technical Data Management Subsystem.

(1) Provisioning Technical Documentation (PTD). This PTD is submitted by the contractor as hard copy and is translated to card or magnetic tape format for input to this subsystem.

(2) NSN Notifications. These transactions contain NSNs matched through the DLSC screening process in the Technical Data Management Subsystem.

[illegible]

14.

b. Files. There are two major files used by this subsystem in generating SSR candidates. These are the End Item Data File and the Maintenance Data File.

(1) MUMMS End Item Data File. This file contains data related to the end item being provisioned. This is an indexed sequential disk file and is the source of PDSSR transaction data.

(2) MUMMS Maintenance Data File. This indexed sequential disk file contains data relating to each maintenance significant item within the end item being provisioned.

c. Processing. Processing within this subsystem generally consists of receiving the PTD, validating it and loading it to the appropriate files. The PTD submitted to this subsystem consisting of original contractor data or updates to previously submitted items is formatted and processed at MCLSBA. After all data for an item has been loaded to the provisioning files, this subsystem will compute retail and replenishment quantities. At this point, items for which an NSN is not present are listed for functional notification and are passed to the Technical Data Management Subsystem for DLSC screening. This group of items contains both SSR candidates and items which will be retained for management by the Marine Corps. NSN Notifications received from the Technical Data Management Subsystem are used to update the Maintenance Data File record with the NSN. The Provisioning Subsystem also feeds data to the Inventory Control Subsystem.

d. Outputs. There are several outputs from this subsystem.

(1) NSN Required List. This is a list of items to be managed by the Marine Corps which require NSN assignment and SSR Candidates.

(2) SSR Candidate Transactions. These transactions are part numbers requiring DLSC screening action. These transactions contain enough data to generate PDSSR and LISSR transactions.

(3) Requirements Data Transactions. These transactions contain computed requirements to be lodged in Inventory Control Subsystem Files.

2. MUMMS Technical Data Management Subsystem

a. Inputs. There are three inputs to this subsystem related to SSR processing. These are SSR Candidate Transactions, SSR Transactions, and DLSC Replies.

(1) SSR Candidate Transactions. These transactions were passed to this subsystem by the provisioning subsystem for DLSC screening action.

(2) SSR Advice Transactions. These are manually generated outgoing SSR transactions and incoming advice transactions from IMMs.

(3) DLSC Replies. These are replies to DLSC inquiries generated in a previous processing cycle.

b. Files. There are three files used by this subsystem: System Support Record File, Item Intelligence File and Suspense File.

(1) MUMMS System Support Record File. This disk file is used to provide control information in DLSC screening transactions.

(2) MUMMS Item Intelligence File. This disk file contains identification, acquisition and management data relating to items used by and managed by the Marine Corps.

(3) Suspense File. This disk file contains a record of all items submitted to DLSC for screening and under the conceptual approach will contain outgoing SSR transactions submitted to IMMs for action.

c. Processing

SSR Candidate Transactions are formatted into DLSC screening transactions using control data from the System Support Record File and output to the DLSC Inquiries File. These transactions are also retained in the Suspense File awaiting a DLSC Reply. When a DLSC reply is received, the transactions are pulled from the Suspense File and the reply is analyzed. When an exact match is returned by DLSC, a PDSSR transaction and associated LISSR transaction are automatically generated and punched on standard EAM cards. A record of the SSR transactions is maintained on the Suspense File. For other types of DLSC Replies (Multiple Matches/No Match) a list is produced for manual action. SSR transactions for these items must be manually generated and input to this subsystem to establish a record of the submittal on the Suspense File. When advice transactions are received, they must be input to this subsystem to clear the item from the Suspense File.

Exact matches returned from DLSC result in several other actions being taken automatically. First, the NSN is fed to the Provisioning Subsystem as an NSN Notification. Also, the

NSN is screened against the Item Intelligence File, and if not found, is placed on the Item Intelligence File and is forwarded to the Inventory Control Subsystem.

This concludes the conceptual approach to automated SSR processing in the Marine Corps. Specific information such as that presented for the other Services has not yet been developed in the Marine Corps.

d. Outputs. The outputs from this subsystem are NSN Notifications, SSR/Advice Transactions, SSR item listing, DLSC screening results, DLSC inquiries, and New Item Data transactions.

(1) NSN Notifications. These are transactions for which an exact match reply was received as a result of screening a Part Number against DLSC files. The NSN matched is returned to the Provisioning Subsystem to update the Maintenance File.

(2) SSR/Advice Transactions. These EAM cards are produced as a result of automated SSR transaction generation, input of manually generated SSR transactions to the Suspense File and input of advice transactions received from IMMs.

(3) SSR Item Listing. This is a list of items requiring manual SSR transaction generation.

(4) DLSC Screening Results. This is a listing of replies received from DLSC.

(5) DLSC Inquiries. These are screening transactions to be forwarded to DLSC for processing.

(6) New Item Data Transactions. These are transactions generated for exact matches received from DLSC which do not reside on the Item Intelligence File. These transactions are forwarded to the Inventory Control Subsystem.

3. MUMMS Inventory Control Subsystem

a. Inputs. The inputs to this subsystem consist of Requirements Data transactions from the Provisioning Subsystem and New Item Data transactions from the Technical Data Management Subsystem.

(1) Requirements Data Transactions. These transactions contain requirements data to be added to the Project Requirements File.

(2) New Item Data Transactions. These transactions contain items to be added to the Master Inventory File.

b. Files. There are two major MUMMS files associated with this subsystem. These are the Project Requirements File (PRF) and the Master Inventory File (MIF).

(1) MUMMS Project Requirements File (PRF). This disk file acts as a control file and contains project requirements which are loaded/changed/released by the project manager.

(2) MUMMS Master Inventory File (MIF). This is an indexed sequential disk file containing inventory management data for NSNs managed and used by the Marine Corps.

c. Processing. Requirements Data Transactions from the Provisioning Subsystem are lodged in the PRF. New Item Data transactions are used to establish new items on the MIF.

d. Outputs. Outputs from this subsystem are unknown.

CHAPTER VI

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

A. INTRODUCTION

The Standard Automated Materiel Management System (SAMMS) is a standard ADP system used within the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) at the Defense Supply Centers (DSCs). The DLA Systems Automation Center (DSAC) is the central systems design activity responsible for the design, programming and maintenance of individual subsystems, applications, and program modules within SAMMS as well as other standard ADP systems used by DLA. SAMMS is implemented at all DSCs and each DSC maintains a separate ADP staff responsible for the scheduling and execution of SAMMS Subsystems. The SSR Subsystem (designated as the Provisioning Subsystem by DLA) was developed as a separate Subsystem of SAMMS and interfaces primarily with the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem. The SSR Subsystem also feeds transactions to the Catalog Subsystem and Requirements Subsystem.

B. SYSTEMS DESIGN PROCESS

Supply support request processing within DLA was automated prior to the implementation of the new IMM Manual. This SSR Subsystem required changes to conform with policy, procedures and formats set forth in the new IMM Manual. To accomplish the required changes, a Request for Modification to SAMMS was developed in the Directorate for Supply Operations. The required completion date for these changes coincided with the IMM Manual implementation date.

DSAC, as the central systems design activity of Headquarters, DLA, performs the functions of systems design, development, implementation and maintenance. DSAC also is responsible for preparing and analyzing functional systems requirements and developing systems documentation for both automated systems and functional use. The organizational structure of DSAC is shown in Figure VI-1. The primary functions of systems design, development, implementation and maintenance are performed by the Directorates of Administrative Management Systems, Contract Administration Services, Depot Management Systems and Materiel Management Systems. The Office of Planning and Management and the Office of Technical Support provide management and operations for DSAC. The Directorate of Telecommunications provide telecommunications support including the DLA Systems interfaces with AUTODIN. The SSR Subsystem is the responsibility of the Directorate of Materiel Management Systems.

DLA SYSTEMS AUTOMATION CENTER (DSAC) ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

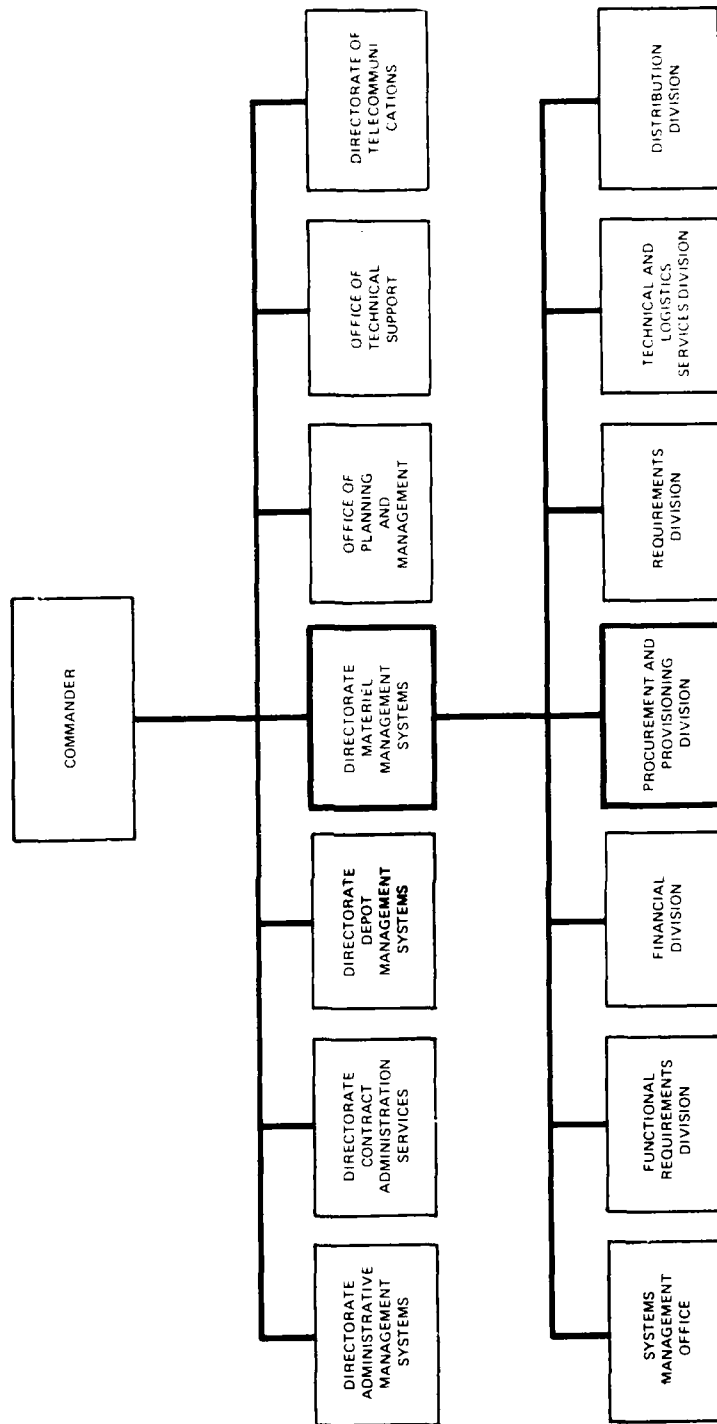


Figure VI-1

The organization of the Directorate of Materiel Management Systems is shown in Figure VI-1. This Directorate is responsible for SAMMS which performs automated processing in the functional areas of Distribution, Requirements, Finance, Technical and Logistics Services, and Procurement. The Systems Management Office maintains system-wide control over SAMMS. The Functional Requirements Division provides functional guidance to systems personnel and serves as an interface between the system developed and the functional users. Each of the other Divisions within this Directorate have systems responsibility in one or more functional areas. It is in these divisions where the automated systems are developed from functional requirements. The SSR Subsystem was assigned to the Procurement and Provisioning Division.

To accomplish the changes required by the functional requirement developed by Headquarters, DLA, the SSR Subsystem was divided into three applications. The Daily SSR Application performs required actions on a daily basis. The Weekly SSR Application provides for file maintenance and interrogation capability into an SSR History File and the monthly application provides a record of monthly processing activity in the Subsystem. The three applications were all completed and implemented concurrently with the IMM Manual on 1 May 1978.

C. SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION

The initiating document for the changes in the SSR Subsystem was the Request for Modification to SAMMS. This request set forth functional and general system requirements in terms of inputs to the system, files to be generated/used by the system, generalized processing logic flow of the system and functional outputs required. The Procurement and Provisioning Division determined the application and program module breakouts. Systems Documentation is published as a SAMMS Documentation Manual. This documentation consists of generalized subsystem, application and program narratives in addition to subsystem flow charts. Input Record Formats, File Descriptions and Output Formats are also included. At DSAC, documentation below this level generally consists of detailed program narratives, program logic flow charts, decision tables and program listings.

The Directorate for Supply Operations at Headquarters, DLA, prepared and published supply operating procedures in Volume II of the Supply Operations Manual (Appendix D, Reference 30) for use at DSCs. Technical operations procedures (Appendix D, Reference 31) for use at DSC were prepared and published by DSAC under the direction of the Technical and Logistics Services Directorate

of Headquarters, DLA. The content of the material in both of these manuals is quite redundant. The procedures are nearly identical in some parts and, in others the material may provide conflicting guidance.

A training package was developed by the Directorate for Supply Operations at Headquarters, DLA. This training consisted of a briefing given by Headquarters, DLA, personnel to personnel at each DSC. The briefing generally covered the differences in SSR processing between the system in use prior to 1 May 1978 and the new system.

D. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The SAMMS was developed to standardize operations and to meet the operational needs of the Defense Supply Centers for executing policy and procedures established by Headquarters, DLA. Currently, SAMMS consists of subsystems supporting the functional areas of materiel distribution, materiel requirements, materiel procurement, functional accounting, and technical and logistics services. The SSR process was designed as a single subsystem within SAMMS to automate the processing of incoming SSR transactions received by the DSCs as CIMMs. An overview of this subsystem and the major interfacing subsystems is shown in Figure VI-2. This figure illustrates that incoming SSR transactions and local file maintenance transactions are manually input to the SSR Subsystem, while followup transactions and offer reply transactions are input to this Subsystem either manually when received by mail or automatically when received via AUTODIN. Formatted DLSC replies are passed from the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem. Each of the subsystems in Figure VI-2 are discussed in general fashion followed by detailed discussions of each of the SSR Applications.

1. SAMMS Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem. This subsystem consists of several applications performing automated processing in support of technical and logistics services functions. This subsystem performs initial processing on DLSC reply transactions.

a. Inputs. There are two inputs to this subsystem. These are DLSC reply transactions and Rejected Item transactions.

(1) DLSC Reply Transactions. These transactions are replies to DLSC Inquires generated by the SSR Subsystem, NSN assignments generated for Part Number SSR transactions by the Catalog Subsystem, and catalog approvals for cataloging transactions generated by the Catalog Subsystem.

(2) Rejected Item Transactions. These are transactions from the Catalog Subsystem indicating reject advice transactions should be generated for these items.

b. Files. The only file accessed by this subsystem is the Closed Loop Suspense File. It contains a record of all active transactions submitted to DLSC. This disk file is composed of variable length records sequenced on DLSC Document Number and is accessed sequentially.

c. Processing. Processing in this subsystem is based on the type of SSR transaction for which the DLSC inquiry was generated and the reply from DLSC. Generally, when the DLSC reply indicates the inquiry received was unprocessable, the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem will automatically regenerate the inquiry by extracting necessary data from the Closed Loop Suspense File. The SSR Subsystem is notified of the resubmittal. When the inquiry is returned as unprocessable a second time, it is listed on the DLSC File Maintenance Reject Listing for manual action. Transactions forwarded to the SSR Subsystem are not in a DLSC reply format. They are in a simpler file maintenance format. When DLSC results are forwarded to the SSR Subsystem, the inquiry transaction is purged from the Closed Loop Suspense File.

(1) NSN Inquiry Replies. DLSC inquiries generated for NSN SSR items are a dual process when the NSN is found in DLSC files. When the DLSC reply indicates a match was found in DLSC files and the NSN has not been cancelled, the DLSC data and SSR data is passed to the IMC Classification Application of the Catalog Subsystem. The IMC Classification Application processes these transactions and submits appropriate catalog transactions to DLSC. When approvals for these catalog transactions are received in the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem, the SSR Subsystem is notified for generation of accept advice to the SICC. The IMC Classification Application may return items to the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem for return of reject advice to the SICC. When the IMC Classification returns a reject reply, the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem determines the proper reject advice to be returned to the SSR Subsystem (e.g., IMC in DLSC records not "Z," item managed by another activity, etc.). If the NSN in the inquiry transaction is not found in DLSC files or status in DLSC files indicates the NSN has been cancelled with or without replacement, this information is passed to the SSR Subsystem for generation of reject advice transactions to the SICC.

(2) PSCN Inquiry Replies. DLSC replies to PSCN inquiries generally indicate the PSCN was found in DLSC files, the PSCN was not found in DLSC files, or the PSCN was found in

DLSC files, but has been cancelled with or without replacement. The Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem reformats these replies and forwards them to the SSR Subsystem. Replies that indicate the PSCN was found and has not been cancelled are listed on the NIIN/PSCN Interrogation Search Replies list.

(3) Part Number Inquiry Replies. DLSC replies to part number inquiries generally indicate a match to a single NSN, PSCN, multiple NSNs security classified item, or no match condition. The Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem reformats each reply for processing by the SSR Subsystem. When a PSCN or multiple NSNs were matched and the part number SSR was submitted with an NSN Justification Code, the matched PSCNs/NSNs are listed on the Replies to Part Number/Characteristics Screening Requests.

(4) Additional Reference Number Inquiry Replies. When the Part Number inquiry was generated from an additional reference number transaction, the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem lists the DLSC reply on the Replies to Part Number/Characteristics Screening Requests. This information is not passed to the SSR Subsystem for processing. The DLSC replies must be manually reviewed and action taken to add these reference numbers to DLSC files when necessary.

(5) NSN Assignments. When an NSN assignment is received from DLSC, the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem passes the transaction to the SSR Subsystem.

d. Outputs. As shown in Figure VI-2 there are three outputs from this Subsystem. These are the reformatted DLSC Replies, Functional Listings, and DLSC Screening NSN Matches.

(1) Reformatted DLSC Replies. These are transactions from which initial processing has been done by the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem and are passed to the SSR Subsystem for further processing.

(2) Functional Listings. There are three listings produced by this subsystem for functional use.

(a) DLSC File Maintenance Reject Listing. This listing contains transactions which could not be processed by DLSC due to improper format, data, etc.

(b) Replies to Part Number/Characteristics Screening Request. This list contains part number screening results for additional reference numbers submitted with SSR transactions and part number screening results for certain other conditions described above.

(c) NIIN/PSCN Interrogation Search Replies. This list contains PSCN screening results when the PSCN submitted matches to DLSC files.

(3) DLSC Screening NSN Matches. These are transactions containing DLSC catalog management data for processing in the IMC Classification Application.

2. SAMMS SSR Subsystem. The SSR Subsystem consists of three applications; a daily application, a weekly application and a monthly application. Automated processing in this Subsystem includes generating DLSC screening transactions, maintaining an SSR Suspense File and SSR History File, processing file maintenance transactions, and producing functional listings.

a. Inputs. There are five inputs to this Subsystem. These are Incoming Provisioning, Nonprovisioning, and Change SSR Transactions; Incoming Followup Transactions; Incoming Offer Reply Transactions; Reformatted DLSC Reply Transactions; and Local File Maintenance Transactions.

(1) Incoming Provisioning, Nonprovisioning, and Change SSR Transactions. These are SSR transactions submitted to a DSC as the IMM.

(2) Incoming Followup Transactions. These are transactions from SICC's requesting status on SSR transactions previously submitted.

(3) Incoming Offer Reply Transactions. These are transactions from SICC's providing accept or reject advice to offered items.

(4) Reformatted DLSC Reply Transactions. These are transactions from the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem.

(5) Local File Maintenance Transactions. These are locally generated transactions to update the SSR Suspense File, generate advice to SICC's and interrogate the SSR Suspense and SSR History Files.

b. Files. There are seven files accessed by this Subsystem. These are the Provisioning Table File, the System Master File, the Part Number/NSN/PSCN to Document Number Cross Reference File, the Document Number to Part Number/NSN/PSCN Cross Reference File, the Provisioning Support File, the SSR Suspense File and the SSR History File.

(1) Provisioning Table File. This sequential disk file contains a Provisioning Control Code (PCC)/Activity Code From (ACF) Table. This table contains PCC/ACF combinations for Weapons Systems for which support items are to be stocked, based on essentiality when the items fail to meet stockage criteria in the stock/nonstock decision tables used in automated AAC Method/Level of Support decisions.

(2) System Master File. This sequential disk file contains data used in validation of some individual SSR data elements.

(3) Part Number/NSN/PSCN to Document Number Cross Reference File. This sequential disk file is a cross reference by Part Number/NSN/PSCN to the SSR Suspense File and by Document Number to Part Number/NSN/PSCN Cross Reference File.

(4) Document Number to Part Number/NSN/PSCN Cross Reference File. This sequential disk file serves as a cross reference to match DLSC Replies back to the SSR Suspense File.

(5) Provisioning Support File. This sequential disk file provides data to the Procurement Subsystem when an SSR results in a buy and ties the Purchase Request to a specific SSR.

(6) SSR Suspense File. This magnetic tape file acts as an active suspense file of valid SSR item records being processed in the SSR Subsystem. This file is termed the Provisioning File within DLA. This file is accessed in a batched sequential mode and contains only active items. Item records are purged from this file and transferred to the SSR History File when completed.

(7) SSR History File. This file contains SSR items which have been completed for one year after the last item in the PCC package is complete. This file is termed the Provisioning Control History File within DLA.

c. Processing

Processing in this Subsystem is accomplished on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. Daily processing consists of validation of SSR transactions and generation of DLSC screening transactions for SSR transactions input in the current cycle. Reject advice transactions are generated based on validation results and DLSC replies. Accept, offer and reject advice transactions are generated based on file maintenance transactions. Interrogations are processed from the functional user. Follow-up transactions are matched to the SSR Suspense File and are

either passed to the weekly processing cycle or a Followup Response Transaction is generated. Transactions are passed to the SAMMS Catalog Subsystem and SAMMS Requirements Subsystem when appropriate, and several functional listings are produced.

Weekly processing adds transactions to the SSR History File and purges transactions from this file. Interrogations are matched to the SSR History File and matched items are printed. Followup transactions not matched in the daily process are matched to the History File and followup response transactions are generated to respond to these followup transactions.

Monthly processing consists of compiling and printing daily processing cycle activity for the preceding month.

d. Outputs. There are several outputs from this subsystem. These outputs are listed here; they will be discussed in detail in the Detailed SSR Subsystem descriptions that follow.

- (1) Updated SSR Suspense File.
- (2) Updated SSR History File.
- (3) DLSC Inquiries.
- (4) Advice Transactions.
- (5) Closed Loop Suspense File.
- (6) Functional Listings.
- (7) Skeleton File Maintenance Cards.
- (8) Catalog Transactions.
- (9) Requirements Transactions.

3. SAMMS Requirements Subsystem. As shown in Figure VI-2 there are two SSR related inputs to this subsystem. The requirements transactions from the Catalog Subsystem establish new items in Inventory Management Files. After these new items are lodged in these files, the requirements transactions from the SSR Subsystem containing SSR quantities are lodged in Inventory Management Files and functional outputs are produced for inventory management to forecast requirements and initiate purchase requests.

4. SAMMS Catalog Subsystem. The Catalog Subsystem receives transactions from the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem,

the SSR Subsystem and manually generated transactions. Transactions from the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem pass NSN screening matches to the IMC Classification Application of the Catalog Subsystem. This application compares DLSC catalog management data to SSR data and generates Add User Transactions, upgrades the AAC or generates reactivation actions as necessary. The NIIN Assignment Application receives manually generated transactions and combines them with transactions from the SSR Subsystem. These transactions are submitted to DLSC for further processing.

E. DETAILED DAILY SSR APPLICATION DESCRIPTION

The SAMMS SSR Subsystem consists of three applications. This section describes the Daily SSR Application. The Daily SSR Application consists of the four program modules shown in Figure VI-3. Figure VI-3 is the daily portion of the SSR Subsystem shown in Figure VI-2. Each of the program modules in Figure VI-3 is discussed in terms of its inputs, files, processing and outputs in the order shown in the figure - SSR Append Sort Key, SSR Validation, SSR Daily File Maintenance and SSR Output Generator. Each of these program modules processes transactions in a batch mode and is scheduled in a single job stream on a daily basis.

1. SSR Append Sort Key

a. Inputs. There are five inputs to this program module as shown in Figure VI-3. These inputs are incoming SSR transactions, incoming followup transactions, incoming offer reply transactions, local file maintenance transactions and DLSC reply transactions.

(1) Incoming SSR Transactions. These are incoming provisioning, nonprovisioning and change SSR transactions submitted to a DSC as the CIMM.

(2) Incoming Followup Transactions. These are transactions from a SICC to the DSC CIMM requesting status on SSR transactions previously submitted.

(3) Incoming Offer Reply Transactions. These are replies to alternate substitute items offered by the DSC to the SICC in lieu of original item submitted.

(4) Local File Maintenance Transactions. These are transactions completed by the functional user within the DSC to update the Provisioning Table File, update the SSR Suspense File, generate advice to the SICC, and interrogate the SSR Suspense File and/or SSR History File.

DLA DAILY SSR APPLICATION

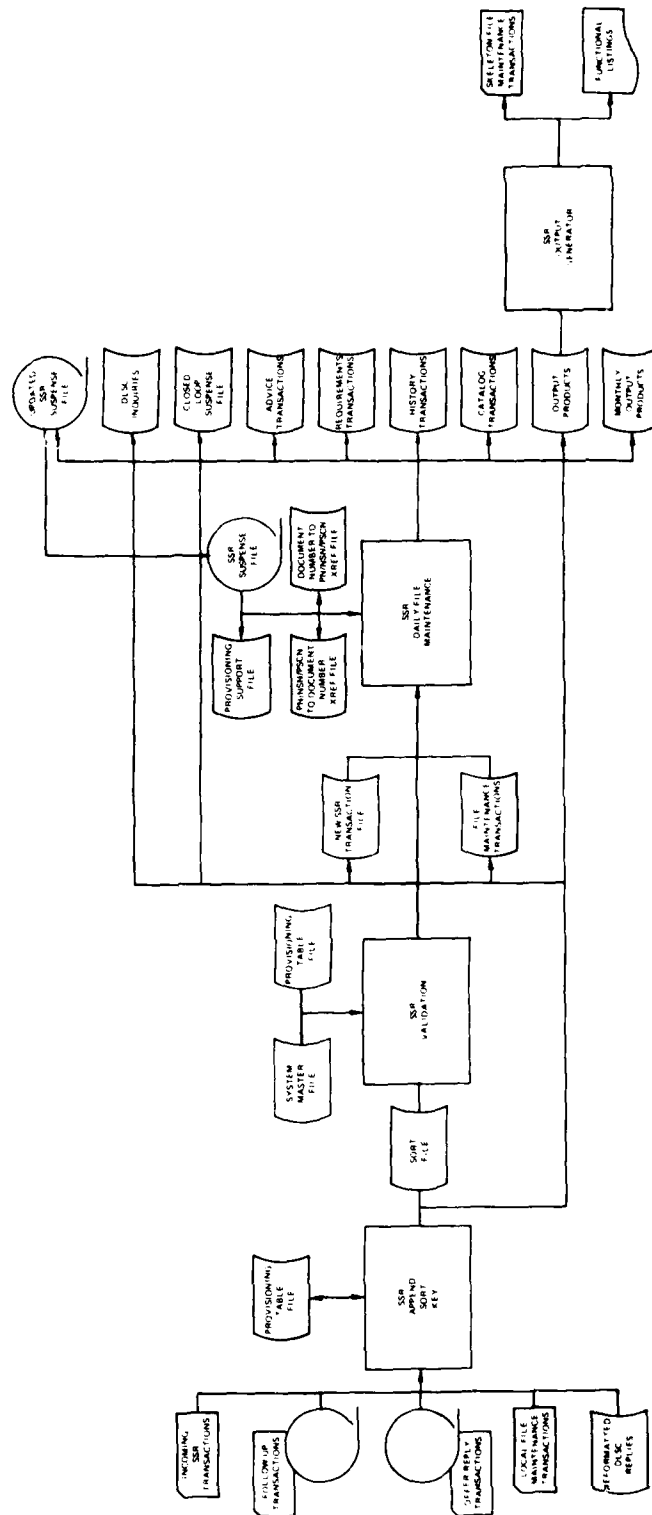


Figure VI-3

(5) Reformatted DLSC Reply Transactions. These are transactions forwarded to the Daily SSR Application from the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem.

b. Files. The single file accessed by this program module is the Provisioning Table File. This sequential disk file contains the Provisioning Control Code (PCC)/Activity Code From (ACF) Table and the Stock/Nonstock Decision Tables used in AAC assignment. The PCC/ACF Table from this file is used by this program module.

c. Processing

This program module expands each input transaction from 80 characters to 120 characters and establishes a sort key in each record. It also performs file maintenance on the Provisioning Table File and computes the total dollar value of LISSR transactions.

The sort key established is appended to the front of each input transaction. Generally the sort key for SSR transactions consists of a DLA peculiar Use Code, ACF, PCC, DOR and ISN. The sort key for DLSC reply transactions uses the DLSC Document Number in place of the SSR Control Elements.

PCC Table file maintenance transactions are used by this program module to add or delete records from this Table. The entire PCC Table is then output to the Output Products File for printing on the Provisioning Control Code/Weapons System Listing. Each input PDSSR transaction is matched to the PCC Table on PCC and ACF. The PCC Table contains PCCs and Activity Codes for Service Weapons Systems approved for support in the DLA Weapons Systems Support Program. When a PDSSR transaction matches this table, a '1' is placed in cc 6 of the PDSSR transaction. This allows all items matching this PDSSR transaction to be assigned an AAC indicating stockage of the item.

All LISSR transactions containing a unit price have the total dollar value computed (replenishment quantity times unit price). Items which have a total dollar value over \$2,500 have the total dollar value output with the LISSR transaction to the Output Products File for printing on the Provisioning PCC/High Dollar Review List. All input SSR transactions are output to the Output Products File for printing on the Provisioning PCC/High Dollar Review List. Also all input transactions except Provisioning Table File file maintenance transactions are output to the Sort File.

d. Outputs. There are two outputs from this program module, the Sort File and the Output Products File.

(1) Sort File. This file contains all transactions, except Provisioning Table File file maintenance transactions input to the program module in the expanded format with sort key added.

(2) Output Products File. This file contains records to produce functional outputs in the SSR Output Generator Program Module.

2. SSR Validation

a. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the Sort File from the previous program module.

b. Files. This program module accesses two files, the System Master File and the Provisioning Table File.

(1) System Master File. This sequential disk file contains data for use by all SAMMS Subsystems. This program module uses the Activity Code Table, the Unit of Issue Table, etc., located on this file in the validation process.

(2) Provisioning Table File. This program module uses the stock/nonstock decision tables for AAC determination.

c. Processing

Transactions from the Sort File entering this program module are sequenced based on the Sort Key established by the previous program module. This program module performs validation on incoming provisioning, nonprovisioning and change SSR transactions and some file maintenance transactions.

SSR transactions are first validated for correct control elements and package combinations. When control elements or package errors exist, these transactions are output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning Input Exceptions List. No further processing is performed on these transactions. SSR transactions passing this validation that are changes to previously submitted SSR transactions are output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning Design Change List. Only superseding change LISSR transactions and associated PDSSR transactions continue processing; other changes are dropped from further automated processing. Provisioning, nonprovisioning, and superseding change LISSR transactions which pass control data element and package validations are validated for correct detail data elements. These transactions are output

to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning SSR List. When a validation error is found, the Action Taken Code (ATC) to be returned to the SICC is automatically assigned and will appear beside the transaction in error on the Provisioning SSR List. When an SSR transaction is found to contain an inactive NSN and a nondefinitive unit of issue during validation, the transaction is output to the output products file for printing on the SSRs with Nondefinitive Units of Issue listing. These transactions are not rejected, but continue normal processing.

Each LISSR package is then formatted into a single 360-character transaction containing PDSSR, LISSR, item name and additional user data. Additional Reference Number transaction data does not become a part of this expanded transaction; however, a DLSC screening inquiry is generated for each additional reference number submitted. The screening transactions are output to the DLSC Inquiries File and the Closed Loop Suspense File. The expanded transactions, containing SSR transactions with validation errors, are output to the New SSR Transactions File. Valid transactions have the method and level of support determined before being output to this file. The method and level of support is determined by passing items through the AAC Filter shown in Figure VI-4. The AAC determined is entered in the expanded transaction before it is output to the New SSR Transaction File.

ACQUISITION ADVICE CODE (AAC) FILTER

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Yes-Action</u>	<u>No-Action</u>
Is recommended AAC in SSR equal 'J'?	Assign AAC J (centrally procure, nonstocked).	Continue processing.
Is Source Code in SSR equal 'PB'?	Assign AAC Z (stock as Insurance item).	Continue processing.
Is Replenishment Quantity equal to or greater than '12'?	Assign AAC D (centrally procure, stock).	Continue processing.
Is cc 6 of PDSSR equal to '1'?	Assign AAC Z (stock as NSO Item).	Continue processing.
Is Replenishment Quantity equal to or greater than annual demand frequency from stocked/nonstocked table in Provisioning Table File?	Assign AAC Z (stock as NSO Item).	Assign AAC J.

Figure VI-4

File Maintenance transactions containing data to be returned to a SICC (e.g., ATC, NSN, etc.) are validated. When an invalid condition exists, the file maintenance transaction is coded as invalid. All file maintenance transactions, followup transactions, offer reply transactions and DLSC reply transactions from the sort file are output to the File Maintenance Transaction File. Followup transactions, offer reply transactions and DLSC reply transactions are not validated in this program module.

d. Outputs. There are five output files from this program module; the New SSR Transaction File, the File Maintenance Transaction File, the DLSC Inquiries File, the Closed Loop Suspense File and the Output Products File.

(1) New SSR Transaction File. This file contains expanded SSR transactions for processing in the next program module.

(2) File Maintenance Transaction File. This file contains transactions to be processed against the SSR Suspense File in the next program module.

(3) DLSC Inquiries File. This file contains DLSC screening transactions generated from Additional Reference Number Transactions.

(4) Closed Loop Suspense File. This file contains a duplicate of the DLSC screening transaction for use by the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem.

(5) Output Products File. This file is updated by this program module. It contains records to produce the functional listings in the SSR Output Generator Program Module.

3. SSR Daily File Maintenance

a. Inputs. There are two inputs to this program module; the New SSR Transaction File and the File Maintenance Transaction File.

b. Files. This program module uses four files in processing input transactions. These are the Part Number/NSN/PSCN to Document Number Cross Reference File, the Document Number to Part Number/NSN/PSCN Cross Reference File, the Provisioning Support File, and the SSR Suspense File.

(1) Part Number/NSN/PSCN to Document Number Cross Reference File. This sequential disk file is a cross reference by Part Number/NSN/PSCN to the SSR Suspense File and the Document Number Cross Reference File.

(2) Document Number to Part Number/NSN/PSCN Cross Reference File. This sequential disk file serves as a cross reference from DLSC Document Number to Part Number/NSN/PSCN.

(3) Provisioning Support File. This sequential disk file provides data to the Procurement Subsystem when an SSR results in a buy and ties the Purchase Request to a specific SSR.

(4) SSR Suspense File. This sequential magnetic tape file serves as an active suspense file of SSR transactions. This file is made up of 360-character records in ACF, PCC, DOR and ISN sequence. Each record on the file is a combination of PDSSR data, LISSR data, Item Name Transaction data, Additional User Transaction data, Advice Transaction data and status indicators for internal use. The data elements contained in each record are listed in Figure VI-5. As this figure shows, this format is significantly different from those given in the IMM Manual. Records are purged from this file and transferred to the SSR History File by the Weekly SSR Application when final advice has been provided to the SICC.

c. Processing. This program module processes input transactions from the New SSR Transaction file and the File Maintenance Transaction file. Each type of transaction (SSR transaction, DLSC reply, etc.,) is processed significantly different and will be discussed independently of other transaction types.

(1) SSR Transactions

SSR transactions entering this program module consist of both valid and invalid transactions. Invalid transactions are those which were found to contain validation errors by the previous program module. Reject advice transactions for these invalid SSR transactions are automatically generated and forwarded to the appropriate SICC via AUTODIN. These invalid transactions are output to the History Transactions File and records are generated and output to the Output Products File to be printed on the Provisioning Sensor Report and the Provisioning Advice List.

Valid SSR transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File. Each of these SSR transactions automatically have DLSC screening transactions generated and output to the DLSC Inquiries File. Appropriate records are also generated and output to the Part Number/NSN/PSCN to Document Number Cross Reference File and the Document Number to Part Number/NSN/PSCN Cross Reference File. There is one exception to the above processing for valid SSR transactions. When an SSR transaction is

SSR SUSPENSE FILE DATA ELEMENTS

Sort Key (ACF, PCC, DOR, ISN)	Replacement FSCM
DLSC Document Number	Replacement Manufacturers Part Number
LISSR DIC	Reference Number Format Code
End Item NSN/Name	Reference Number Category Code
Date NSN Required (if blank, current date and 60)	Reference Number Variation Code
Date Repair Parts Required	Document Availability Code
Contract Control Number	Date Technical Data to be Supplied
End Item Delivery Code	Technical Data Justification Code
FSCM (Prime)	Reference Number Justification Code
Weapon System Code	Service Code
Number of SSRs Submitted	Additional User Activity 1 Service Code
Percent End Items East	Additional User Activity 2 Service Code
Weapons System Bypass Indicator	Additional User Activity 3 Service Code
TCC	Additional User Activity 4 Service Code
Original NSN/PSCN	Additional User Activity 5 Service Code
Replacement NSN/PSCN	Additional User Activity 6 Service Code
Retail Quantity	Additional User Activity 7 Advice Code
IMC	Various Internal Processing Dates
AAC	Various Internal Processing Indicators
Replenishment Quantity	
Quantity per End Item	
Source Code	
Unit of Issue	
Demilitarization Code	
Procurement Method Code	
Interchangeability Code	
Shelf Life Code	
Production Lea' Time	
Unit Price	
Original FSCM	
Original Manufacturers Part Number	

Figure VI-5

encountered with a Part Number and that Part Number is already under process by this application, the new transaction is assigned the same Document Number as the transaction already under process and is processed concurrently with the previous transaction. For example, when the prior transaction is being processed in the functional area, the new transaction and all transactions with the same Part Number are output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning Control File Interrogation List and the Provisioning Part Number Select-NSN Request Card List. These lists serve as functional notification of this situation and the new transaction is highlighted by an asterisk on both these listings. When initial advice has been sent to the SICC for the prior SSR transaction, the same initial advice is automatically provided the new SICC and when an NSN is assigned, it is provided automatically to both SICC's. The new SSR transaction is posted to the SSR Suspense File; however, no DLSC screening transaction is prepared unless the SSR transaction contains an NSN Justification code.

(2) DLSC Screening Replies

As described in the System Overview above, these transactions are initially processed by the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem. This program module uses the replies to complete processing for some items and to initiate functional processing for others. When the DLSC reply indicates no match for a submitted part number, match to PSCN, or multiple NSNs for a submitted part number with an NSN Justification Code, or submitted PSCN found in DLSC files; the DLSC reply is used to update the item record in the SSR Suspense File and to initiate functional action by generating skeleton file maintenance transactions and records to be printed on the Provisioning Part Number Select - NSN Request Card List. These skeleton file maintenance transactions and print records are output to the output products file.

Several actions are automatically taken when the DLSC reply indicates the NSN was found in DLSC files and the IMC Classification process was successful. The item record is extracted from the SSR Suspense File and updated with the DLSC reply information. An accept advice is determined from the AAC assignment and entered in the item record. An accept advice transaction is generated and transmitted to the SICC via AUTODIN. Print records for the Provisioning Sensor Report and Provisioning Advice List are generated and output to the output products file. When the AAC indicates the item is stocked, a requirements transaction is generated to pass SSR requirements to the SAMMS Requirements Subsystem. The item record is output to the History Transactions File.

Other DLSC Reply transactions are used by this program module to update the item record, and generate reject advice to the SICC. When these DLSC replies are encountered, the item record is extracted from the SSR Suspense File and updated with data from the DLSC reply. A reject advice transaction is generated using data from the DLSC reply to determine the appropriate reject advice code and transmitted via AUTODIN to the SICC. The reject advice code is entered in the item record which is output to the History Transactions File. Print records are also generated and output to the Output Products File for printing the Provisioning Sensor Report and the Provisioning Advice List. The SSR transactions rejected as a result of DLSC screening include Part Numbers which matched to an NSN or multiple NSNs in DLSC files, Part Numbers which matched to a security classified item in DLSC files, NSNs or PSCNs which were cancelled with or without replacement, NSNs or PSCNs which did not match DLSC files, and NSNs which were passed to the IMC Classification Application and the resulting cataloging transactions were rejected by DLSC.

(3) File Maintenance Transactions

As discussed above, DLSC replies result in generation of skeleton file maintenance transactions when functional processing is required before advice is forwarded to the SICC. Functional processing results in completion of skeleton file maintenance transactions which are then input to the SSR Subsystem and acted upon by this program module. File Maintenance transactions may be used to accomplish several functions including providing advice to the SICC, interrogating the SSR Suspense File and/or SSR History File, changing item record data, deleting item records from the SSR Suspense File, and initiating DLSC screening on the SSR item submitted or for an NSN identified in the file maintenance transaction. The particular function to be performed is identified through the use of an Action Code in the File Maintenance Transaction. Each File Maintenance Transaction is validated as discussed earlier. When an invalid transaction is found, it is output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning Control F/M Exceptions List.

When functional processing identifies an invalid condition, a skeleton file maintenance transaction is completed and input to the SSR Subsystem. This file maintenance transaction results in the item record being extracted from the SSR Suspense File. The reject advice code is determined and entered in the item record. A reject advice transaction is generated and transmitted to the SICC via AUTODIN. Print records are generated and output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning Sensor Report and the Provisioning Advice List. The item record is output to the History Transaction File.

When functional processing identifies an alternate or substitute item to offer the SICC, the skeleton file maintenance transaction is completed and the NSN or Part Number of the offered item is inserted. The offered item is added to the SSR Suspense file item record and the item record is updated to reflect the offer advice returned to the SICC. An offer advice transaction is generated and transmitted to the SICC via AUTODIN. Print records are generated and output to the Output Products File for printing on the Provisioning Sensor Report and the Provisioning Advice List.

When functional processing determines a new item is to be accepted for support and requires NSN assignment from DLSC, the skeleton file maintenance transaction is completed and input to the SSR Subsystem. This program module updates the SSR Suspense File item record, generates an initial accept advice transaction and transmits the advice transaction to the SICC via AUTODIN. The accept advice code is determined from the AAC assignment. Print records are generated and output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning Sensor Report and the Provisioning Advice List. Catalog transactions containing MOE Rule and Catalog Management Data are generated and output to the Catalog Transactions File. These transactions are forwarded to the SAMMS Cataloging Subsystem and become part of the NIIN Assignment Request transmitted to DLSC. The MOE Rule and Catalog Management Data is also output to the Output Products File for printing on the Segment B and H Data from Provisioning List.

During functional processing, other file maintenance actions may be required. Skeleton file maintenance transactions may be completed and used to change data in the item record or to delete the item record from the SSR Suspense File. File maintenance transactions may also be used to initiate rescreening of the item submitted or to initiate screening of an item in the file maintenance transaction. File maintenance transactions may also be used to interrogate the SSR Suspense File and SSR History File. Interrogations may be submitted on a PCC, on an item, or on a DLSC Document Number basis. When the interrogation is on an item or a DLSC Document Number basis, the SSR Suspense File is screened for the item. If found, selected item data is output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning Control File Interrogation List. If not found, the interrogation is output to the History Transactions File. When the interrogation is on a PCC basis, selected data for item records with matching PCC is extracted from the SSR Suspense File and output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning Control File Interrogation List. The interrogation is then output to the History Transactions File.

(4) Offer Reply Transactions

When an Offer Reply Transaction is identified by this program module, it is analyzed to determine if the reply is accept or reject. When the offered item has been rejected, the item record in the SSR Suspense File is updated with the reply and status is altered to indicate the item is awaiting NSN assignment from DLSC for the original Part Number. Print records for the reply are generated and output to the Output Products File for printing on the Provisioning Sensor Report and the Provisioning Advice List. Catalog transactions containing MOE Rule and Catalog Management Data are generated and output to the Catalog Transactions File and this data is also output to the output products file for printing on the Segment B and H Data from Provisioning List. Item record data is also output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning Part Number Select-NSN Request Card List. This item is highlighted with an asterisk on this list as an indication that this is not an initial appearance of the item on the list.

Offer replies, indicating acceptance of an offered item with an NSN, update the item record in the SSR Suspense File and generate print records to the Output Products File for printing on the Provisioning Sensor Report and Provisioning Advice List. Appropriate cataloging transactions (e.g., add user) are generated and output to the DLSC Inquiries File. When the AAC of the item record indicates the item is stocked, a requirements transaction is output to the Requirements Transactions File to pass SSR Requirements to the SAMMS Requirements Subsystem.

Offer replies, indicating acceptance of an offered item with a Part Number, update the item record in the SSR Suspense File and generate print records to the Output Products File for printing on the Provisioning Sensor Report and the Provisioning Advice List. A DLSC screening transaction for the accepted part number is generated and output to the DLSC Inquiries File. When a reply is received, it is processed as any other part number DLSC Reply described above with one exception. If the part number matches to an NSN in DLSC files, a reject advice transaction is not returned to the SICC; the matched NSN is output for functional action.

(5) DLSC NSN Assignments. NSN assignment requests submitted to DLSC are processed and the assigned NSN is returned to the IMM. These NSN Assignments are initially processed in the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem. When this program module identifies one of these assignments, the item record is extracted from the SSR Suspense File. The item record is then updated with the assigned NSN and an NSN Notification Transaction is generated and transmitted to the SICC via

AUTODIN. Print Records are generated and output to the Output Products File for printing on the Provisioning Sensor Report and the Provisioning Advice List. A requirements transaction is generated to pass SSR requirements to the SAMMS Requirements Subsystem and a Provisioning Support File Record is generated and posted to this file. The item record is output to the History Transaction File.

(6) Followup Transactions/Listings (Internal and External)

This program module processes followup transactions from SICC and monitors the progress of items on the SSR Suspense File. When DLSC Inquiries are generated, a suspense of seven days is placed on the item for return of a response. If the response is not received and the inquiry was for an NSN or PSCN, the inquiry is regenerated and submitted to DLSC. When a response to the resubmittal for NSNs and PSCNs or the initial submittal for Part Numbers is not received in seven days, a No Match Reply is generated and processed as other DLSC Replies indicating a No Match condition. When a No Match Reply is generated for a Part Number, a print record is output to the Output Products File for inclusion in the Provisioning Sensor Report.

Offer advice submissions to a SICC are monitored for a reply. When a reply is not received after 30 days, a record is output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning 30-Day Followup for YL/YQ Advice List. YL and YQ are Action Taken Codes (ATCs) entered in an offer Advice Transactions for an NSN offer and a part number offer respectively. After 45 days a record is again output to the Output Products File for printing on the Provisioning 45-Day Followup for YL/YQ Advice List when no reply has been received. After 60 days have passed with no reply, a reject advice transaction is generated and transmitted to the SICC via AUTODIN. The item record is extracted from the SSR Suspense File, updated with the reject advice and output to the History Transactions File. A print record is generated and output to the output products file for printing on the Provisioning 60 Day Reject YL/YQ Advice List.

Item records are monitored to ensure advice is furnished to the SICC on a timely basis. When an item has been on the SSR Suspense File for 11 or more days and initial advice has not been furnished to the SICC, a print record is output to the Output Products File for printing on the Part I, Provisioning Control File Aging Report. When an item has been on the SSR Suspense File for 24 days with no advice furnished the SICC, another print record is output to the Output Products File and an advice transaction, containing ATC '67' (advice pending) is generated and transmitted to the SICC via AUTODIN. For items

requiring NSN assignment, a comparison is made between the current date and the Date NSNs Required in the item records. When this comparison shows the item will become delinquent within 30 days, a print record is output to the output products file for printing on the Part II, Provisioning Control File Aging Report. When the comparison shows the item is delinquent, a record is output to the output products file for printing on the Part III, Provisioning Control File Aging Report.

Followup transactions received from SICCs are first validated for format and content. If found to be invalid, a Followup Response Transaction containing ATC '66' (no record) is generated and transmitted to the SICC via AUTODIN. Valid transactions are matched to the SSR Suspense File based on ISN, DOR, PCC, and ACF with no matches being output to the History Transactions File. When a match is found on the SSR Suspense File, a Followup Response Transaction is generated and transmitted to the SICC via AUTODIN. The advice code in the Followup Response Transaction reflects the advice from the item record or if blank in the item record, an ATC '67' is used.

There are two additional processing features of this program module which require explanation. First, whenever a print record is output to the Output Products File for printing on the Provisioning Sensor Report, an identical record is output to the Monthly Output Products File for processing in the Monthly SSR Application. Also, whenever an item record is extracted from the SSR Suspense File and output to the History Transactions File, the corresponding records on the Part Number/NSN/PSCN to Document Number Cross Reference File and the Document Number to Part Number/NSN/PSCN Cross Reference File are purged from these files.

d. Outputs. There are several outputs from this program module including the Updated SSR Suspense File, Advice Transactions File, DLSC Inquiries File, Closed Loop Suspense File, Output Products File, History Transactions File, Monthly Output Products File, Catalog Transactions File, and Requirements Transactions File.

(1) Updated SSR Suspense File. This file replaces the SSR Suspense File used in this daily processing cycle.

(2) Advice Transactions File. This file contains accept, offer, and reject advice transactions as well as NSN Notification and followup response transactions for AUTODIN transmittal to SICCs.

(3) DLSC Inquiries File. This file contains DLSC screening inquiries to be transmitted to DLSC for processing.

(4) Closed Loop Suspense File. This file contains a record of transactions submitted to DLSC for processing.

(5) Output Products File. This file contains records to produce functional listings and skeleton file maintenance transactions.

(6) History Transactions File. This file contains transactions to be processed by the Weekly SSR Application.

(7) Monthly Output Products File. This file contains records to be processed by the Monthly SSR Application.

(8) Catalog Transactions File. This File contains transactions to be combined with other NSN assignment request transactions in the SAMMS Cataloging Subsystem.

(9) Requirements Transactions File. This file contains transactions used by the SAMMS Requirements Subsystem to include SSR requirements in forecasting and budgeting. These transactions may initiate procurement action as a result of processing performed in the SAMMS Requirements Subsystem.

4. SSR Output Generator

a. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the Output Products File generated by the prior program modules in the Daily SSR Application.

b. Files. No files are accessed by this program module.

c. Processing. Processing in this program module consists of sorting records from the Output Products File into functional product sequence and producing the functional products described below.

d. Outputs. There are several outputs from this program module all of which are for functional use/notification.

(1) Skeleton File Maintenance Transactions. These transactions are for functional use in providing advice to the SICC or performing updates/interrogations on the SSR Suspense File.

(2) Provisioning PCC/High Dollar Review List. This list contains all SSR transactions input to the current daily cycle. The total dollar value of these transactions appears when it is more than \$2,500. A sample of this list is shown in Figure VI-6.

DATE 76255

PROVISIONING POC/HIGH DOLLAR REVIEW LIST

PDSR AND LISSR DATA

CAAAX N	5333 GEN-SET	MDL CF11	519054001 5993234	AJ100015000199	
CXAAX	4310002874722			AJ 0030000053	1
CXAAX	4310004278750			AJ 0030000100	11
CXBAX	MP8060Z-2			AJ 0030010000	15200

Figure VI-6

(3) Provisioning Input Exceptions List. This list contains SSR transactions failing validation due to control element or package errors. A sample of this list is shown in Figure VI-7.

(4) Provisioning Control F/M Exceptions List. This list contains file maintenance transactions which were found to be invalid. A sample of this list is shown in Figure VI-8.

(5) Provisioning Design Change List. This list contains all SSR change transactions submitted to the daily processing cycle. A sample of this list is shown in Figure VI-9.

(6) Part I, Provisioning Control File Aging Report. This is a list of items which have been on the SSR Suspense File for more than 11 days without advice furnished to the SICC. A sample of this list is shown in Figure VI-10.

(7) Part II, Provisioning Control File Aging Report. This is a list of items on the SSR Suspense File which require NSN Assignment and will become delinquent within 30 days if an NSN is not assigned. A sample of this list is shown in Figure VI-11.

(8) Part III, Provisioning Control File Aging Report. This list contains items from the Part II listing which are delinquent. The format of this list is similar to that of the Part II list.

(9) Provisioning Sensor Report. This report contains counts of actions occurring during the current daily processing cycle. A sample of this report is shown in Figure VI-12.

(10) Provisioning Control Code/Weapons Systems Listing. This is a printout of the PCC/ACF Table from the Provisioning Table File. The format for this listing is shown in Figure VI-13.

(11) Provisioning Advice List. This list contains a record of advice transactions generated during the current processing cycle. Followup Response Transactions are not included. A sample format for the report is shown in Figure VI-14.

(12) Provisioning SSR List. This is a list of SSR transactions initially entering the Daily SSR Application in the current cycle and not having a control element or package validation error. A sample format of this list is shown in Figure VI-15.

DATE 7/27/8

PROVISIONING INPUT EXCEPTIONS LIST

From (AX)

ACTION TAKEN CODE

REMARKS

PDSSR AND LISSR DATA

30

INVALID AAC

DVR CL

J0000500001B1277198EA

00005

2815001230101

CWAAAX

Figure VI-7

From (AN)	PROVISIONING CONTROL F/M EXCEPTIONS LIST	DATE 75285	PAGE 1
	F/M DATA	REMARKS	ACTION
YTH PAKH527500020	426322304-2	EAL406D OJ FSC MISSING	RESUBMIT CRD

Figure VI-8

AD-A098 006

DEFENSE LOGISTICS ANALYSIS OFFICE FALLS CHURCH VA
DOD SUPPLY SUPPORT REQUEST STUDY (DODSSR). VOLUME II. SYSTEMS D--ETC(U)
DEC 80

F/G 15/5

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

3 of 6

AD

2-14-80

DEF
LOGISTICS
ANALYSIS

PROVISIONING DESIGN CHANGE LIST

FROM (AX)	LISER DATA		
CXAAX 1382500772222	00025	000000002	0000015275EA
			POC
			HD
			00

Figure VI-9

DATE 75309

PART 1 PROVISIONING CONTROL FILE AGING REPORT

ACTIVITY CODE	POC	DOR	ISN	FILE DATE	REMARKS	NR DAYS
CL	PCJ	5275	000002	5278	TIR INT	A-001
HD	POC	5275	000008	5275	PN-NNN-CD	A-012
HD	POC	5275	000009	5275	PN-NNN-CD	A-012
JE	PCN	5275	000001	5275	PASS DMC	A-001
PA	PCE	5275	000001	5275	ATC 67	D-004

Figure VI-10

ACT CODE	POC	DOR	ISN	DOCUMENT NR	FSCM	MFRS PT NR	FILE DATE	NR DAYS	NSNR
SJ	856	5229	G352	AX75286V000137	14752	112A12152	5250	A-001	5310
SJ	856	5229	G258	AX75286V000138	14752	112A1A205	5250	A-001	5310
HD	P53	5229	A066	AX75286V000139	91637	DCS1200J16580F	5250	A-010	5319
HD	P53	5229	A069	AX75286V000140	84161	FP502	5250	A-010	5319
AB	UNR	5250	14D	AX75286V000141	44655	03Z7	5252	A-030	5339
AB	FD2	5255	BAA263	AX75286V000142	84161	FP502	5260	A-030	5339

TOTAL AGING ITEMS 6

FILE DATE - Julian date SSR record was established in PCF

NR DAYS - Number of days before item becomes delinquent

NSNR - Date NSN Required by submitter

TOTAL AGING ITEMS - Appears only on last page of PART II

Figure VI-11

CRC SPA		FROM AX	PROVISIONING SENSOR REPORT													DATE	
INPUT			A	N	F	M	C	5	9	0							Total
Condition 1 (DIC CKA)			10	5	3	1			1	4							24
Condition 2 (DIC CKA)					3	2	5										10
all SSRs input to system before Edit/Validation		(DIC CKA)			3												3
Total Condition 2					6	2	5										13
Condition 3 (DIC CKB)			15	7	8												30
Total Condition 1, 2, and 3 Received			25	12	17	3	5		1	4							67
CXF Transactions			12	5	8												25
CX3 Transactions			7	8	50												65
CX2 Transactions with Action Code YM			1	2	3												6
YN			4	8	9												21
YV			1	4	3												8
Total			6	14	15												35

DIC YTH Input by File Maintenance Code:

OB	5	OE	0	OH	0	OJ	0	OL	12	ON	1	OP	6	OS	0
OD	0	OF	15	OI	0	OK	0	OM	1	OO	0	OR	0	Total	YTH 40

Figure VI-12

DATE

PROVISIONING SENSOR REPORT

FROM AX

ORC SPA

INPUT

A N F M C 5 9 0

Total

New NENs Resulting from Provisioning (RCS-26 93N12)

5

(Input CXB)

2 1 1 1

4

(Input CMC)

1

1

CXB w/Date Tech Data to be Supplied

1 1

2

CXB w/Reason for not Submitting Tech Data: A

0

(Tech Data Justification Code)

1 0 1 1

3

B

0

C

0

D

0

E

0

F

0

X

0

Total

1 1 1

3

PROVISIONING PROCESSING

Condition 2 and 3 Which Passed Edit and Were:

Mechanically Assigned AAC J
 Assigned AAC J because of Submitter Recommendation
 Total Assigned AAC J

3 1 1 1 1
 2 2 3
 5 3 4 1 1

7
 7
 14

Mechanically Assigned AAC Z
 Assigned AAC Z because of Source Code PB
 Assigned AAC Z because of Weapon System
 Total Assigned AAC Z

1 1 3
 5 1 9
 1 2 1
 7 3 10 1 3

5
 15
 4
 24

Mechanically Assigned AAC D

3 1 1

5

DATE

PROVISIONING SENSOR REPORT

Total

A N F M C 5 9 0

PROVISIONING PROCESSING

Total Number of DIC LVAs Generated

30

Condition 1 (RCS-26 93LI)

20

Condition 2

10

Total Number of DIC LTIs Generated

3

Total Condition 2 (RCS-26 93L2)

13

Total Number of DIC LSRs Generated

46

DIC CXG ORC - YSV

3

DIC CXB ORG - YZL

3

DIC CXB w/J Code ORC - YZZ

40

Total Condition 3 (RCS-26 93L3)

43

No Match Replies Generated by Provisioning

2

Number of SSRs Delinquent Based on Date NSN Required

7

ATC 67 on File	CXA	CXB	CXC	Total
25-30 days	1	6		7
31-35 days	2	2		4
36-40 days	1	1	1	3
41 days and over	1	1		2
Total	5	10	1	16

OUTPUT	ORC	SPA	FROM	AX	PROVISIONING SENSOR REPORT												DATE	Total
					A	N	F	M	C	5	5	0						
DIC YDH (RCS-26 93N)																30		
DIC CKA					6	1	40	1	1							49		
ATC 66					1	1	3									5		
ATC 67					1		6									7		
CXI Summary																		
Interim Advice YL					7	6	3									16		
YQ							2									2		
YE (without NSN)					1	1	3	1	2							8		
YD (without NSN)					6	9	5	4	1	1	2	1				29		
YX (without NSN)							3									3		
Total					13	16	14	7	2	3	2	1				58		
Positive Final Advice																		
YA (previous furnished YE or YX)					9	7	10	4				1				31		
YE (with NSN - input CKA)					2	4	4	6	7		1					24		
YD (with NSN)						3		7								10		
Total					11	14	14	17	7		1	1				65		
Rejects (Exclude YL, YQ, YE, YD, YX, YA and 67)																		
Input DIC CKA					2	7										11		
Input DIC CKB					12		12		3							27		
Input DIC CXC							18									18		
Total					14	7	30		3	3		1				56		

Figure VI-12

PROVISIONING SENSOR REPORT										DATE							
ORC	SPA	FROM	AX	CXI - BREAKOUT													
				OTHER	TOTAL	ATC	A	N	F	M	C	5	9	OTHER	TOTAL		
ATC	A	N	F	M	C	5	9										
YA															21		
YB															22		
YC															23		
YD															24		
YE															25		
YH															27		
YJ															28		
YK															30		
YL															31		
YQ															32		
YR															33		
YS															34		
YU															35		
YW															36		
YX															38		
01															39		
02															40		
03															41		
04															42		
05															43		
07															44		
08															45		
09															51		
11															52		
12															56		
13															57		
14															58		
17															67		
18															68		
19															70		
20																	

Figure VI-12

DATE 78180

PROVISIONING CONTROL CODE/WEAPONS SYSTEM LISTING

ORC - SPA

<u>POC:</u>	J E T	ACT. CD	FR:	CI
AWS				AJ
DVR				CI
TRP				CI
FFX				AJ

DATE 75124

PROVISIONING ADVISE LIST FOR HS* FST* 5016*

FROM (AX)

SSR EXCEPTIONS

TDV

REMARKS

ATC

NEW/FSCM/PINR (WHEN APPLICABLE)

09647 192-7572

YX YX-SUPPORT-DATE 2289

YC

5330

YE

48207530650

YD

48206470133

YA

47108810113

CHG \$460

YL YX-SUPT-DATE 3060 REF. FORM-546

YT

36948500171

* ACTIVITY CODE, PROVISIONING CONTROL CODE AND DATE OF REQUEST ARE VARIABLE,
NONSTANDARD HEADING LINE DATA ELEMENTS.

Figure VI-14

FROM (AX)	PROVISIONING SSR LIST FOR TG OFF 3311	DATE 75279	PAGE 1
Q4AAX N2410007923333	PDSSR AND LISSR DATA		
	33023365SAMSFUNCTIONALTEST 52753138PCL54321 BD100200000299		
CXAAX 3820007032260	00001Z 000050005 PA0000015275EA PCL BD 00060001100		
CXBAX MR2933	00001Z 000150001 PA0000025275 PCL08788 BD A060003650		04
CXFAX SHAFT, STEEL	0000025275 PCL3333 BD352 2510		

(13) Provisioning Control File Interrogation List. This is a formatted interrogation printout. A sample format of this list is shown in Figure VI-16.

(14) Provisioning 30-Day Followup for YL/YQ Advice. This is a list of items for which an offer reply has not been received within 30 days of providing the offer to the SICC. A sample format of this list is shown in Figure VI-17.

(15) Provisioning 45-Day Followup for YL/YQ Advice. This is a list of items for which an offer reply has not been received within 45 days of providing the offer to the SICC. A sample format of this list is shown in Figure VI-18.

(16) Provisioning 60-Day Reject YL/YQ Advice. This is a list of items rejected for support because an offer reply was not received. A sample format for this list is shown in Figure VI-19.

(17) Provisioning Part Number Select - NSN Request Card List. This is a list of the skeleton file maintenance transactions generated in the current processing cycle. A sample format of this list is shown in Figure VI-20.

(18) SSRs (Condition 2) with Nondefinitive Unit of Issue. This is a list of inactive NSN SSR items submitted with nondefinitive unit of issue. The format for this list is shown in Figure VI-21.

(19) Segment B and H Data from Provisioning. This is a formatted print of MOE Rule and Catalog Management Data passed from the SSR Subsystem to the Catalog Subsystem for use in requesting NSN assignment from DLSC. A sample of this list is shown in Figure VI-22.

F. DETAILED WEEKLY SSR APPLICATION DESCRIPTION

This paragraph discusses the Weekly SSR Application which consists of the single program module shown in Figure VI-23. The SSR Weekly File Maintenance Program Module shown in Figure VI-23 is a portion of the SAMMS SSR Subsystem shown in Figure VI-3. This Weekly SSR Application is scheduled and executed separately from the Daily and Monthly SSR Applications. The Weekly SSR Application is scheduled once per week and operates in a batched sequential mode. The SSR Weekly File Maintenance Program Module is described in terms of inputs, files, processing and outputs.

FROM AX		PROVISIONING CONTROL FILE INTERROGATION LIST										DATE 75025									
AC	POC	DOR	ISN	DIC	CHG	TYPE	NSN (ORIG)	NSN (REFL)	QTY	IMC	JUST	REL	QTY	PER	E/I	SOURCE	UNIT	RECOV	UNIT	ADV	
KE	GEF	5001	CFHX04	CXB			2920		00011	Z	1	00002	0005	PC	EA	A	\$500.00				
FSOM		MANUFACTURERS PART NUMBER				ITEM NAME				FILE		TENT		YX		60 DAY		ADV		TECH	
										DATE		AAC		ADV		DATE		SNT		DATE	
										5006		J				AX75008V0000006					

55555 BECD-OP-CFH-TEST

MSG Code: PN-NSN-CD

Figure VI-16

DATE 72087

PROVISIONING 30 DAY FOLLOWUP FOR YL/YQ ADVISE

	AC	POC	DOR	ISN	NSN or FSCM/PART NUMBER - STANDARD OR ALTERNATE:	OFFER	ACTION	ACTION DATE:	30 DAY
	AJ	988	2022	000127	4730004066754	OFFER	YL	2057	2087

Figure VI-17

DATE 72087

PROVISIONING 45 DAY FOLLOWUP FOR YL/YQ ADVISE

THE FOLLOWING SSR/S WILL BE REJECTED IF NO REPLY IN 15 DAYS

AC	POC	DOR	ISN	NSN or FSCM/PART NUMBER - STANDARD OR ALTERNATE:	OFFER ACTION	OFFER ACTION DATE:	30 DAY	45 DAY
PA	D&F	1350	0094	29330	YQ	2040	2070	2085
				8783				

Figure VI-18

DATE 72081

PROVISIONING 60 DAY REJECT YL/YQ ADVICE

"ATC 08"

THE FOLLOWING SSR/S ARE REJECTED DUE TO

AC	POC	DOR	ISN	NSN or FSCM/PART NUMBER	STANDARD OR ALTERNATE:	OFFER	OFFER ACTION	OFFER ACTION DATE:	30 DAY	45 DAY	60 DAY
AJ	A01	1285	00114		4730001874192		YL	2019	2049	2064	2079
AJ	A01	1285	01305	11037	460001122		YQ	2019	2049	2064	2079
AJ	D06	1332	00127		4720004070430		YL	2019	2049	2064	2079
AJ	D06	1332	00254	22304	3709335		YQ	2019	2049	2064	2079

Figure VI-19

FROM AX		PROVISIONING PART NUMBER SELECT-NSN REQUEST CARD LIST										DATE 75025	PAGE 2			
DIC	ACT/CD/FROM	POC	DOR	ISN	FSOM	PART/NUMBER	UI	J-CODE	DEMIL	PVC	SLC	AAC	DCN	TOT	DOL	VAL
YDH	KE	TEF	5021	CFHX03	55555	ABCD-BA-CFH-TEST	EA	1	A	0	0	J	77180V000015			\$500.00
YDH	KE	TEF	5021	CFHX06	55555	DBCD-RD-CFH-TEST	EA	1	A	0	0	Z	77180V000027			

Figure VI-20

SSR₆ (CONDITION 2) WITH NONDEFINITIVE UNIT OF ISSUE

ORC - SPA

ACT CD FR

POC

XXX

DOR

XXX

ISN

XXXXX

NOT

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

NSN/PSOM

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

IN THE

SEGMENT B AND H DATA FROM PROVISIONING

ORG: SOC

DOCUMENT NUMBER		PROVISIONING CONTROLS						
DIC	ACT CD FR (Submitter)	CIC	ASSIGNED	PSCN OR PSON/PART NUMBER	ACT FR	POC	DOR	ISN
XXX	XX	X	XXXX	XX XXXX XXXX	XX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX
UNIT ISSUE XX		UNIT ISSUE XXXXXXXX	SOS/SOSMC XXX	AAC X			SHELF LIFE CODE X	PMC X

Figure VI-22

DLA WEEKLY SSR APPLICATION

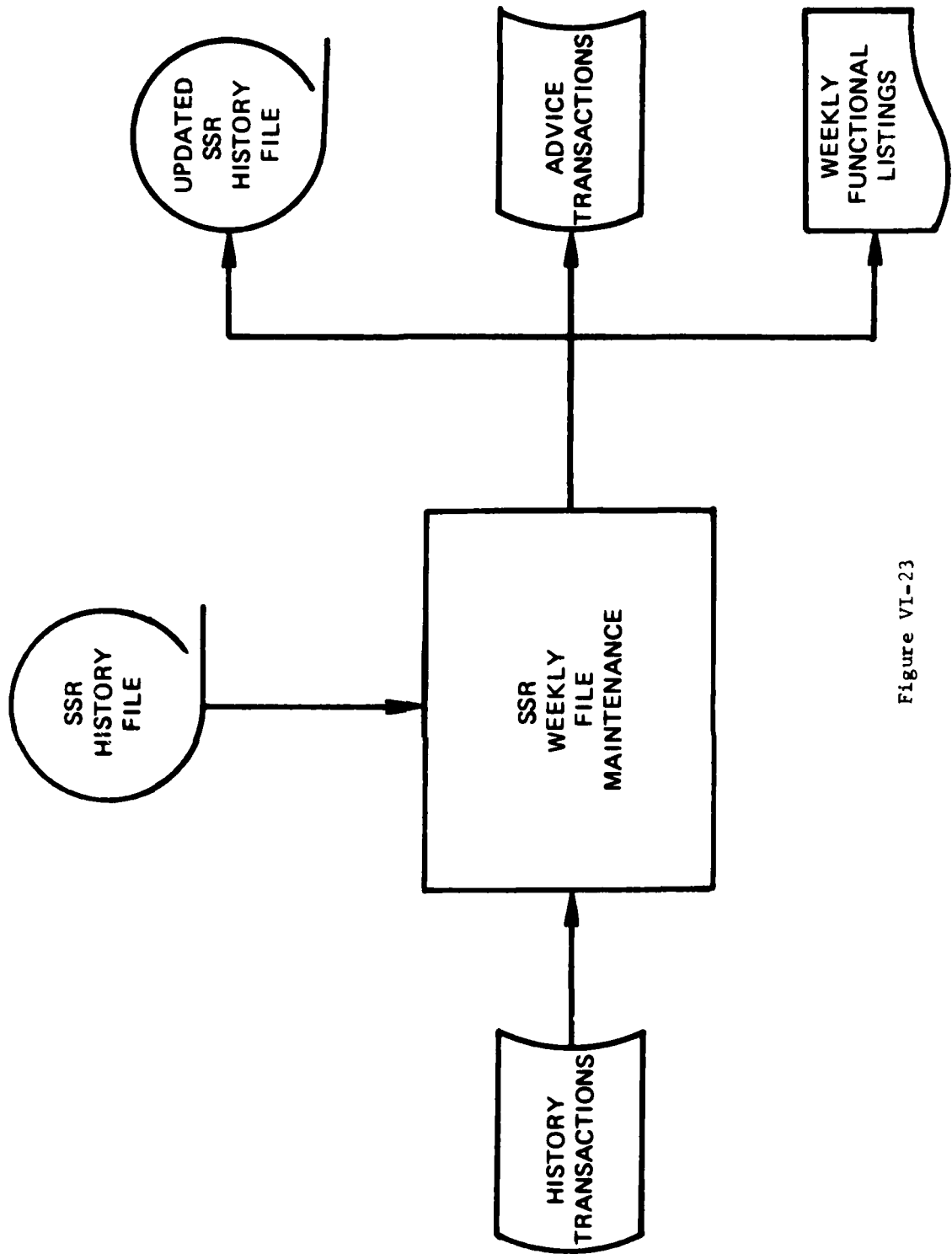


Figure VI-23

1. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the History Transactions File from the Daily SSR Application. This file contains file maintenance interrogations, item records to be added to the SSR History File and followup transactions for which no matching item was found in the SSR Suspense File.

2. Files. A single file is accessed by this program module. This is the SSR History File. This file is identical to the SSR Suspense File in the Daily SSR Application except that the SSR History File contains item records for which final advice has been furnished to the SICC.

3. Processing

This program module first sorts all input transactions based on sort key. Item records are added to the SSR History File and the current date is placed in the Record Drop Date. In addition, all other item records having the same PCC, ACF, and DOR have their Record Drop Dates altered to reflect the current date.

Next, followup transactions are processed. Each followup transaction is matched to the SSR History File based on sort key. When a match is found, a Followup Response Transaction is generated using the ATC in the item record and output to the Advice Transactions File for transmittal to the SICC. When a match is not found, a Followup Response Transaction containing an ATC '66' (no record) is generated and output to the Advice Transactions File for transmittal to the SICC.

File maintenance interrogations are matched to the SSR History File next. When the interrogation is for a specific ISN or Document Number and the item is not found, the interrogation is printed on the Provisioning Control F/M Exception List. When the item is found, the item is printed on the Provisioning Control File Interrogation List. When the interrogation is for all items with a specific PCC, all matching items are printed on the Provisioning Control File Interrogation List. When no matching items are found, the interrogation is dropped if matching items were found in the Daily SSR Application or it is printed on the Provisioning Control F/M Exception List when no matching items were found either in the SSR Suspense File or the SSR History File.

The final action of this program module is to purge all items from the SSR History File with Record Drop Dates over one year old.

4. Outputs. There are three outputs from this program module. These are the Updated SSR History File, Advice Transactions File and Functional Listings.

a. Updated SSR History File. This updated file will be used in the next weekly processing cycle, replacing the SSR History File used in the current cycle.

b. Advice Transactions File. This file contains followup response transactions to be submitted to SICCs via AUTODIN.

c. Weekly Functional Listings. There are two functional listings produced by this program module both of which were described in the Daily SSR Application above.

(1) Provisioning Control File Interrogation List.

(2) Provisioning Control F/M Exception List.

G. DETAILED MONTHLY SSR APPLICATION DESCRIPTION

This paragraph describes the Monthly SSR Application which consists of a single program module as shown in Figure VI-24. The SSR Monthly Output Generator shown in Figure VI-24 is the final portion of the SAMMS SSR Subsystem shown in Figure VI-3. The Monthly SSR Application is scheduled separately from the Daily and Weekly SSR Applications. It is executed once per month and operated in a batched sequential mode. The SSR Monthly Output Generator Program Module is discussed in terms of inputs, files, processing and outputs.

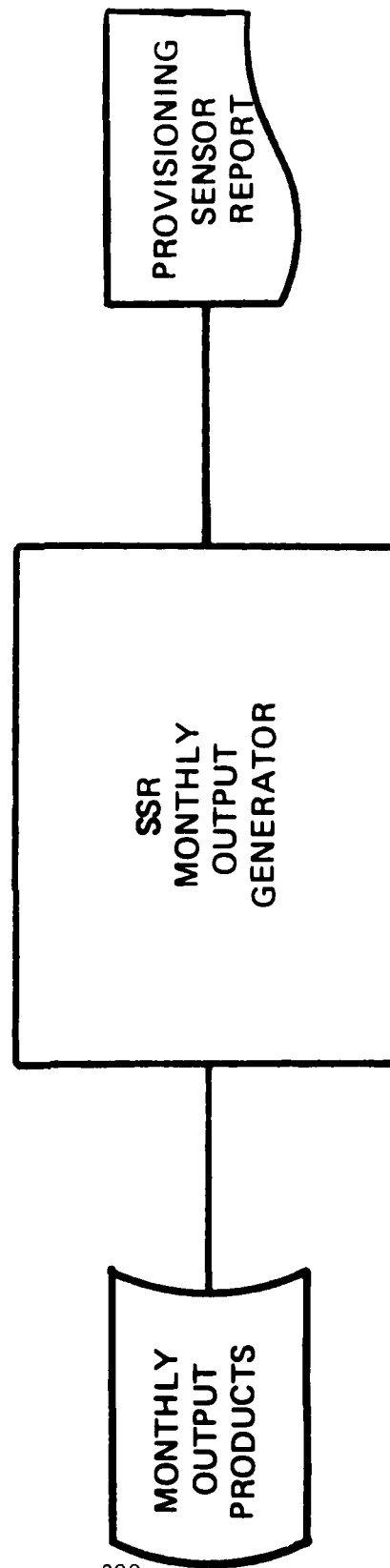
1. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the Monthly Output Products File. This file contains data accumulated since the previous monthly processing cycle.

2. Files. No files are accessed by this program module.

3. Processing. Processing in this program module consists of accumulating the records produced on a daily basis and producing the Provisioning Sensor Report.

4. Outputs. The single output from this program module is the Provisioning Sensor Report showing monthly activity in the SSR Subsystem.

DLA MONTHLY SSR APPLICATION



200

Figure VI-24

CHAPTER VII

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

A. INTRODUCTION

The Logistics Data Management (LDM) System is a standard ADP system used within the General Services Administration (GSA). This is a new system within GSA under which automated processing of SSRs is being developed. This new LDM System will replace the current cataloging system used within GSA in the Federal Supply Service (FSS).

B. SYSTEM DESIGN PROCESS

The responsibility for processing of SSRs within GSA is in the Office of Customer Service and Support within the Federal Supply Service. This office is responsible for ensuring effective logistics support is provided by GSA to all Federal activities. The decision to automate SSR processing within GSA came with the implementation of the IMM Manual and revisions to the automated portion of the Federal Catalog Program. Figure VII-1 illustrates the organizational alignment involved in the design of the LDM System. The development of the LDM System is the responsibility of one section within the Data Management Branch. This section develops detailed design specifications which may be used to develop program modules by computer programmers.

C. SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION

A functional requirement to automate SSR processing does not exist within GSA. The automation of SSR processing was included as part of the LDM System for which no formal Functional Requirements Description was developed. The Data Management Branch developed a Detail System Design Specification for the LDM System. This Detailed System Design Specification breaks the total system down into processing segments by type of input transaction and contains input formats, file structures, generalized processing flow charts and detail logic flow charts and decision tables to document processing criteria such as validation of input transactions. Documentation to be developed beyond this level and the actual programming activity is unknown.

D. LDM SYSTEM DESIGN OVERVIEW

The LDM System is designed to automate processing of IMC transactions, SSR transactions, and Requests for Federal Cataloging/Supply Support Action from Civil Agencies; and to provide

GSA AUTOMATED SSR DESIGN ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

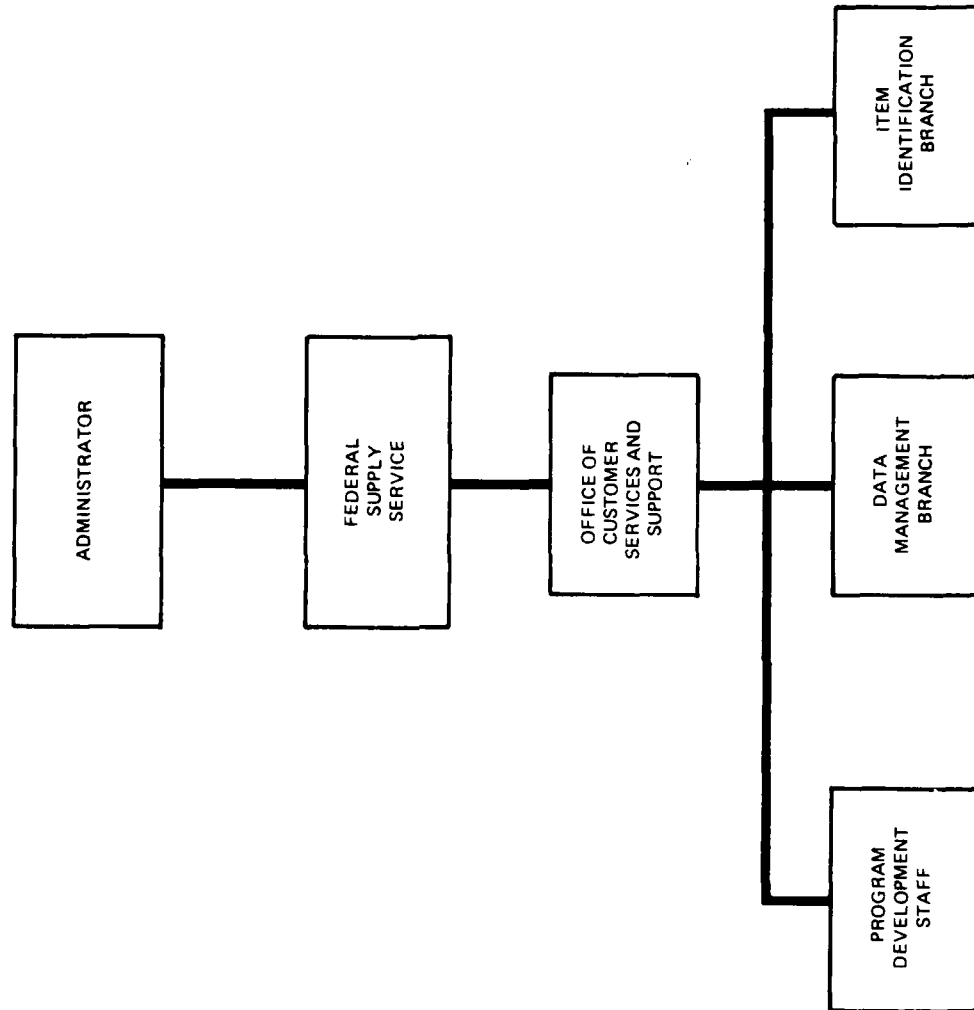


Figure VII-1

automation of GSA involvement in the Inactive Item Program and the Automatic User Registration Program. The features of the LDM System as related to SSR processing are described in terms of inputs, files, processing and outputs as contained in the Detailed System Design Specification. Figure VII-2 shows the specific inputs, files and outputs to be discussed.

1. Inputs. There are five SSR related inputs to this system. These are Incoming SSR transactions, advice transactions, Followup transactions, Offer Reply transactions, and local inquiries.

a. Incoming SSR Transactions. These are SSR transactions mailed by SICC's to GSA for processing.

b. Advice Transactions. These are manually generated advice transactions for transmittal to SICC's.

c. Followup Transactions. These are transactions mailed or transmitted via AUTODIN by SICC's requesting status on previously submitted SSR transactions.

d. Offer Reply Transactions. These are transactions from SICC's replying to offer advice transactions from GSA.

e. Local Inquiries. These are manually generated inquiries to the Federal Logistics Data File (FLDF), the Catalog Action Monitor File (CAMF) and the SSR Suspense File.

2. Files. There are three files used in processing SSR transactions within the LDM System. These are the Federal Logistics Data File, the Catalog Action Monitor File and the SSR Suspense File.

a. Federal Logistics Data File (FLDF). This sequential magnetic tape file contains logistics data for items managed by GSA. It is structured similar to the DLSC DIDSTIR File and is sequenced on NSN.

b. Catalog Action Monitor File (CAMF). The CAMF is the primary active control and suspense file within the LDM System. This is a sequential magnetic tape file with sequential control based on an internal Document Serial Control Number (DSCN) established by GSA. Each item posted to the CAMF consists of several 90-character records. An SSR item posted to this file will consist of a control record, a basic record (both of these contain information for internal GSA use), an expanded CWA record, expanded CXA/B/C/F/G/K records and expanded advice and Offer Reply records. Followup transactions and Followup Response transactions are not posted to this file. Completed items are purged from the CAMF on a monthly basis.

GSA LDM SYSTEM DESIGN OVERVIEW

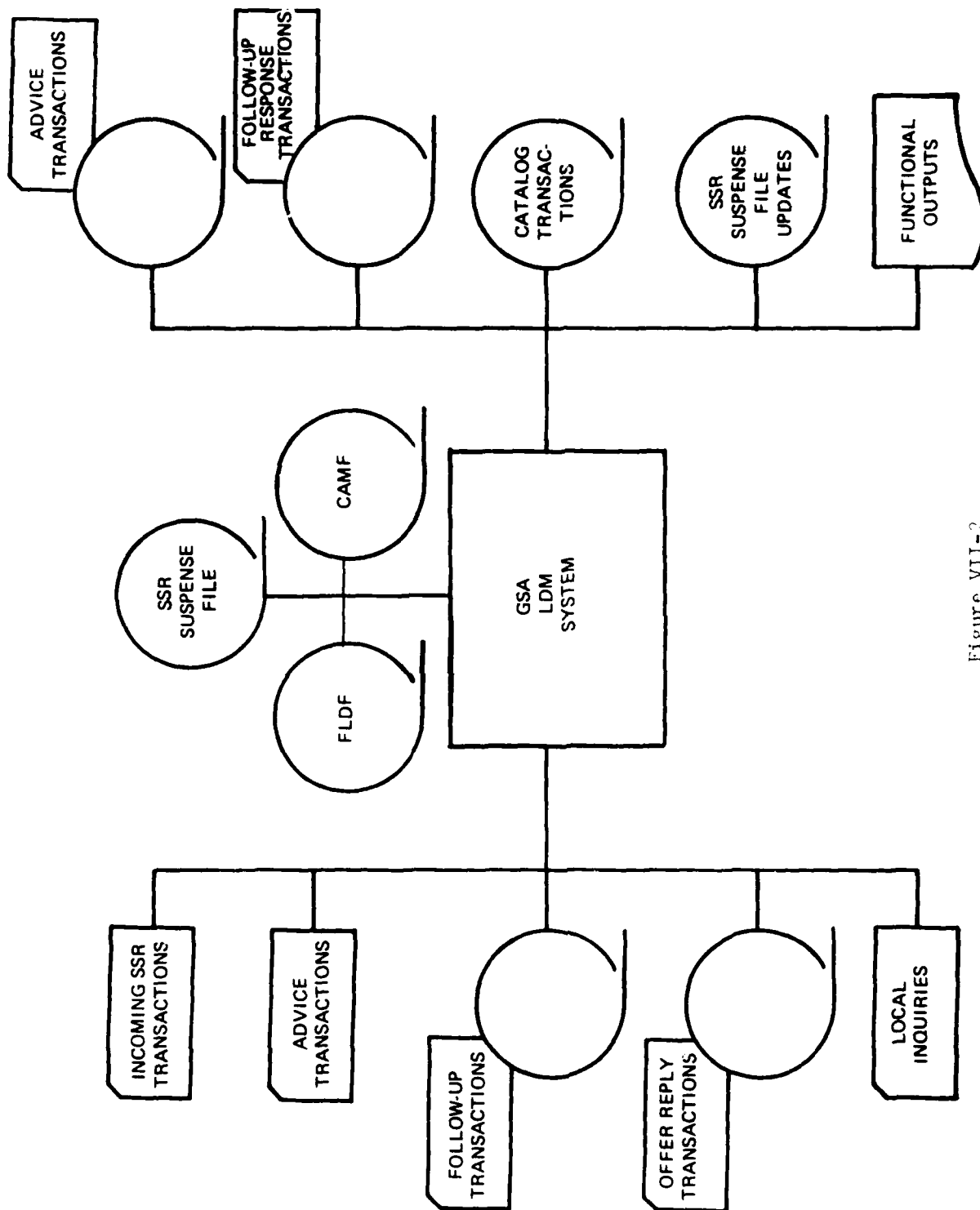


Figure VII-2

c. SSR Suspense File. This file is a magnetic tape file sequenced on Activity Code From, Date of Request, Provisioning Control Code and Item Serial Number. This file is termed the SSR Master Cross Reference File by GSA and serves as a cross reference between SSR controls and DSCN, and serves as a history of SSR transactions processed. Each SSR item is posted to this file as a single 45 character record. The data elements contained in each record include:

Activity Code From
Date of Request
Provisioning Control Code
Item Serial Number
Date to Group
Type Request (Provisioning, Nonprovisioning,
Change)
Type Change Code
Document Serial Control Number
Date of Transaction
Assigned NSN/PSCN
Action Taken Code

Records are purged from this file on a monthly basis two years from the Date To Group, which is the date the item entered this file.

3. Processing

The LDM System is designed to process all types of incoming SSR transactions including provisioning, nonprovisioning, and change SSR transactions. Subsequent to an initial package check, each item is processed independently of all other items. There are no processing priorities within the LDM System; however, the design includes extensive mechanical processing of some SSR transactions, while others must be manually processed.

The LDM System is designed around processing cycles rather than type of transaction, program or function. The processing cycles include daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and semiannual cycles with SSR processing concentrated in the daily, weekly and monthly cycles. The LDM System is designed to process DLSC screening transactions; however, no DLSC screening transactions are automatically generated from SSR transactions, and if DLSC screening transactions are manually generated, the system design includes no direct interface between DLSC reply and SSR transaction processing.

The SSR transactions are first subjected to a PCC package check after which the entire PDSSR transaction is validated. The system design calls for validation until the first error is

encountered and automatic generation of reject advice transactions when an error is encountered. Error transactions are also printed on an error list. The PCC package is split into item packages based on the ISN when the PCC package and PDSSR transaction is valid. If invalid, processing is terminated on the package as a whole, subsequent to generating reject advice transactions and printing the entire PCC package on the Error List.

Each item package and individual SSR transaction is next validated. When an error is encountered, a reject advice transaction is generated for the item and the item package is printed on the error list. SSR Suspense File records are generated for each item package whether valid or invalid. Records are also generated to update the FLDF and CAMF.

Some item packages will continue automated processing and others are output for manual processing. It appears that automated processing continues for NSN items and includes update of the FLDF, automatic generation of accept advice transactions and automatic generation of catalog transactions (e.g., Add User Transactions) for submittal to DLSC. Other SSR items are output on a Functional Notification List for manual advice determination. SSR change transactions containing Type Change Code 'S' are processed as initial submittals. Other SSR change transactions are output on the Notification List for manual action. When a manually generated advice transaction is introduced to the System, it is validated and used to update the SSR Suspense File and CAMF.

Offer Reply Transactions received by GSA and input to the LDM System are used to update the SSR Suspense File and CAMF. These transactions are also output on the Notification List for functional user action.

Followup transactions input to this System are processed against the SSR Suspense File. The Action Taken Code to be placed in the followup response transaction is based on a match/no match condition and the Advice Code in the SSR Suspense File record for matches. Followup response transactions are automatically generated and output for transmittal to the SICC. A record of followup transactions received and Followup Response Transactions generated is not maintained in the System, and no functional notification is produced to inform the functional user that a followup has been received.

The CAMF maintains internal suspenses on each item package which may result in generation of advice transactions. When initial advice for an item has not been provided, an interim advice transaction will be automatically generated. Also when offer advice is overdue from a SICC, a reject advice transaction

will automatically be generated. No functional notifications are produced when these actions are taken; however, on a weekly basis a CAMF Status Report is produced giving the status of each DSCN on the CAMF. When these advice transactions are generated, transactions are also generated to update the SSR Suspense File record with this advice in the next daily cycle.

Inquiries may be manually generated to obtain data from the FLDF, the CAMF or the SSR Suspense File. These inquiries are processed on a daily basis.

4. Outputs. There are five related outputs from the LDM System as shown in Figure VII-2. These outputs include Advice transactions, Followup Response transactions, Catalog transactions, SSR Suspense File updates and functional outputs.

a. Advice Transactions. Advice transactions for transmittal to the SICC may be produced as cards for mailing or as a magnetic tape for AUTODIN transmittal.

b. Followup Response Transactions. These transactions may be produced as cards for mailing to SICC's or as magnetic tape for AUTODIN transmittal.

c. Catalog Transactions. These are transactions for AUTODIN transmittal to DLSC to update DLSC files.

d. SSR Suspense File Updates. These transactions are generated to provide the advice returned to SICC's to the SSR Suspense File for history retention.

e. Functional Outputs. There are several functional outputs produced by the LDM System some of which are listed below.

(1) Error List. This list contains SSR transactions found to be in error by the System.

(2) Notification List. This is a list of items which generally require some manual processing action to be taken.

(3) SSR Review Notification. This is a sample of the type of functional listings included in this system design. A format of this list is shown in Figure VII-3.

(4) SSR File Inquiry Reply. A format for this list is shown in Figure VII-4 and illustrates the type of reply received from SSR Suspense File inquiries.

(5) SSR Transaction Summary. A format for this list is shown in Figure VII-5 and illustrates the type of counts maintained in the System.

XXXX LM-017 PROCESSING DATE 29/29/99

SSR REVIEW NOTIFICATION

CYCLE 999

PAGE ZZZZ9

NOTIF SVO DCSN ORG SUB DT TRANS

PAGE ZZZZ9

Group Indicate

XXXX XXXXXXXX XX XX 99999

Note #2

DIC ACT	TOC	END	ITM	NSN/NAME	DIRQ	IRPR	CONF-CNTRL-NO	IDR	EIDC	POC	FSOM	WSC	ACF	QTYEI	#SSR	%EI
CAI XX	X	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	9999	9999	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	9999	9999	XXX	XXXXX	99	XX	99999	9999	99
DIC ACT	TOC		NSN	RTQTY	IMC	AAC	RPQTY Q/EI SC	ISN	DOR	UI	DEMIL					
CXA XX	X	9999-19-999	9999	99999	X	X	99999 9999 XX XXXXX	9999	AA	X						
DIC ACT	TOC		PSCN	RTQTY	IMC	AAC	RPQTY Q/EI SC	ISN	DOR	UI	DEMIL					
CXC XX	X	XXXX-XX-XXX-XXXX	99999	99999	X	X	99999 9999 XX XXXXX	9999	AA	X						
DIC ACT	CD	TOC		RTQTY	IMC	AAC	RPQTY Q/EI SC	ISN	DOR	UI	DEMIL					
CXB XX	1	X		99999	X	X	99999 9999 XX XXXXX	9999	AA	X						
DIC ACT	CD	TOC		REF-NER-LOG			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	ISN	DOR	RNFC	RNOC	RNVC	DAC	POC	FSOM	ACF
CXB XX	2	X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	9999	9	X	9	9	XXX	XXXXX	XX
DIC ACT				REF-NER-LOG			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	ISN	DOR	RNFC	RNOC	RNVC	DAC	POC	FSOM	ACF
CXC XX			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	9999	9	X	9	9	XXX	XXXXX	XX

Figure VII-3

GROUP IIV
X XX

GP-DI
99999

NSN/PSCN
XXXXXXXXXXXX

ATC
XX

TCC
X

T/R
X

TRANS

D T

99999

SUB XX

ORG XX

DCSN

XXXXXX

ACT XX

POC XXX

DOR XXXX

ISN XXXXX

XXXXX

POC XXX

DOR XXXX

ISN XXXXX

XXXXX

ACT XX

POC XXX

DOR XXXX

ISN XXXXX

XXXXX

ACT XX

POC XXX

DOR XXXX

ISN XXXXX

XXXXX

INQUIRY NOT FOUND

Figure VII-4

PART 2

OPERATIONAL

IMPLEMENTATION

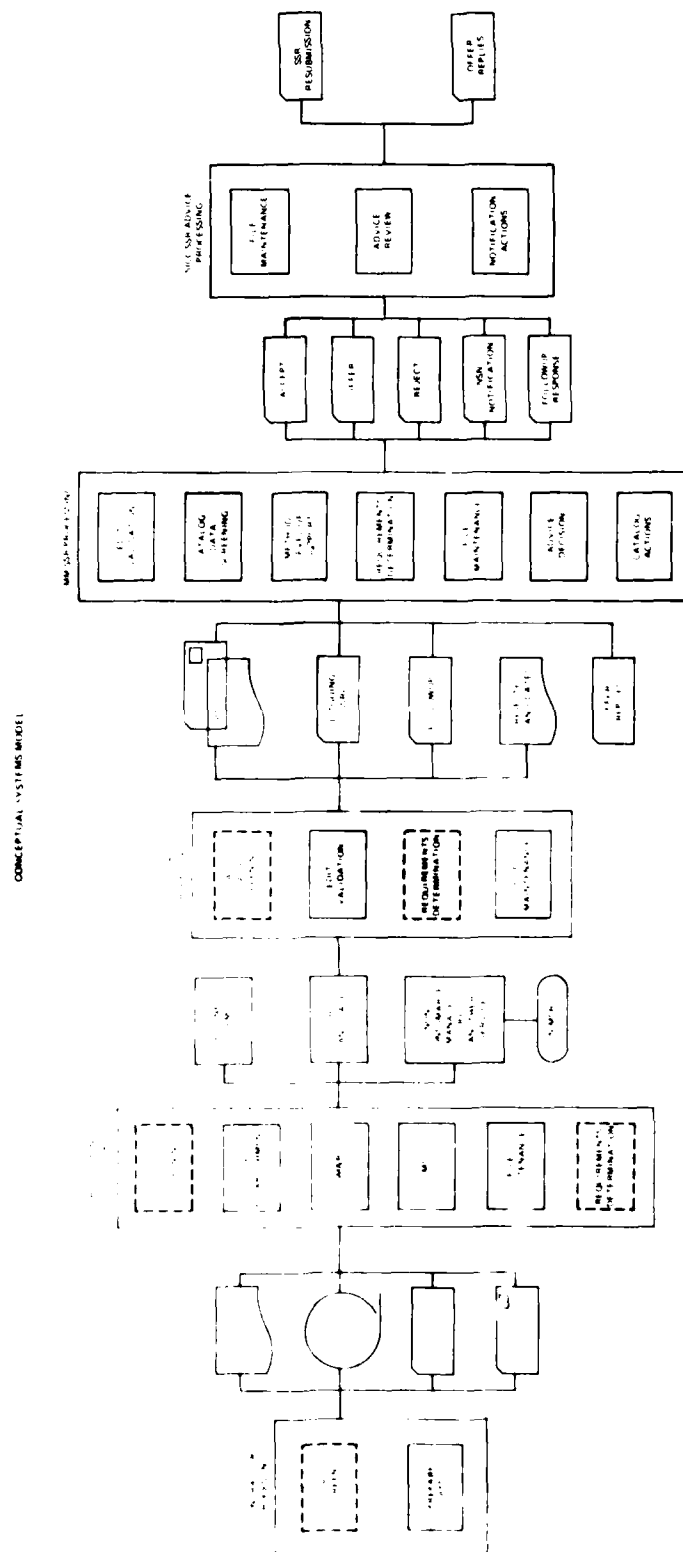
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The automated systems design of each of the Components was presented in Part 1 of this Volume. These automated systems perform many of the major events within the processing phases pictured in the Conceptual Systems Model (Figure 1-1). This Chapter uses the Conceptual Systems Model as a base for presenting the operational systems in use at the time of the Operational Implementation Review.

Since the degree of implementation of the automated systems design varies at the operational activities reviewed, a section at the beginning of each Component Chapter discusses the implementation status of the automated system design at each activity visited. In addition, the automated, operational system currently in use is presented to the extent that it interfaces or differs from the systems design presented in Part 1. The organizational structure of the activity reviewed within each Component is presented next and centers around only those organizational elements involved with performing the major events from the Conceptual Systems Model. The operational systems of each activity are then presented as a combination of manual and automated actions leading to and including generation and processing of SSR transactions. For Components which act as SICC's, the generation and processing of outgoing provisioning SSR transactions is discussed separately from outgoing nonprovisioning SSR transactions. The processing performed by the Services for incoming SSR transactions is generally limited to Active NSN SSR transactions only. The specific reasons for this are discussed on a Service basis. The processing performed on incoming SSR transactions by CIMM Component activities is generally divided into three subsections. One subsection each is devoted to Active NSN SSR processing, Inactive NSN/PSCN SSR processing, and Part Number SSR processing. Nonconsumable Item Materiel Support Request (NIMSR) generation and processing by the Services is discussed on a more general basis as the final Chapter of Part 2.

In the automated, operational system discussions presented in this Part, the same type of system chart is used as those used in Part 1. However, in the discussion of the operational systems, two types of charts are used. First, the operational system being described is presented on an Operational SSR System Chart which depicts the processing performed in terms of major events within phases and is similar to the Conceptual Systems Model Chart. This Operational SSR System Chart provides the



specific major events and processing phases performed at the activity reviewed. In addition, SSR Work Flow Charts were developed for each Operational SSR System. These SSR Work Flow Charts show the relationship between processing phases, major events, actions or subevents and the specific organizational element performing each action or subevent. A sample Work Flow Chart is shown in Figure I-2. As shown by this figure, there are two phases involved in the Work Flow as diagrammed. Phase I consists of two major events while Phase II consists of three major events. The relationships between the subevents and the organizational element performing each subevent is shown through the use of symbols. These symbols are shown at the top of each work flow chart and include:

Circle (○) - Processing Action

Square (□) - START or STOP Processing Action

Lined, Inverted Triangle (▽) - History File Action

Inverted Triangle (▽) - Suspense/Control File Action

Arrow (→) - Page Connectors

As shown in Figure I-2, processing is begun by Organizational Element 1 by performing subevent 1 of major event 1 of Phase I. Subevent 2 of major event 1 of Phase I is an action performed by Organizational Element 2. Line and arrow connectors are used to show the direction of work flow from subevent to subevent and organizational element to organizational element. The work flow continues through a final history file action by Organizational Element 1 in subevent 2 of major event 3 of Phase II. The subparagraphs of the text applying to each work flow chart contain the same prefixed letter or number annotation as that preceding the corresponding phase, major event or subevent in the work flow chart. This ties the text and chart together for referencing purposes.

SAMPLE WORK FLOW CHART

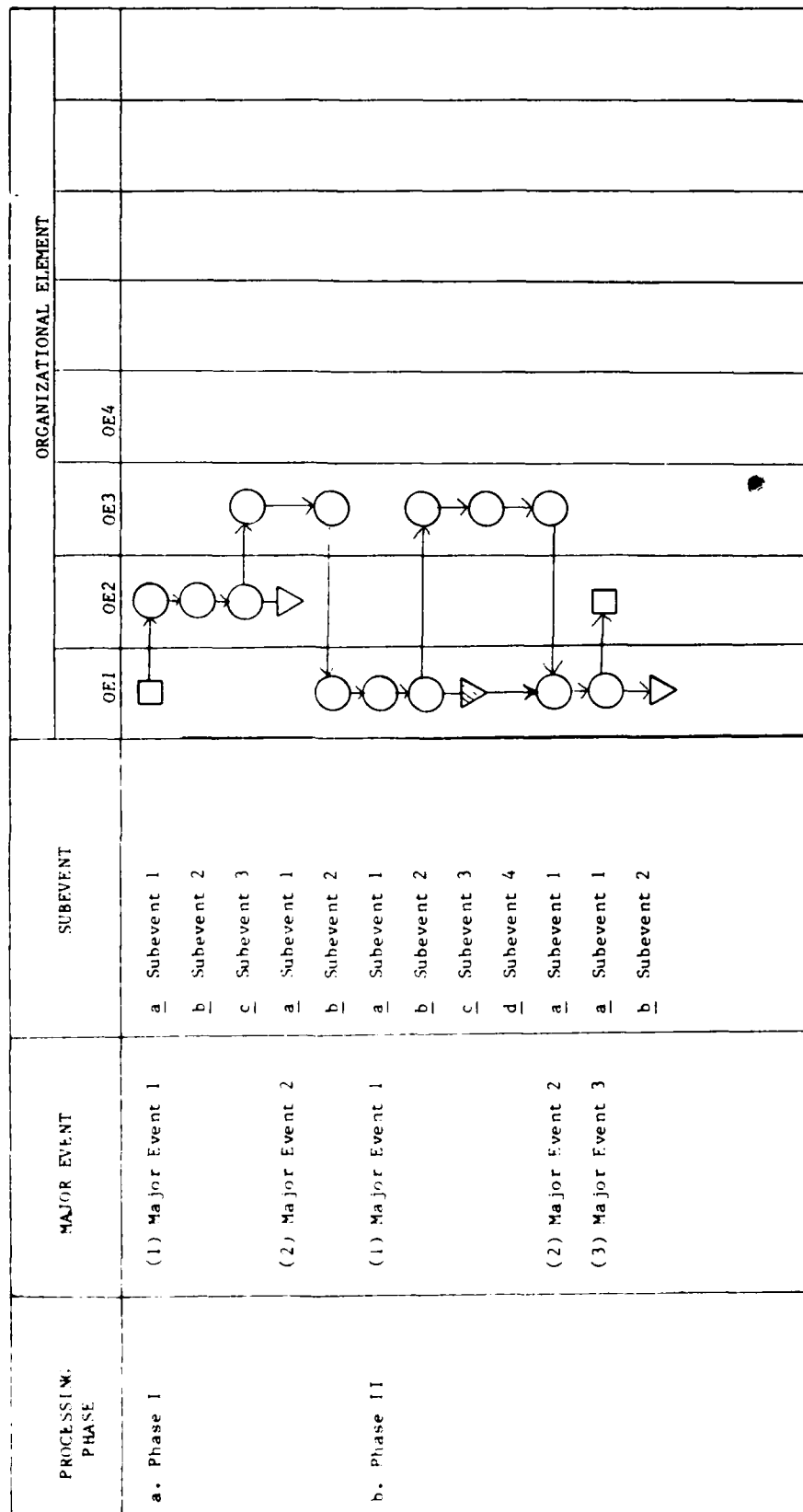


FIGURE 1-2

CHAPTER II

ARMY

A. INTRODUCTION

The five Materiel Readiness Commands (MRCs) under the Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS) are the primary Army activities involved in SSR generation and processing. Under the operational implementation phase of research, two of these MRCs were visited; the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Materiel Readiness Command (TARCOM) and the U.S. Army Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command (TSARCOM). TARCOM was included because of its unique mission of serving as a CIMM for certain DoD mission classes. TSARCOM was included to review SSR processing from a SICC/WIMM basis as the Army prototype for the CCSS SSR Application (Phase I) implementation.

This Chapter first presents the Army automated operational system being used at TSARCOM during this research phase. The organizational elements involved in SSR generation and processing at TSARCOM are presented, followed by discussion of SICC provisioning SSR generation and processing, SICC nonprovisioning SSR generation and processing and WIMM SSR processing. This is followed by a presentation of the organizational elements involved with CIMM SSR processing and a discussion of CIMM SSR processing at TARCOM.

B. ARMY AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1. Implementation Status. The SSR Application was designed, developed and implemented in two phases. Phase I was distributed by ALMSA for implementation at all the MRCs concurrently as scheduled in May 1978. Phase II was scheduled for concurrent implementation at all the MRCs in April 1979. The study team visits to Army operating activities occurred in July and August 1978. Since Phase I does not produce SSR cards itself each MRC had to develop a local interface which generally consisted of a program module to produce SSR cards and a listing from the output SSR transaction file from Phase I. The automated portions of SSR Generation and Processing that were operational during the operational implementation review at TSARCOM are shown in Figure II-1. This figure serves a dual purpose in showing the automated interfaces discussed in Part I of this Volume that were in operational status during the Operational Implementation Review and in introducing a local MRC addition to the SSR Application which was also operational. The Provisioning Subsystem, End Item Parameter Update Application, Part Number Screening

Part Number Screening Application, Automated Requirements Computation Application and SSR Converter Program Module are all part of CCSS and were discussed in Part I of the Volume. Figure II-1 shows that TSARCOM developed two automated processes that interfaces with the CCSS SSR Application (Phase I); a Sort, Extract, Print/Punch Program Module and a Technical Data Support Support Tracking Application.

2. Sort, Extract, Print/Punch Program Module. This program module was designed, developed, and programmed by TSARCOM to put the SSR transactions generated by the CCSS SSR Converter Program Module into a functionally usable form. It sequences, prints and punches SSR transactions for functional use.

a. Inputs. The single input to this program module is the SSR transactions residing on magnetic tape (or disk) from the CCSS SSR Converter Program Module.

b. Files. There are no files accessed by this program module.

c. Processing. This program module sorts all input transactions into PCC, ACT, ISN and DIC sequence. It then prints these transactions on a listing and produces two duplicate EAM card decks containing these transactions. One deck is for the functional user to mail to the appropriate IMMs; the second deck is for input to the Technical Data Support Tracking Application.

d. Outputs

(1) Outgoing SSR Cards/List. One deck of the SSR Cards and the List is forwarded to the Data Management Branch (DMB) within the Directorate for Materiel Management (DMM).

(2) Technical Data SSR Cards. The second deck of SSR Cards is input to the Technical Data Support Tracking Application.

3. Technical Data Support Tracking Application. This application was designed and developed by TSARCOM to provide an automated method of providing followups to the Technical Data Repository for submission of technical data promised to IMMs.

a. Inputs

(1) File Maintenance Transactions. These transactions update the suspense on SSR transactions located on the Technical Data SSR File. These transactions may also be used to delete SSR transactions from the file.

(2) Technical Data SSR Cards. These are transactions generated in the previous program module.

b. Files. The Technical Data SSR File is accessed by this program module. This is a sequential magnetic tape file containing SSR transactions requiring technical data to be submitted to the IMM when received by the Technical Data Repository from the contractor. This file is sequenced on ACT, PCC, DOR, EN and DIC, and consists primarily of PDSSR transactions, LISSR transactions containing a part number, item name transactions and additional reference transactions with a 16-position sort key appended to each.

c. Processing. The Technical Data SSR cards input to this program module are first appended with a 16-position sort key and are then sorted based on this sort key. Next, each LISSR transaction package is checked to determine if technical data has been promised for that item. The check is made using the Document Availability Code, the Technical Data Justification Code and the Date Technical Data to be Supplied in the LISSR transaction package. When Technical Data SSR cards meet the criteria for technical data submission, outgoing SSR cards and technical data owed followup cards are generated. These LISSR transaction packages are also logged on the Technical Data SSR File. The cards generated are for use by the Technical Data Repository and will be discussed later in this section. When LISSR transaction packages reside on the Technical Data SSR file; periodically, based on the Date Technical Data to be Supplied or at 45-day intervals, a new set of outgoing SSR cards and Technical Data Owed Followup cards are automatically generated. File maintenance transactions may be input to this program module to update the suspense or delete transactions from this file.

d. Outputs

(1) Technical Data SSR File. This is an updated file to replace the one used in this processing cycle.

(2) Outgoing SSR Cards. These are SSR transactions to be combined with promised technical data and mailed to an IMM.

(3) Technical Data Owed Followups. These are internal followups to the Technical Data Repository.

(4) Functional Reports. There are basically three reports output by this program module. First, a list of SSR transactions on the Technical Data SSR File is printed. Second, selected counts of transactions processed during the cycle are produced. Finally, a quarterly report of SSR transaction counts by ACT is produced.

C. SICC/WIMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

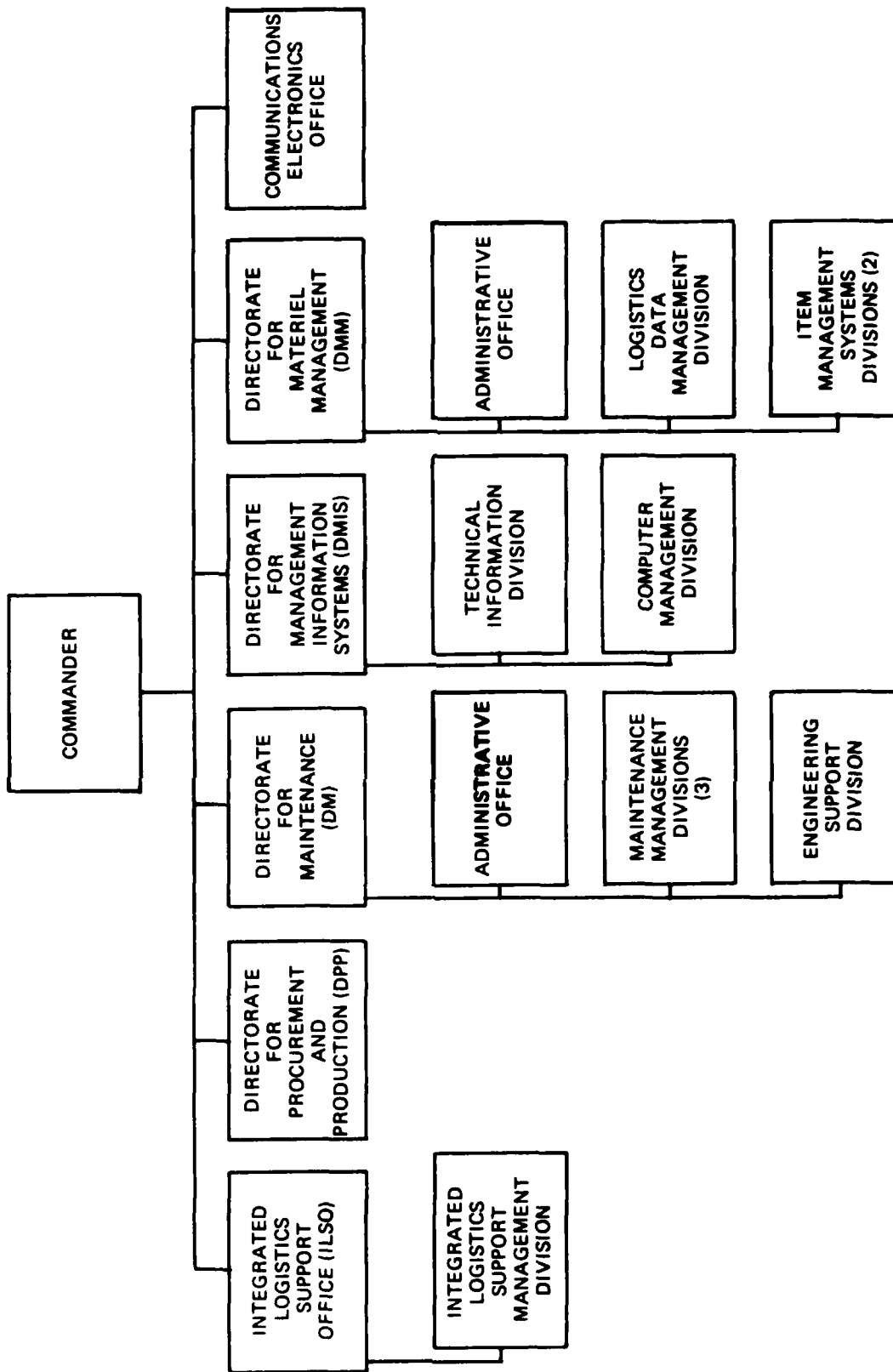
Each MRC is responsible for item selection, SM&R coding and IMC during provisioning efforts. This responsibility includes method of management decisions indicating which items will be retained for management by the Provisioning MRC, which consumable items require SSRs to be sent to a support MRC or other CIMM/WIMM, and which reparable items require NIMSRs to be sent to a support MRC or lead ICP. For retained items and items submitted to the MRC as a WIMM, the method and level of support determinations are made. Although each of the MRCs have these responsibilities, the particular organizational structure within these MRCs under which these responsibilities are carried out differ. Therefore, the SICC/WIMM organizational structure discussed here reflects that found at TSARCOM.

The particular organizational elements within TSARCOM involved in SSR generation and/or processing are the Integrated Logistics Support Office (ILSO), the Directorate for Procurement and Production (DPP), the Directorate for Maintenance (DM), Directorate for Management Information Systems (DMIS), the Directorate for Materiel Management (DMM), and the Communications-Electronics Office. Each of these directorate level organizations have sub-elements involved with SSR generation or processing and are depicted in Figure II-2. Each of these directorate level organizations will now be discussed in turn in regard to specific SSR related functions and responsibilities.

1. Integrated Logistics Support Office (ILSO). The Initial Provisioning Management Branch within the Integrated Logistics Support Management Division performs functions related to SSR generation. This branch prepares and coordinates a Provisioning Program Plan which outlines initial provisioning and support item milestones and scheduled completion dates. It also assigns Provisioning Contract Control Numbers (PCCNs) and Provisioning Control Codes (PCCs) to be used in each initial provisioning effort. Collection and initial processing of mission support plans submitted by field activities is also the branch's responsibility.

2. Directorate for Procurement and Production (DPP). This directorate has two primary areas of responsibility related to SSR generation and processing. The first of these is to review the PTD submitted by the contractor for compliance with contractual requirements. This responsibility includes the function of performing contract surveillance and administration as the Procuring Contracting Officer, and conducting technical conferences to review PTD accuracy and adequacy. The second responsibility involves actions on procurement of items to support SSR requirements, both internal and external, as initiated by the requirements determination process.

ARMY SIC/MIMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



3. Directorate for Maintenance (DM). There are five division level organizational elements within the Directorate for Maintenance involved in SSR generation and processing. These are shown in Figure II-2 and include the Administrative Office, the Engineering Support Division and three Maintenance Management Divisions.

a. Administrative Office. The Automated Systems Support Branch within this office functions as the automated data processing interface between this directorate and the Directorate for Management Information Systems (DMIS). As such, this branch maintains card punch and verifying equipment to support computer and AUTODIN operations. This branch also prepares data for transcribing, card punching and release to DMIS for automated processing.

b. Maintenance Management Divisions. There are three Maintenance Management Divisions within the Directorate for Maintenance. Each of these divisions consists of two or more systems/equipment branches performing identical SSR related functions. It is in these branches where provisioning processing within this Directorate is performed. When a Provisioning Contracting Officer (PCO) is assigned in one of these Divisions, the PTD accuracy and adequacy review responsibility is passed from DPP to personnel in these branches. The range and quantity selection of support items and SM&R coding takes place in these branches. Additional maintenance data (e.g., failure factors) are assigned in these branches also. The establishment and maintenance of the CCSS provisioning files and maintenance data on the local TIR File is the responsibility of these branches. These branches are generally responsible for monitoring the provisioning effort at the MRC from receipt of the PTD until support status is determined.

c. Engineering Support Division. This division consists of several branches, seven of which are involved in SSR generation and processing. The seven branches consist of six System/Equipment Branches and a General Engineering Branch. The personnel in these branches are generally termed equipment specialists and have technical expertise in system configuration and equipment design. The primary SSR related function performed in this division is the review of offers made by the IMMs and deciding if the offered item is acceptable.

4. Directorate for Management Information Systems. There are two Division level organizational elements in this Directorate performing functions related to SSR generation and processing. These are the Computer Management Division and the Technical Information Division.

a. Technical Information Division. The Technical Information Division is responsible for reviewing technical data (e.g., drawings, aperture cards) included in the PTD submitted by contractors for adequacy, accuracy and currency. It must also maintain a library of current technical data much of which is stored on aperture cards. The Technical Information Repository is a branch level organization within this division which acts on technical data followups from the Technical Data Support Tracking Program Module discussed in Section B. above.

b. Computer Management Division. The Computer Management Division is responsible for scheduling, executing and maintaining CCSS and local MRC subsystems and applications. Additional functions of this division include providing keypunch support to the MRC for input to the automated subsystems/applications maintained by the MRC and distributing automated outputs to the appropriate functional Directorates.

5. Directorate for Materiel Management (DMM). There are four division level organizational elements within this Directorate involved with SSR related processing. The division level organizations are the Administrative Office, the Logistics Data Management Division, and two Item Management Systems Divisions.

a. Administrative Office. The ADP Input Branch within this Office provides card punch and verifying services to the Directorate as well as serving as the Directorate interface to the DMIS for computer support.

b. Logistics Data Management Division

This division is the principle SSR processor and consists of four cataloging branches and a Data Management Branch. This division performs all cataloging actions for the MRC and each branch is made up of cataloging personnel. Within the cataloging branches some catalogers may perform dual functions. Each cataloger is assigned a group of FSCs over which he has responsibility for performing catalog actions. In addition, a cataloger may be assigned to monitor cataloging actions for all support items within a particular end item. In this report, a cataloger performing normal actions related to a support item is termed a FSC cataloger; when performing actions related to an end item, he is termed an E/I Cataloger.

The E/I Cataloger functions related to SSR generation include assigning FSC for new items, initiating the Automated Requirements Computation Application for provisioning items, reviewing provisioning subsystem and automated requirements computation application outputs, and initiating follow-on actions related to these outputs. The E/I cataloger also reviews

outputs from the SSR Applications. He reviews and receives approval from the Item Manager before submission of SSR transactions falling under the high dollar breakout program, and reviews rejected SSR candidates to initiate NIMSR action or manual correction and generation of SSR transactions. He also receives item requests from field activities and initiates catalog data screening of these items to determine if nonprovisioning SSR transactions should be generated or these items should be retained for MRC management. All SSR Advices are reviewed by the E/I cataloger.

The FSC cataloger performs IMC assignment for new items and MCN assignment. He prepares Federal Item Identifications (FIIs) and formats NIIN requests for new items retained for management by the MRC. The FSC cataloger assigns other cataloging data required to manage the item and updates items or establishes new items on the local TIK File. The FSC cataloger also provides WIMM cataloging actions; e.g., generating Add User Transactions.

The Data Management Branch (DMB) has significantly different responsibilities under SICC and WIMM processing. SICC functions of this branch include preparing and keypunching request cards to initiate processing in the Automated Requirements Computation Application; preparing and mailing outgoing SSR transactions with associated technical data and Offer Reply Transactions; establishing and maintaining a manual file of SSRs submitted, completed and rejected; providing followup action on overdue advice for outgoing SSR transactions; and manually formatting and keypunching offer reply transactions and resubmittals of outgoing SSR transactions initially rejected.

WIMM functions performed by this branch include manual validation of incoming SSR transactions and offer replies; initiating catalog data screening, determining initial advice; establishing and maintaining history files of incoming SSR transactions received and processed; responding to followup transactions from a SICC, formatting, keypunching and mailing advice transactions to the SICC; and providing notification to the FSC cataloger, item manager and the DM of incoming SSR transactions for which accept advice was returned.

c. Item Management Systems Divisions

There are two item management Systems Divisions within DMM, each of which consists of two or more branches made up of item managers. These item managers are responsible for establishing data on the End Item Parameter File from the mission support data submitted by field activities. Retail and wholesale requirements are manually computed by these item managers for

items not processed through the Automated Requirements Computation Application. During the provisioning process, item managers assign inventory management data such as AAC (actual or recommended) to support items.

Specific WIMM functions of the item manager are determination of method/level of support, revision of accept advice decision, and adjustment of stock levels and initiation of procurement action to support SSR requirements.

6. Communication Electronics Office. This office provides fixed signal AUTODIN and local message distribution for the command. It prepares and transmits record communications; transceives data pattern messages card and magnetic tape; and operates the IBM S360/30 AUTODIN Multimedia Terminal resident at the command.

D. ARMY OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR GENERATION AND PROCESSING

The Army Outgoing Provisioning SSR Operational System existing at TSARCOM is illustrated in Figure II-3. This operational system begins at the time a provisioning requirement is established and extends until support is accepted by an IMM or provided by the provisioning MRC. This figure breaks the system down into its processing phases and the major events within these phases. The discussion following is based on specific subevents within these major events and phases. The relationship between these subevents, major events and processing phases, and the organizational elements performing them is illustrated by the Army Outgoing Provisioning SSR Work Flow Chart (Figure II-4). All items entering this operational system receive equal consideration; i.e., there are no processing priorities for specific types of items. Also this system acts to generate intraservice as well as interservice SSR transactions. This system is not set up to process Design Change Notices (DCNs) of any type.

At TSARCOM, DCNs are processed on a case by case basis with no specific procedures available, meaning that changes to previously submitted SSRs are generated on a manual basis only.

1. Preprovisioning Processing Phase

a. Establish Provisioning Performance Schedule

(1) By the time a provisioning contract is awarded, a Provisioning Program Plan setting milestones for the completion of provisioning events is developed by the Integrated Logistics Support Office (ILSO). The ILSO assigns the Provisioning Contract Control Numbers (PCCNs) and the Provisioning Control Codes (PCCs) to be used during the actual provisioning effort.

ARMY OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

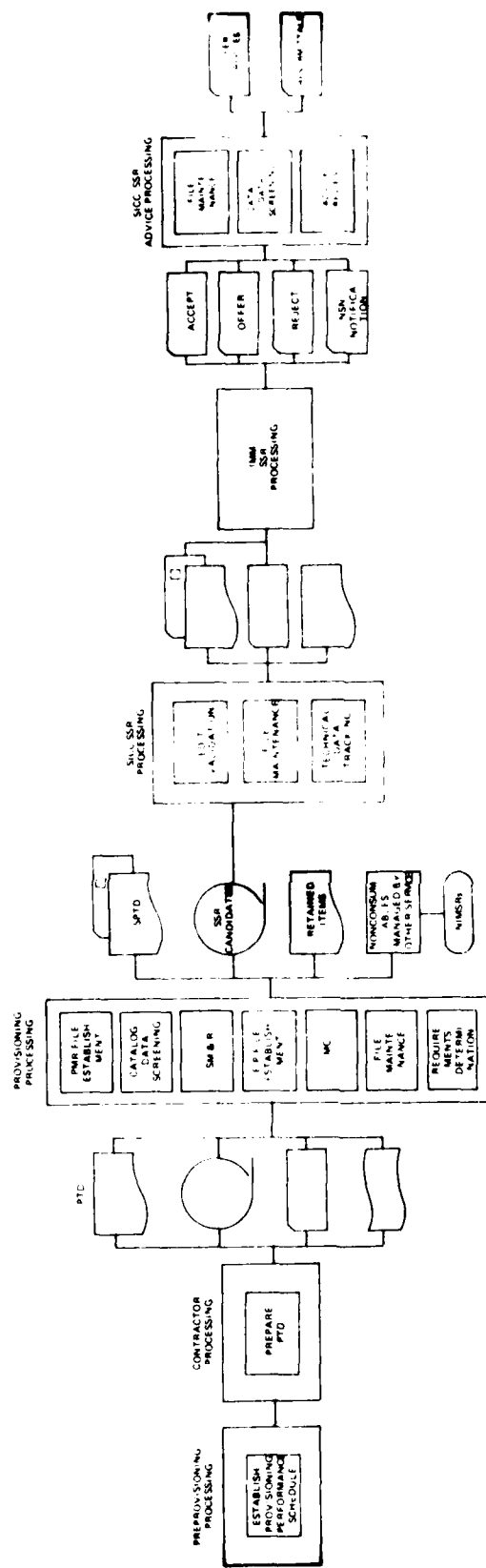


Figure II-3

ARMY OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

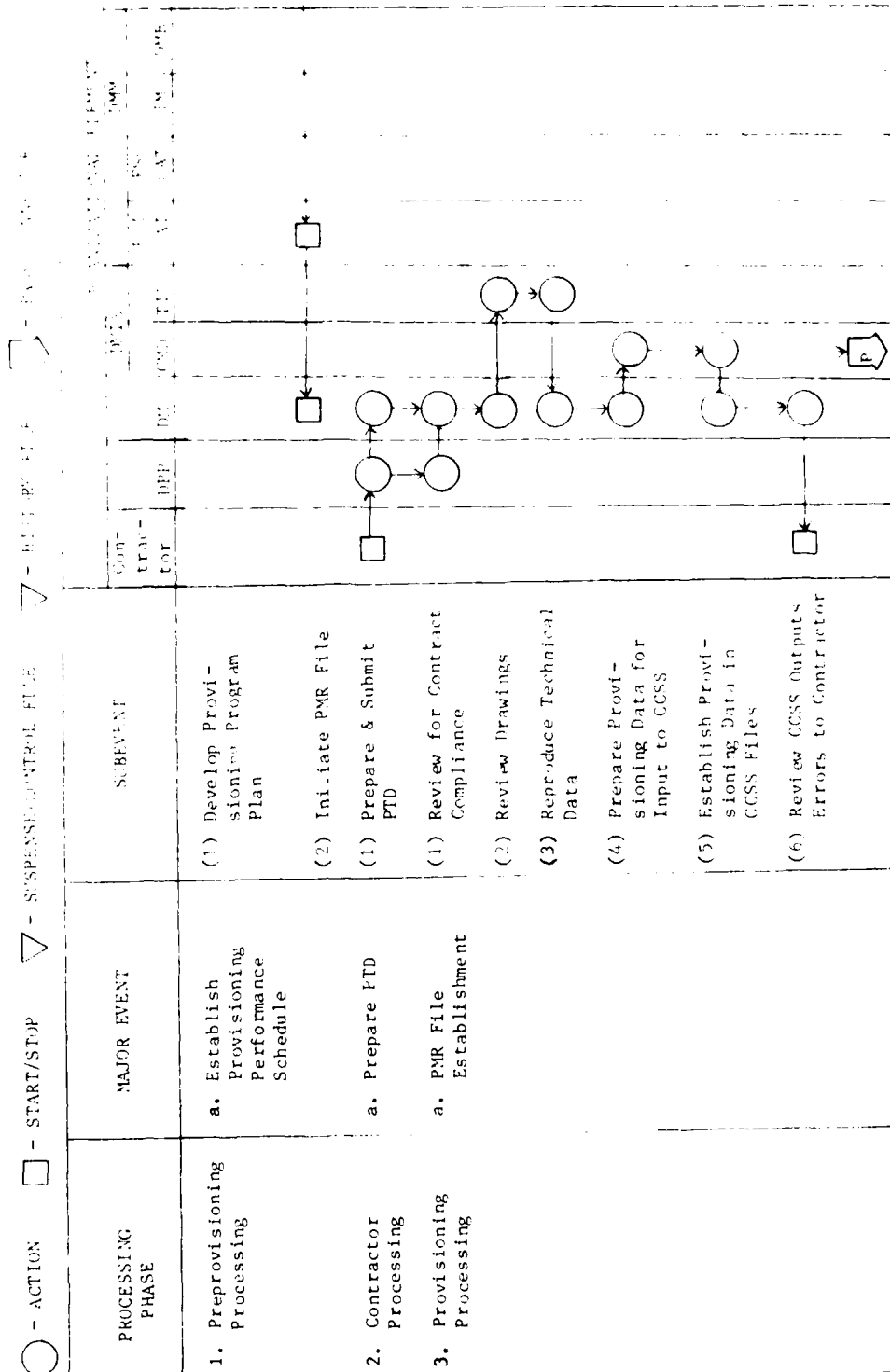


Figure 11-4

ARMY OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

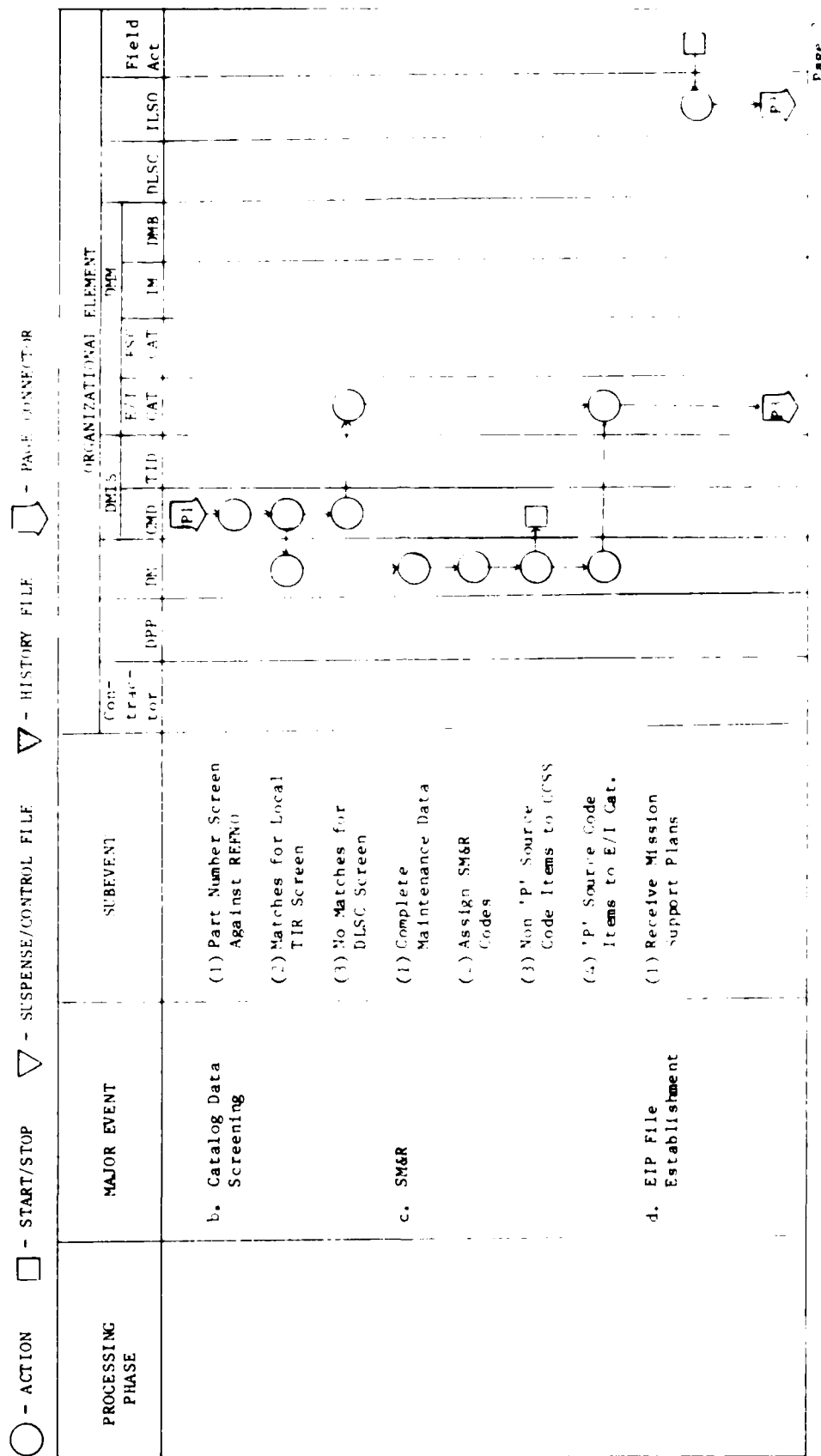


Figure II-4

ARMY OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

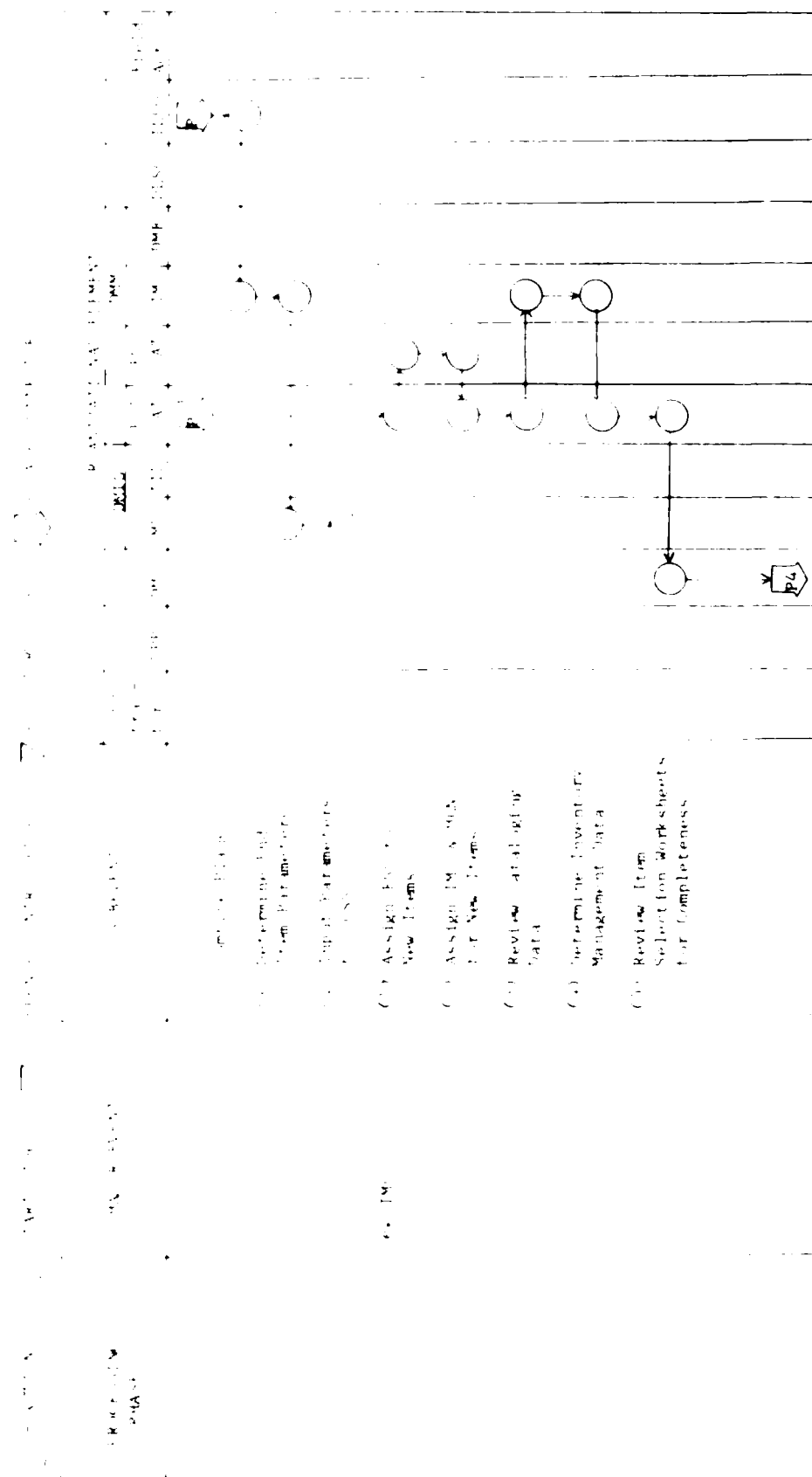


Figure II-4

ARMY OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

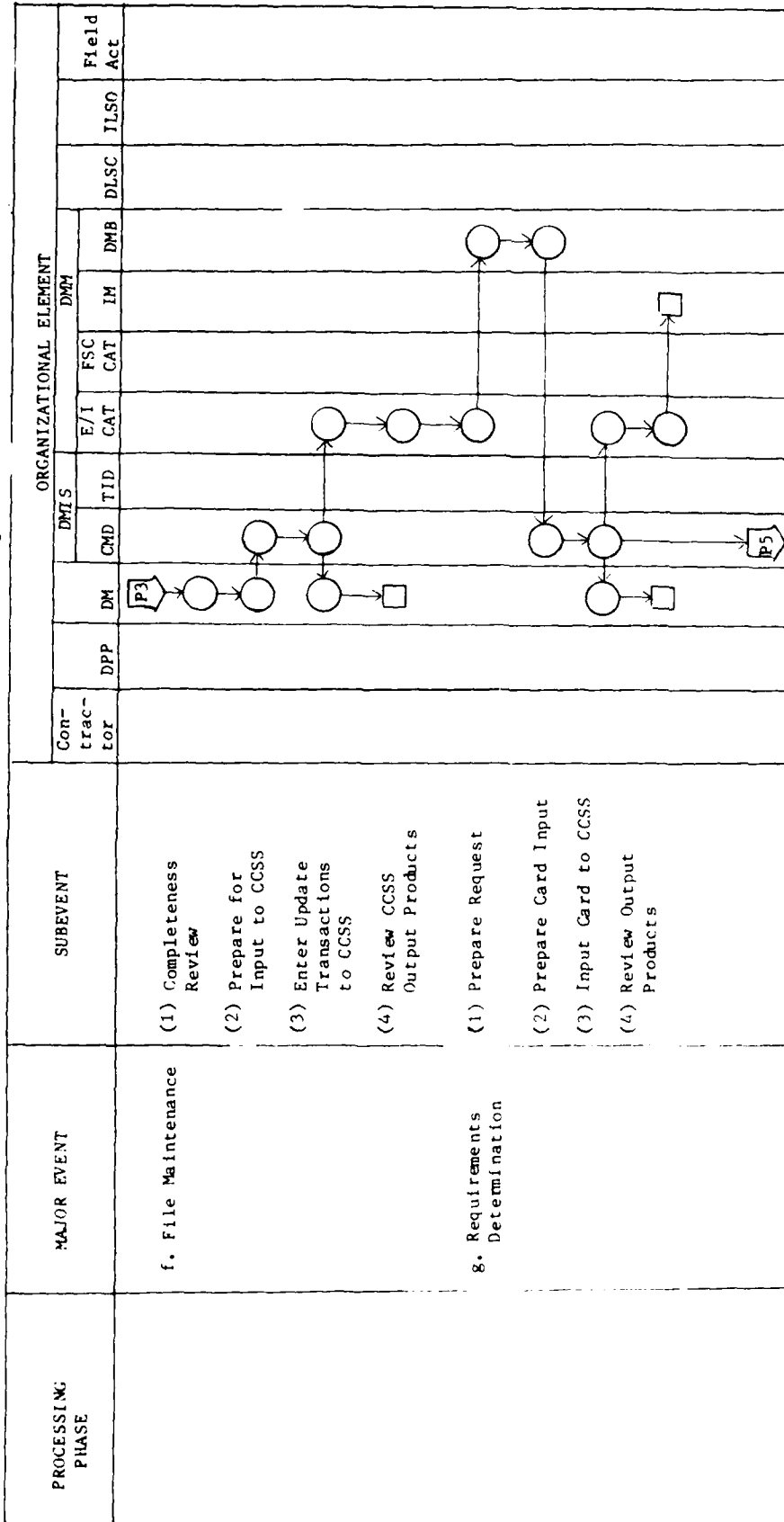


Figure II-4

ARMY OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

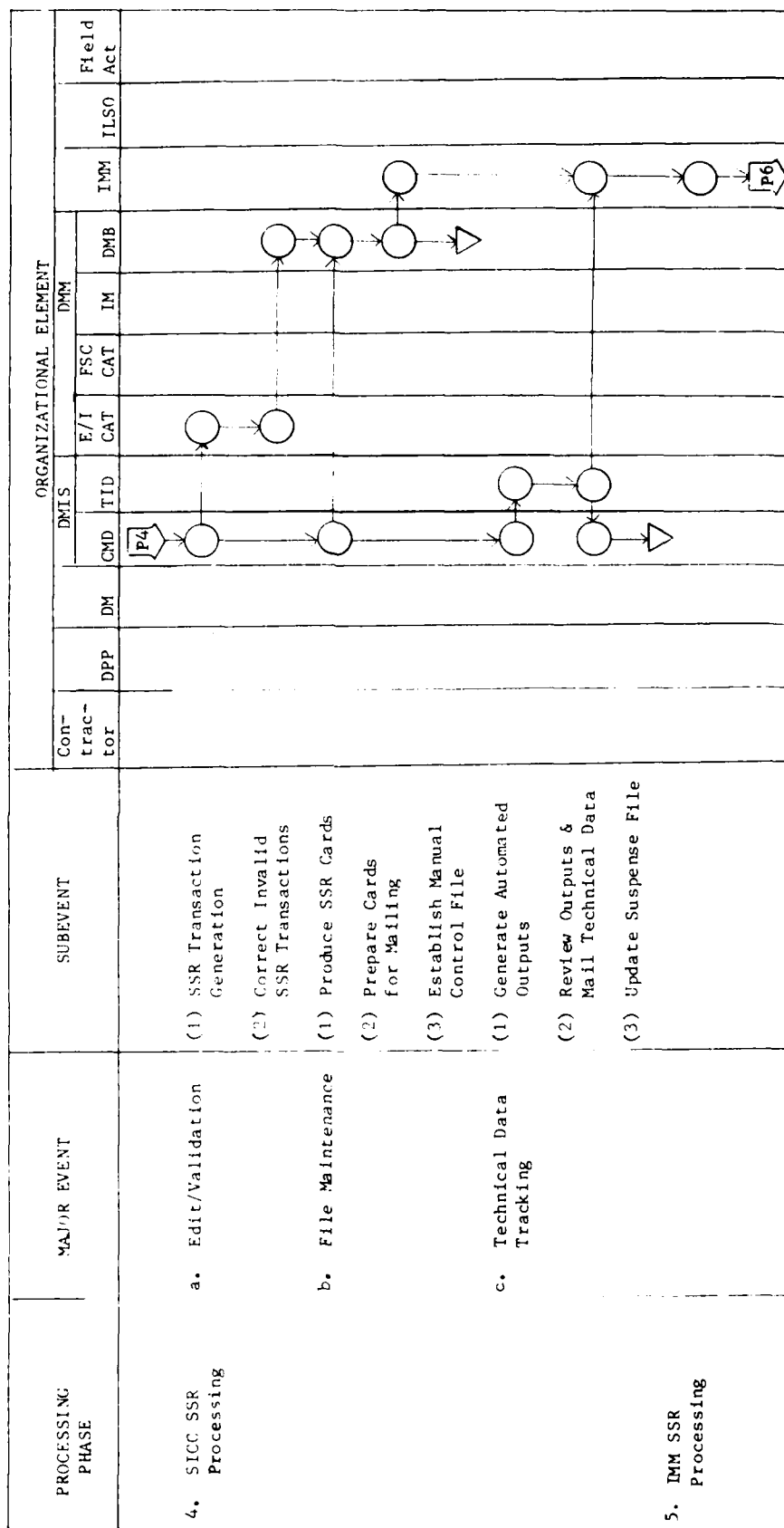


Figure II-4

ARMY OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

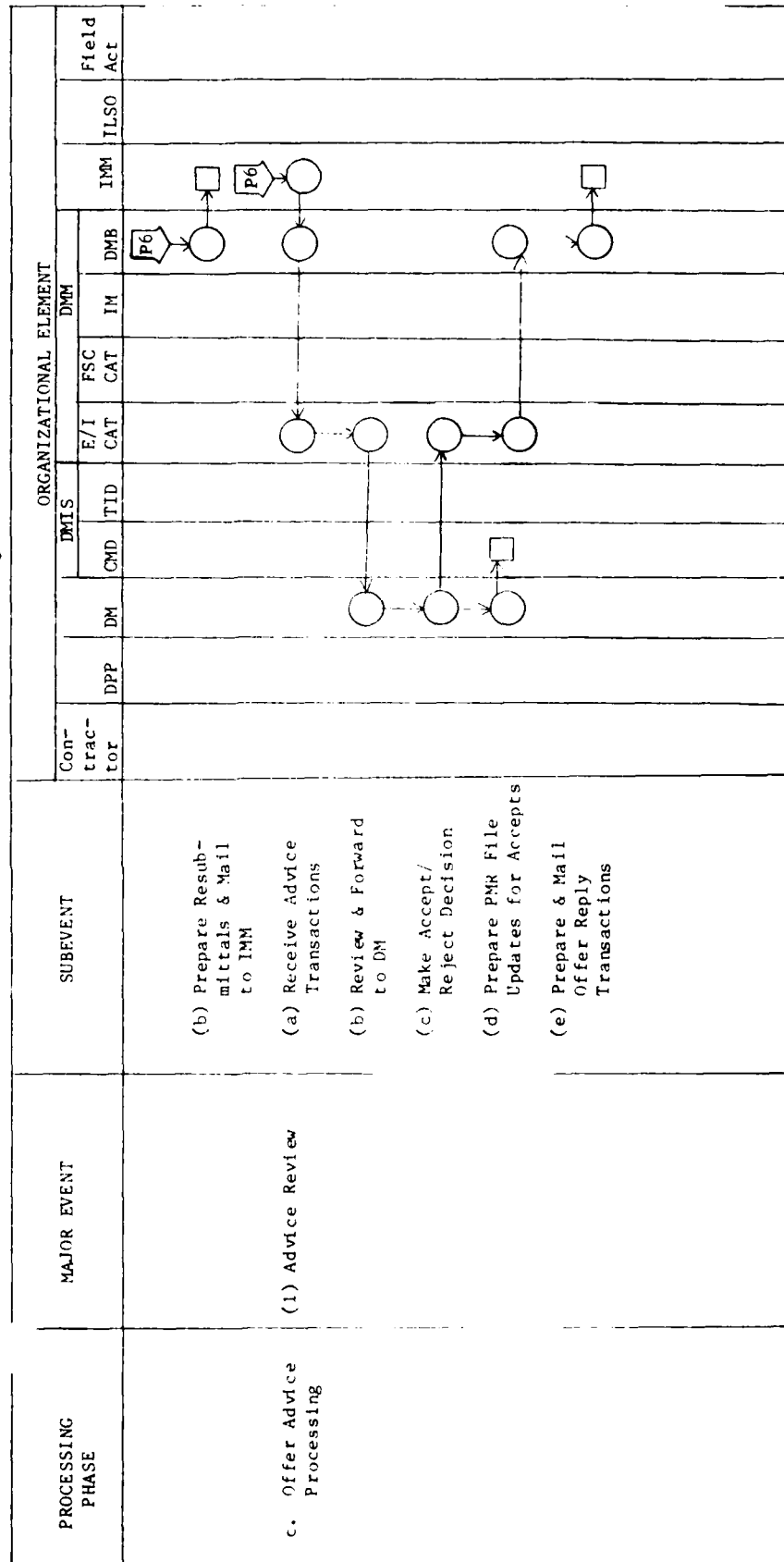


Figure II-4

(2) The PCCN is then entered in the PMR File so that when the PTD is received from the contractor it may be processed by the CCSS Automated Provisioning Subsystem. After completion of these actions, ILSO notifies the Directorate for Maintenance (DM) and the Directorate for Materiel Management (DMM) of the PCCNs and PCCs assigned to the end item being provisioned.

2. Contractor Processing Phase

a. Prepare PTD

(1) Contractor Processing normally consists of preparation and submission of documentation to TSARCOM as EAM cards, magnetic tape or selection worksheets. Technical Data is generally submitted on aperture cards, but may be transmitted as hard copy drawings. The contractor submits the PTD to the Directorate of Procurement and Production (DPP), or to the DM if a Provisioning Contract Officer (PCO) has been appointed, and it is here that the provisioning processing phase at TSARCOM begins.

(2) Provisioning Screening is generally not a contractual requirement at TSARCOM and therefore is not performed by the contractor.

3. Provisioning Processing Phase. There are seven major events within this phase as shown in Figure II-3: PMR File Establishment, Catalog Data Screening, SM&R, EIP File Establishment, IMC, File Maintenance and Requirements Determination.

a. PMR File Establishment. The six subevents in this major event are illustrated in Figure II-4.

(1) Provisioning Technical Documentation is received at TSARCOM by the DPP or the PCO within the DM. This documentation is reviewed for compliance with contract requirements with discrepancies being resolved with the contractor. When received and reviewed by the DPP, the PTD is forwarded to DM when complete. If receipt and review is done by the DM or when received from the DPP, all drawings and aperture cards are separated from the PTD and forwarded to the Technical Information Division (TID).

(2) The Technical Information Division reviews the drawings and aperture cards for accuracy and currency.

(3) If new technical data or updated data is submitted for an item, the data is reproduced on microfilm and transferred to an aperture card. The reproductions are filed in the automated technical library. The originals are returned to the DM to aid in further processing of the provisioning package.

(4) PTD received as selection worksheets are key-punched into standard EAM cards in preparation for input to the CCSS Automated Provisioning Subsystem. PTD received as EAM cards or magnetic tape require no further preparation. The cards on magnetic tape are input to CCSS by the Computer Management Division (CMD).

(5) The Computer Management Division inputs automated provisioning data into the CCSS Provisioning Subsystem where it is validated for format and content. When all provisioning data is found to be valid for an item, it is added to the PMR File. If invalid, the provisioning data is returned to DM as error transactions and must be corrected prior to reinput.

(6) This correction process may be done in the DM, or the PTD in error may be returned to the contractor for correction and resubmittal. Mechanized selection worksheets containing contractor furnished data are output by the Provisioning Subsystem for those items added to the PMR File for manual completion. In addition, part number screening transactions are generated for part numbered items entering the PMR File.

b. Catalog Data Screening

(1) Since DLSC screening is generally not required of the contractor before submittal of PTD, most items in the PTD are identified by manufacturers FSCM and part number. Each item identified by part number only, is screened against the REFNO File as discussed in Part I of this Volume and a local TIR inquiry or a DLSC screening inquiry is generated.

(2) Local TIR inquiries extract selected data from the local TIR File and feed this data to the provisioning subsystem. The provisioning subsystem outputs this data on hard copy and it is forwarded to the DM for use in the next processing event.

(3) DLSC Screening Inquiries are forwarded to DLSC by the Communications Center over AUTODIN. When replies are received from DLSC they are recorded on magnetic tape and forwarded to DMIS for input to the Part Number Screening Application. Output from this application is forwarded directly to DMM to be matched with the rest of the provisioning data when received from DM for further processing.

c. SM&R. This major event consists of the four sub-events performed in DM shown in Figure II-4.

(1) When items have automated selection worksheets output, they require manual addition of data before the provisioning subsystem can continue automated processing. The DM

uses the contractor provided data automatically entered on the selection worksheets, the technical data provided by the contractor and the results of local TIR screening to enter required maintenance data (e.g., failure factors) on the selection worksheets.

(2) The DM also determines and assigns the Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes at this time. The items are then split into two distinct groups; one group contains items with a source code not in the "P_" series (Procured); the second group contains items that are source coded in the "P_" series.

(3) The nonsource coded "P" items continue processing in the DM. The DM completes the item selection worksheets and keypunches this data into ADP cards which are input to the provisioning subsystem by the Computer Management Division. These cards serve as file maintenance transactions to update the PMR File.

(4) Item selection worksheets, contractor furnished technical data and local TIR screening results for "P_" source coded items are forwarded to DMM for IMC coding. These items may become SSR candidates while those processed in DM are either retained, or support will be requested via NIMSRs.

d. EIP File Establishment. There are four subevents shown in Figure II-4 included in this major event. This event parallels the SM&R coding event. While the DM is performing the actions described in the previous major event, the actions described in this major event occur.

(1) Under the Army philosophy of provisioning, each field activity is required to determine its end item requirements and delivery schedule to support its assigned mission. These requirements are prepared in the form of mission support plans and submitted to the ILSO of the provisioning activity.

(2) The ILSO determines when all mission support plans have been received and combines these plans into a single package of end item requirements data. This data is forwarded to the assigned end item manager.

(3) The end item manager reviews the end item data package and converts this data to a series of end item parameters which are keypunched into EAM cards.

(4) The cards are input to the EIP Update Application by the Computer Management Division to establish this data on the End Item Parameter File. This data is used later by the CCSS ARCSIP Application in the computation of requirements and in adding program data to SSR candidates.

e. IMC. There are five subevents within this major event.

(1) When the selection worksheets, local and DLSC Screening results, and technical data are received in the Logistic Data Management Division, the end item is assigned to a cataloger based on the FSC of the end item. This end item cataloger breaks the information down to a support item basis, assigns the Federal Supply Classification (FSC) for new items, establishes manual controls on each item and forwards items to the responsible FSC cataloger, i.e., all items in FSC 1510 are given to the cataloger responsible for FSC 1510 for further processing. The manual controls established are relatively informal, but aid the end item cataloger in tracking each item through its processing cycle within DMM.

(2) The FSC cataloger reviews each item to determine the appropriate Item Manager for the item. This may be the provisioning MRC, another MRC, another Service ICP, a DSC or GSA. After this determination has been made and the proper IMC code has been entered on the selection worksheet, a Management Control Number (MCN) is assigned for new part numbered items and entered on the selection worksheet. Also, any other cataloging information required is registered.

(3) The selection worksheets, screening results, and technical data are returned to the end item cataloger who reviews the selection worksheets for complete cataloging data, updates his control file and forwards the item packages to the appropriate item manager.

(4) The item manager reviews each item forwarded to him and enters inventory management data on the selection worksheets; e.g., AAC. Completed selection worksheets are returned to the end item cataloger.

(5) The end item cataloger reviews each item selection worksheet for completeness only - not validity. Those found to be incomplete are returned to the FSC cataloger or item manager for completion. Item selection worksheets that are complete are returned to the DM for file maintenance processing. The informal control file is updated by the end item cataloger as each item is completed. This manual file serves as a record of completed and open items. The end item cataloger retains the drawings and aperture cards and disposes of screening results at this processing point.

f. File Maintenance. Four subevents are included in this major event.

(1) The selection worksheets are again reviewed for completeness in the DM.

(2) When complete, each selection worksheet is key-punched into a series of EAM card transactions. The selection worksheets are retained by the DM as a history record of completed items.

(3) The punched card transactions are input to the provisioning subsystem as PMR file update transactions. The provisioning subsystem validates these transactions for format and content with valid transactions used to add provisioning data to the PMR and local TIR files. Invalid entries are rejected as errors and must be corrected and reinput for processing. The major output products of the CCSS Provisioning Subsystem at this point are the ARCSIP data file, the PTD History Transaction List and the File Maintenance Reject List. The ARCSIP data file contains required data for provisioning items on which automated requirements computations are to be performed. The PTD History Transaction List is used by the DM and the end item cataloger to determine the number of completed items in the PMR File by provisioning package. The File Maintenance Reject List is used by the DM and end item cataloger to identify invalid data which must be corrected and reinput.

(4) The DM reviews the PTD History Transaction List and the File Maintenance Reject List when received. The PTD History Transaction List is kept with the selection worksheets as a history of items completed. The File Maintenance Reject List is reviewed to determine if DM is responsible for any of the invalid data entries. If so, the correct information is determined and coded for keypunch and reinput to the CCSS Provisioning Subsystem.

When these lists are received by the end item cataloger they are reviewed. File Maintenance Rejects are reviewed to determine if the invalid data was generated by the FSC cataloger or the inventory manager and, if so, that individual is contacted for the correct information. The valid data is coded and forwarded to the DM for keypunch and reinput to the CCSS Provisioning Subsystem. The PTD History Transaction List is retained by the end item cataloger as a history of completed items on the PMR File by PCC.

g. Requirements Determination. This major event completes the Provisioning Processing Phase and consists of four subevents.

(1) When about 80% of the items on the file for a particular provisioning package are complete, the end item cataloger prepares a Disposition Form to the Data Management Branch

within DMM to execute the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application. In addition, the drawings and aperture cards for that provisioning package are forwarded to the Data Management Branch (DMB).

(2) Upon receipt of the Disposition Form requesting a run of the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application, the Data Management Branch formats and keypunches an ARCSIP Request Card. This card is input to the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application by the Computer Management Division. The drawings and aperture cards are filed to await SSR transactions generated by the SSR Converter Program Module.

(3) The CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application uses the ARCSIP Request card to control which items are to be selected from the ARCSIP Data File for Requirements Computations. These items are extracted and checked for complete data. If incomplete, they are rejected on the Incomplete Data for ARCSIP List. Wholesale and Retail Quantities to meet Provisioning Requirements are computed and Initial Supply Control Studies and the ARCSIP Computation Report are produced for complete items. Items that meet SSR generation criteria are passed to the SSR candidate file for input to the CCSS SSR Application.

(4) The DM receives a copy of the Incomplete Data for ARCSIP List and reviews the list to determine if the incomplete data is maintenance data. If so, the required data is coded, keypunched and input to the CCSS Automated Provisioning Subsystem as PMR File Update transactions. The end item cataloger also receives a copy of the Incomplete Data for ARCSIP List as well as the ARCSIP Computation Report and Supply Control Studies. He determines incomplete materiel management data and contacts the responsible FSC cataloger and/or item manager to obtain the required data. The data is formatted, keypunched, and input to the CCSS Automated Provisioning Subsystem as PMR File Update transactions by the Computer Management Division. When the corrections have entered the PMR File as shown by the PTD History Transaction List, a disposition form is prepared requesting the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application be run for these items.

The ARCSIP Computation Report is used to track those items which have had wholesale and retail quantities computed in a PCC package. The supply control studies are divided into two groups by the end item cataloger; those which are for items to be locally managed and those which are for items to be managed by another activity. Supply Control Studies for items to be managed locally are forwarded to the inventory managers who will be managing these items for their use. Supply Control Studies

for items to be managed by other activities are reviewed for high dollar breakout limits by the end item cataloger. All items exceeding \$1,000 per unit of issue must be reviewed by the item manager before SSR transactions are mailed to the IMMs.

4. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of three major events as shown in Figure II-3: Edit/Validation, File Maintenance and Technical Data Tracking.

a. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of the two subevents shown in Figure II-4.

(1) The SSR Candidate File generated by the CCSS Automated Requirements Computation Application during the Provisioning Processing Phase is fed directly into the CCSS SSR Converter Program Module. The CCSS SSR Converter Program Module does a minimal amount of validation on SSR Candidate transactions, but essentially serves to format SSR data into PDSSR, LISSR, and Catalog data transactions. SSR candidates found to be invalid are output for manual correction.

(2) Invalid SSR Candidate Transactions generally consist of two types of items; those that are nonconsumable items managed by another Service or those that contain invalid SSR data. These invalid transactions are reviewed by the end item cataloger who initiates a NIMSR for nonconsumable items or determines the correct SSR data and manually formats and keypunches the SSR transactions to be mailed to the IMM. The keypunched transactions are forwarded to the Data Management Branch for mailing and file maintenance action.

b. File Maintenance. This major event is made up of three subevents.

(1) As discussed above, SSR transactions generated by the SSR Converter Program Module are input to a locally developed program module to print and punch the transactions for mailing to the IMM or support MRC. The SSR transaction cards and the Outgoing SSR List are forwarded to the Data Management Branch for processing. The technical data cards are passed directly to the locally developed technical data tracking application.

(2) The SSR transactions produced manually by the end item cataloger and those generated mechanically are processed identically by the Data Management Branch. The drawings and aperture cards on file in the Data Management Branch are joined with the SSR transactions to which they apply. When there is an Item Name transaction in the LISSR transaction package and technical data is present, the Item Name transaction is

discarded since both are not required by the IMM Manual. The SSR transactions and associated technical data are split into separate groups for each Activity Code To (ACT) and a cover letter is prepared to accompany each group. Each group of SSR transactions, technical data and cover letter is mailed to an IMM.

(3) The Outgoing SSR List is kept in the Data Management Branch as a manual control, suspense, and history of SSR transactions submitted by PCC. If the Data Management Branch is contacted by the end item cataloger as to status on a particular item or group of items, this SSR List is checked to ensure an SSR transaction was submitted. If so, the IMM is contacted via telephone to determine status. Followup transactions as described by the IMM Manual are not used by TSARCOM.

c. Technical Data Tracking. There are three subevents within this major event shown in Figure II-4.

(1) Outputs from the automated portion of this TSARCOM unique event include outgoing SSR transactions and Technical Data Owed Followup Cards (locally termed IOU Cards). These outputs are processed by the Technical Information Division.

(2) The Technical Information Division checks the technical repository for the technical data promised. If found, a duplicate aperture card is made, combined with the SSR transactions and mailed to the IMM. The IOU card is not used in this case. If the Technical Data promised is not found, the SSR transactions and the IOU card are filed in the aperture card file where the Technical Data would normally appear. When the required technical data arrives, it is mailed with the SSR transactions to the IMM and the IOU card is destroyed. If notification is received from the contractor that the required technical data will not be provided for an item, a statement is annotated to that effect on the SSR transactions and they are mailed to the IMM. The IOU card for the item is destroyed.

(3) A duplicate item name transaction containing an action code in cc 64 is used to update or clear the automated suspense in the TSARCOM Technical Data Tracking Application.

5. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing is performed at an activity other than the provisioning activity and is not discussed here.

6. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. Figure II-3 illustrates that there are four types of advice transactions that may be received from an IMM. Accept advice transactions and NSN

notifications are processed similarly and are discussed together, followed by separate discussions for offer advice transactions and reject advice transactions.

a. Accept Advice/NSN Notification Processing. Processing of these advice transactions includes the three major events shown in Figure II-3: File Maintenance, Catalog Data Screening, and Advice Review.

(1) File Maintenance. The two subevents shown in Figure II-4 are included in this major event.

(a) Advice transactions from an IMM are received by TSARCOM in the mail or over AUTODIN. If advice transactions are received via AUTODIN, the Communications Center punches the transactions into cards and forwards them to the Data Management Branch. Mailed advice transactions have the Data Management Branch as the addressee.

(b) When an accept advice transaction or NSN Notification is received by the Data Management Branch, the SSR transaction list is pulled from the suspense file and the Action Taken Code (ATC) and/or NSN is annotated beside the appropriate item on the list. When an accept advice is received from the IMM, the Data Management Branch performs catalog data screening.

(2) Catalog Data Screening

(a) Catalog Data Screening is performed for each item for which accept advice is received to ensure proper user recordation has been accomplished by the IMM and to obtain the assigned NSN for SSR transactions submitted with part numbers or PSCNs. This screening is performed against both the local TIR File and the DIDSTIR File.

(3) Advice Review

(a) A review of the ATCs returned for each item is performed by the end item cataloger. Accept advice including NSN notification is noted and goes into the manual file kept by the end item cataloger. This allows tracking of support on items required before fielding of the end item.

b. Reject Advice Processing. Two of the major events shown under the SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase in Figure II-3 are included in reject advice processing: File Maintenance and Advice Review.

(1) File Maintenance. There are two subevents included in this major event as shown in Figure II-4.

(a) Reject advice transactions may be received by mail or AUTODIN and arrive in the Data Management Branch as described above.

(b) Items for which reject advice is received are listed along with the ATC on a Reject Ledger. The IMM may submit a specific reject reason on a form or separate sheet. When the reject transaction is mailed by the IMM, this form accompanies the transaction; when the reject transaction is transmitted over AUTODIN, the form is received later by mail and matched to the original SSR and reject transactions by PCC, ISN, DOR, and activity codes. The IMM is also required to return the technical data submitted for any SSR transaction rejected. This technical data is retained by the Data Management Branch for resubmittal with the corrected SSR transactions. The reject advice transactions and other pertinent information is forwarded to the end item cataloger for review.

(2) Advice Review. There are two subevents included in this major event.

(a) Reject advices are reviewed to determine the error. When the data in error has been identified, the end item cataloger contacts the appropriate organizational element for correct data and forwards this data to the Data Management Branch.

(b) Corrected data for rejected SSR transactions is combined with original SSR data in the Data Management Branch and new SSR transactions are manually formatted and key-punched. These new SSR transactions are combined with appropriate technical data and mailed to the IMM as resubmittals.

c. Offer Advice Processing. The only major event included in processing offer advices is advice review and there are five subevents within this major event.

(1) Advice Review

(a) Offer advice transactions may be received by mail or AUTODIN and arrive in the Data Management Branch as described above. The IMM Manual requires the IMM to provide the SICC with technical data for offered items when necessary. This technical data is mailed with the offer advice transaction or mailed separately and matched up by the SICC using PCC, ISN, DOR, and activity codes. These advices and the technical data are forwarded to the end item cataloger.

(b) The end item cataloger reviews the offer advices and forwards the offer advices and associated technical data to the DM for review and accept/reject decision.

(c) Offer advices received by the DM are received in conjunction with the original item requested. Based on this review a decision is made to accept or reject the offered item. The accept or reject decision goes to the end item cataloger.

(d) Accept decisions are noted in the file the same as a accept advice and action is initiated to update the local TIR File and PMR File to reflect the offered item through the provisioning subsystem. All decisions are forwarded to the Data Management Branch.

(e) Offer reply transactions are formatted and keypunched in the Data Management Branch. A cover letter is prepared and the transactions are mailed to the appropriate IMM.

E. SICC NONPROVISIONING SSR GENERATION AND PROCESSING

The Army Outgoing Nonprovisioning SSR Operational System is depicted in Figure II-5. The organizational relationships are similar to those already discussed for the operational provisioning system. The major difference between the provisioning and nonprovisioning systems is the origination of SSR candidates and the partial automation of provisioning processing vs totally manual nonprovisioning processing.

The major source of nonprovisioning SSR items are item requests which originate at field activities. These are items that were determined to be nonsupport items during the provisioning of the end item, or items in equipments that were not provisioned. The item requests are mailed to the MRC responsible for managing the end item. The end item cataloger receives these requests and the nonprovisioning processing phase begins. The Army Outgoing Nonprovisioning SSR Work Flow Chart (Figure II-6) is used in discussing each processing phase shown in Figure II-5.

1. Nonprovisioning Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of four major events as shown in Figure II-5. Catalog Data Screening, IMC, File Maintenance, and Requirements Determination.

a. Catalog Data Screening. Figure II-6 illustrates the six subevents included in this major event.

(1) Each item request received is reviewed by the end item cataloger. As part of this review, catalog data screening is performed.

(2) A local TIR inquiry is formatted, keypunched and forwarded to CMD for input to CCSS.

ARMY OUTGOING NON-PROVISIONING SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

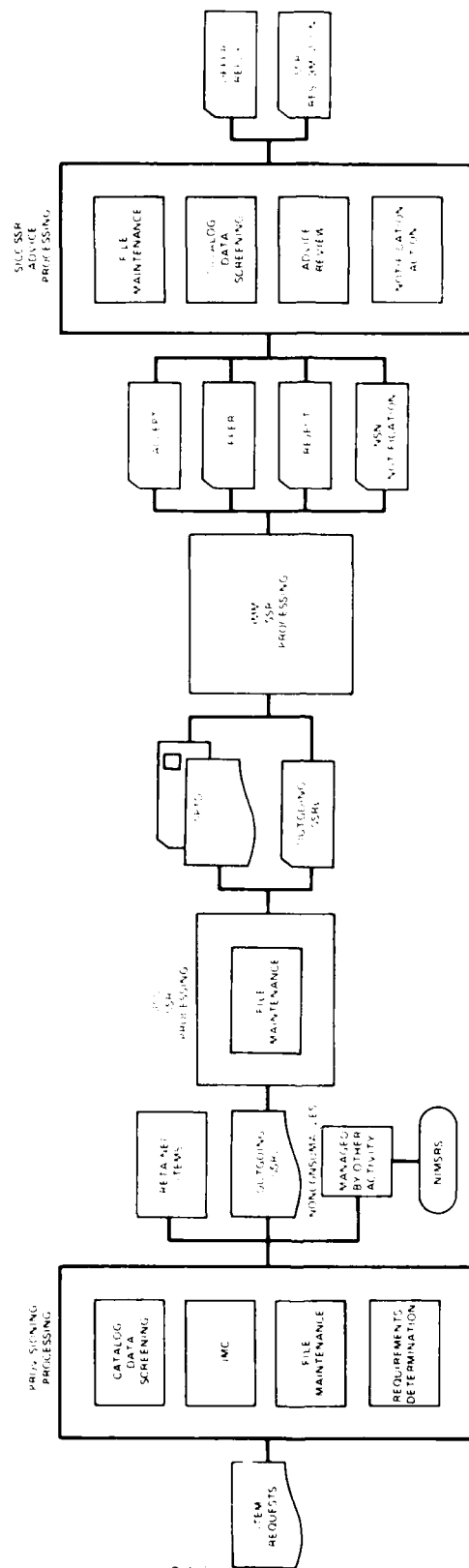


Figure II-5

ARMY OUTGOING NONPROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

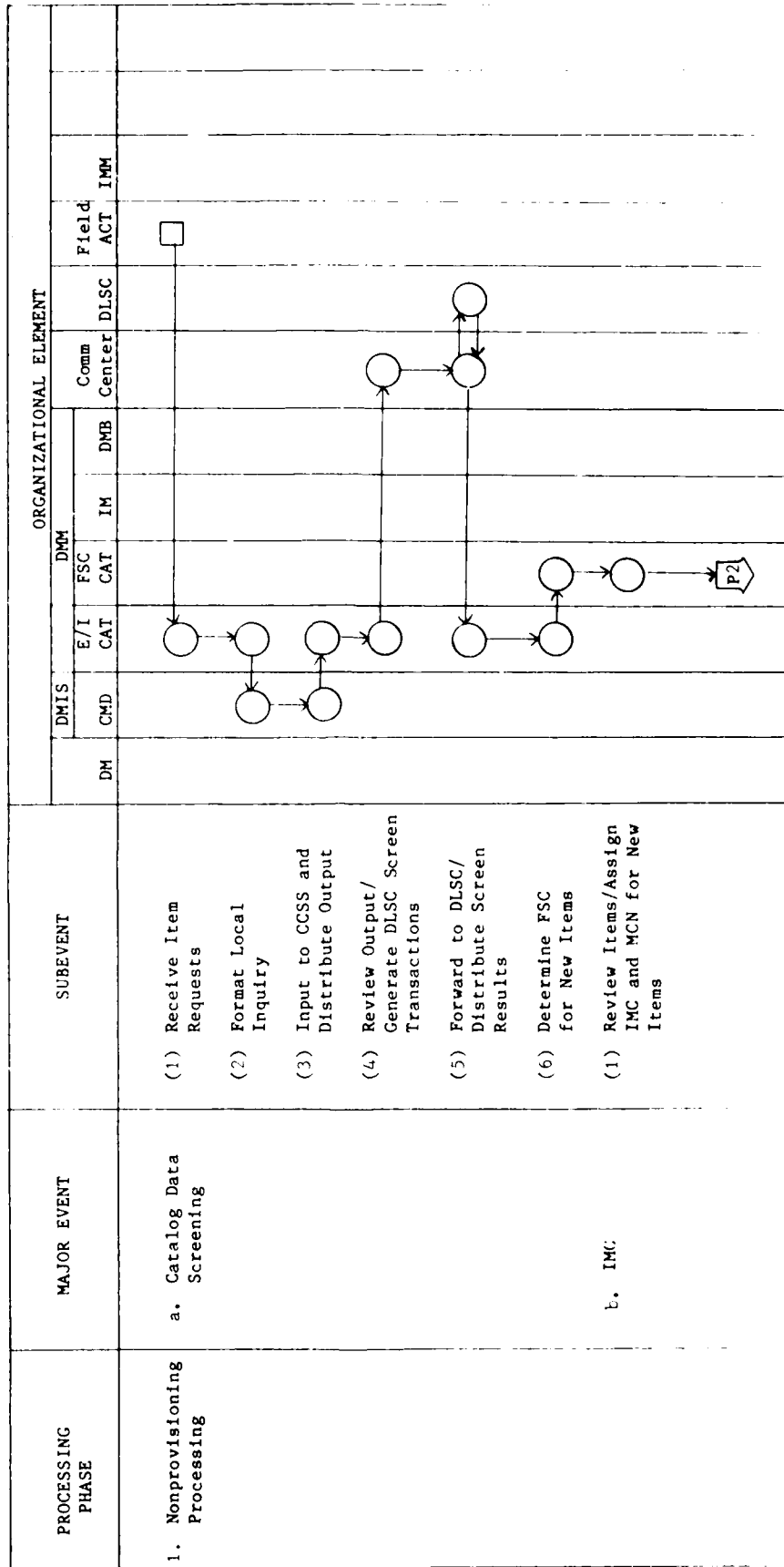


Figure 11-6

(3) Input to the CCSS local TIR inquiry application by the Computer Management Division.

(4) Output from the local inquiry is forwarded to the end item cataloger. This output is reviewed and if a negative response is received, a DLSC screening transaction is generated by the end item cataloger and forwarded to the Communications Center.

(5) The screening transaction is processed against the DIDSTIR File at DLSC and results are returned to the MRC Communications Center who forwards them to the end item cataloger.

(6) The end item cataloger reviews the screening results, both local and DLSC, and assigns the FSC for new items. All items are then given to the cognizant FSC cataloger for determination of additional cataloging data.

b. IMC. This major event consists of two subevents as shown in Figure II-6.

(1) Each item is reviewed by the FSC cataloger and an IMC and a Management Control Number (MCN) is assigned for new items.

(2) When an item is managed or is to be managed by another activity and an Army activity is recorded as a user of the item, an SSR transaction may or may not be sent to the IMM depending on the Army SICC. Items to be managed locally, or items in which SSRs are to be sent, are forwarded to the appropriate item manager. Skeleton SSR transactions are coded by the FSC cataloger before forwarding these items for the item manager.

c. File Maintenance. A single subevent is included in this major event.

(1) The FSC cataloger initiates action at this point to update the local TIR File by generating update transactions for items already on the file (as determined from catalog data screening) and generating transactions to establish new items on the file. These transactions are input to CCSS by the Computer Management Division.

d. Requirements Determination. The two subevents included in this major event are shown in Figure II-6.

(1) The inventory manager reviews each item and initiates a buy for locally managed items when required. SSR items have the replenishment and retail quantities computed by

the inventory manager in addition to completing inventory management data on the skeleton SSR transactions forwarded to him. Upon completing the coding of the SSR transactions, they are returned to the end item cataloger.

(2) As with provisioning items, the end item cataloger reviews data returned to him by the FSC cataloger and item manager for completeness only - not validity or accuracy. The coded SSR transactions and any technical data is forwarded to the Data Management Branch.

2. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of a single major event (File Maintenance) as shown in Figure II-5.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of the three subevents shown in Figure II-6.

(1) In the Data Management Branch each item is reviewed for completeness and accuracy. The PCC, ISN and DOR is assigned to, and coded for, each SSR transaction. The coded transactions are forwarded to DMIS for keypunching and returned to the Data Management Branch for mailing.

(2) Just prior to mailing, a control file of 3x5 cards is established.

(3) SSR cards are mailed with a cover letter to the appropriate IMM.

3. IMM SSR Processing Phase. As with Provisioning SSR transactions, this processing phase is performed outside the SICC activity and thus, is not discussed here.

4. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of four major events as shown in Figure II-5: File Maintenance, Catalog Data Screening, Advice Review and Notification Action. Processing in this phase, for the first three major events, is identical to that discussed for Provisioning Outgoing SSR Generation and Processing above. Therefore, only the major event Notification Action is discussed here and is shown in Figure II-6.

a. Notification Action. When the End Item Cataloger receives accept advice from the IMM, or receives an accept decision from the DM for an item, he prepares a notification to the field activity or maintenance activity where the item request originated. This notification is forwarded by mail and gives the originator, the manager of the item, the NSN and any other data required to obtain the item through normal supply channels.

F. ARMY INCOMING SSR PROCESSING

The processing of incoming SSRs at TSARCOM is illustrated by the Army Incoming SSR Operational System in Figure II-7. Processing in this operational system is on a PCC package basis; that is, all SSR transactions received together at TSARCOM are processed together including advice transaction preparation and mailing of the advice transaction to the SICC. The Army Incoming SSR Work Flow Chart in Figure II-8 illustrates the processing flow of SSR transactions in this operational system and shows the relationships between major events, subevents and the organizational elements performing these subevents.

Provisioning SSR items and Nonprovisioning SSR items are processed in largely the same manner, and so, are discussed together with differences pointed out where they exist. Resubmissions by the SICC are treated as initial submissions. Change submissions by the SICC are rarely received by TSARCOM and there are no specific procedures for processing them.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase takes place at an activity other than TSARCOM and is where SSR transactions and followup transactions to be processed at TSARCOM originate.

2. WIMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of the seven major events shown in Figure II-7: Edit/Validation, Catalog Data Screening, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Catalog Actions, Requirements Determination and Advice Decision.

- a. Edit/Validation. This major event is made up of two subevents as shown in Figure II-8.

- (1) Incoming SSR transactions are received in the Data Management Branch where they are first entered into a log. This log serves as a record of those SSR transactions received by TSARCOM.

- (2) A manual validation is next performed which generally is a cursory scan of each SSR for proper control information and valid retail and replenishment quantities. Any discrepancies found are handled by a telephone call to the submitting SICC for the correct information and manual correction by TSARCOM.

- b. Catalog Data Screening. The eight subevents included in this major event.

ARMY INCOMING SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

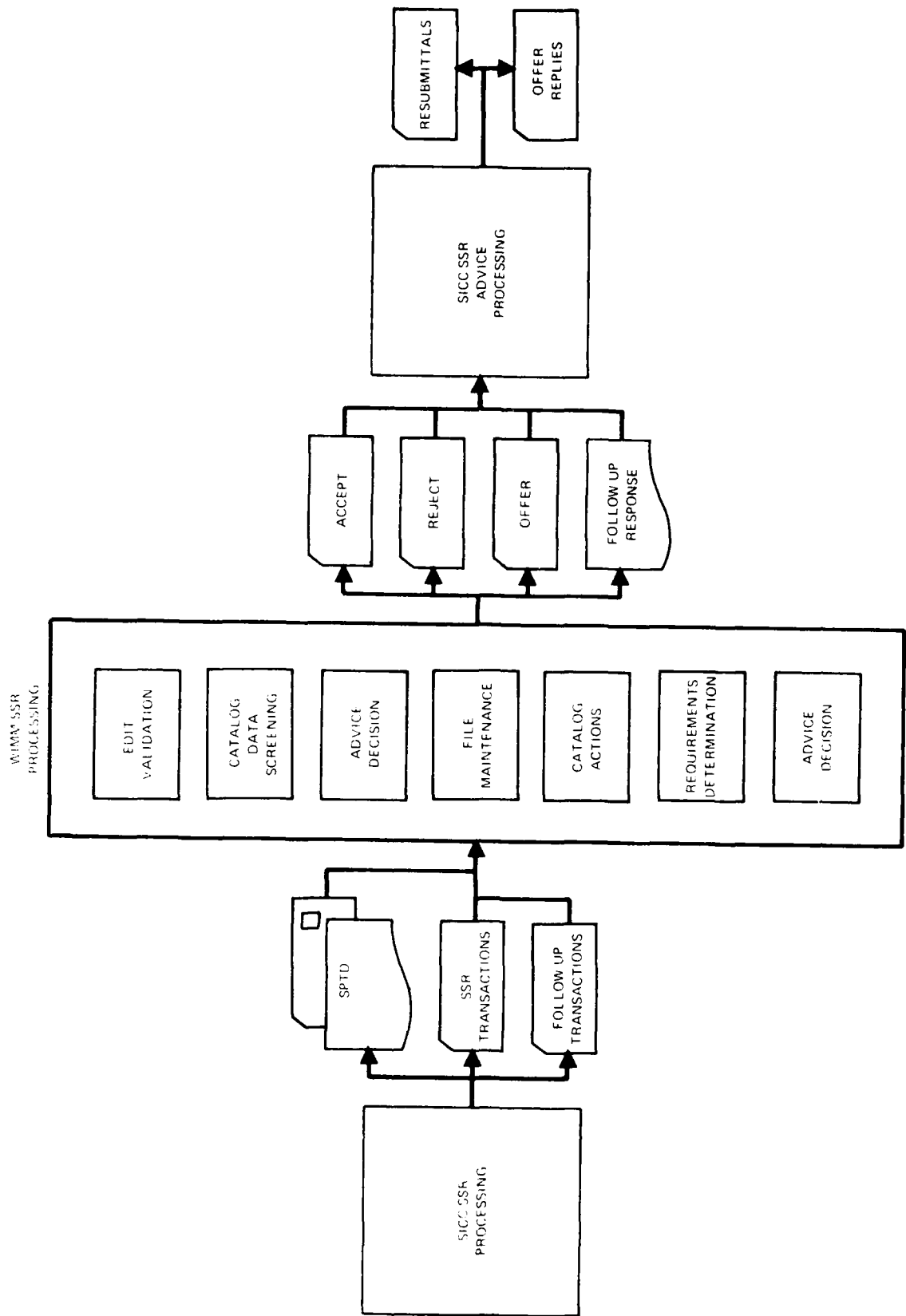


Figure II-7

ARMY INCOMING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

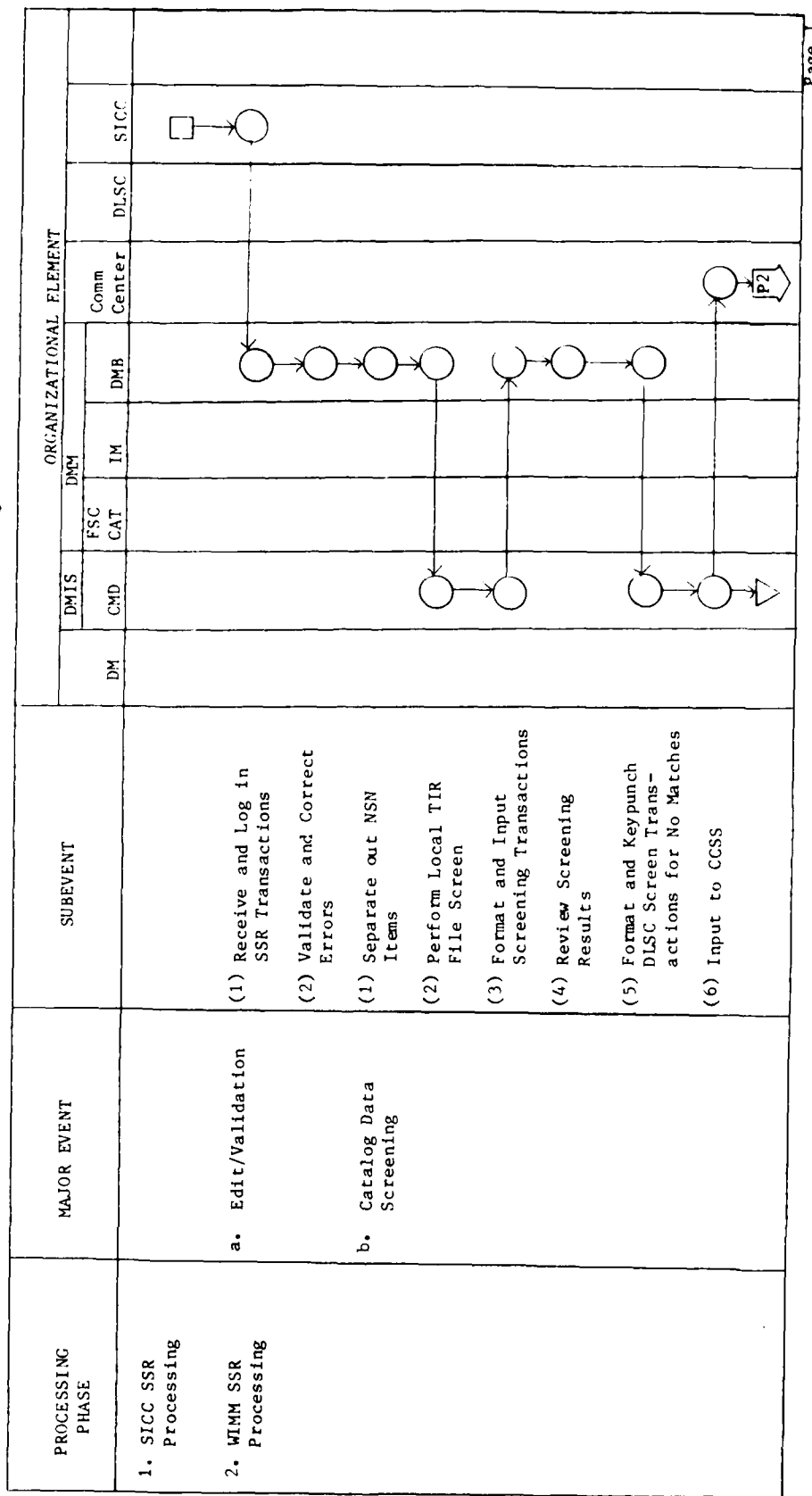
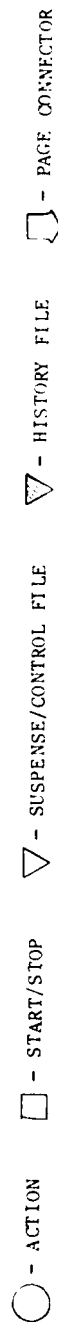


Figure 11-8

ARMY INCOMING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

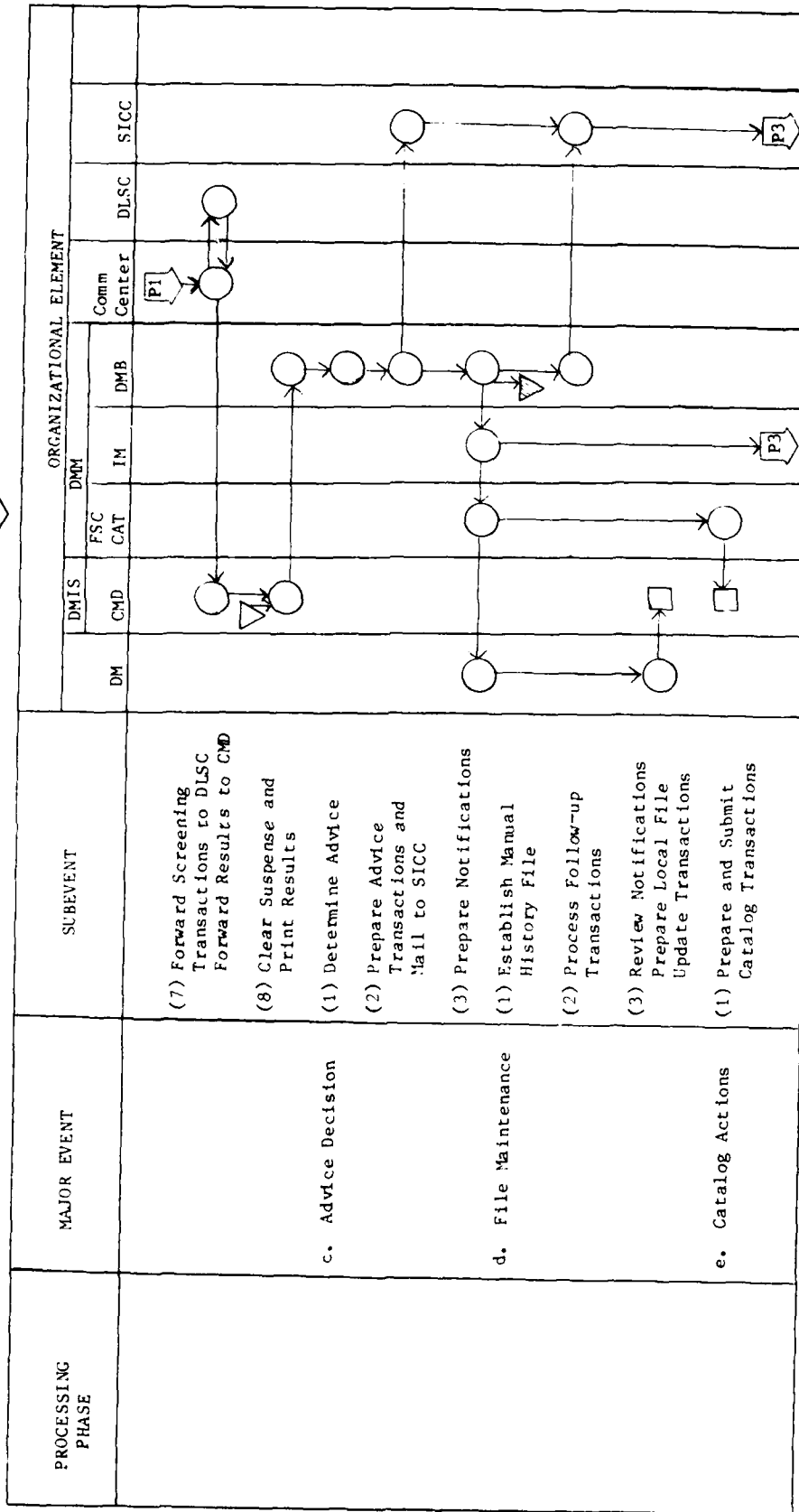


Figure II-8

ARMY INCOMING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

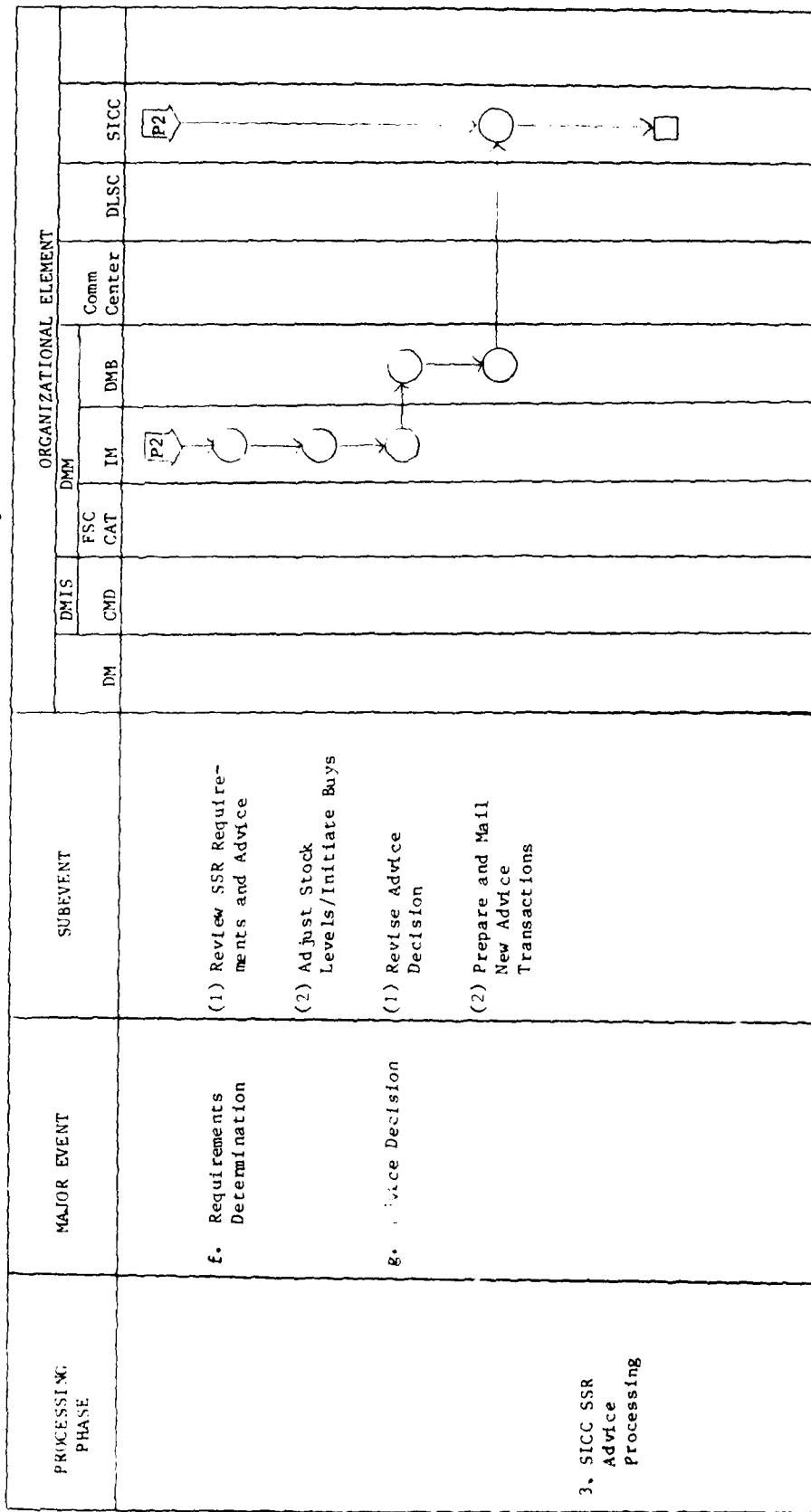


Figure II-8

(1) The SSR transactions received are then divided into two groups. One group consists of SSR transactions containing items for which an NSN is already assigned. The second group consists of SSR transactions containing items for which no NSN has been assigned. Processing on this second group is suspended, while the first group is screened for cataloging data.

(2) A request for a local TIR file printout is prepared for all SSR transactions containing NSN items. This request is processed by the Computer Management Division.

(3) From the requests received from the Data Management Branch, the Computer Management Division formats and keypunches input transactions to be processed by CCSS. The requests are then processed automatically, producing printouts for those items on the file, and a No Match List for those items not found on the local TIR File. These results are returned to the Data Management Branch.

(4) The local TIR File printouts are reviewed in the Data Management Branch. Those NSN items appearing on the No Match List are screened against the DIDSTIR File.

(5) DLSC screening transactions are formatted and keypunched before forwarding to the Computer Management Division.

(6) The DLSC screening transactions are entered into CCSS by the Computer Management Division. CCSS sets up an automated suspense on these transactions and prepares them for AUTODIN transmittal. The AUTODIN transactions on magnetic tape go to the Communications Center for transmittal to DLSC.

(7) The transactions are screened against the DIDSTIR File with results returned through the MRC Communications Center to the Computer Management Division for input to the CCSS.

(8) The automated suspense on the screening transactions is cleared and results are printed for functional use. The hard copy DLSC screening results are forwarded to the Data Management Branch.

c. Advice Decision. This major event consists of the three subevents shown in Figure II-8. The advice decision takes place in the Data Management Branch as shown by this figure.

(1) After all screening results have been received, the Data Management Branch gathers all available information on each item requested in the SSR transaction package received.

(a) If an SSR transaction is for an item with an NSN and the item is actively managed by the MRC, an accept advice is assigned the item. For nonprovisioning SSR transactions, this accept advice is always ATC 'YD' (accept support, procure upon demand).

(b) When an SSR transaction contains an NSN and the catalog data screening indicates a substitute item, an offer advice for the substitute item is assigned. When the offer is rejected by the SICC and the original item is actively managed by TSARCOM, support is accepted for the original item; otherwise support is rejected.

(c) When an SSR transaction contains an NSN not actively managed by TSARCOM, the SSR is assigned a reject advice. If an SSR transaction is for an item without an NSN, it is generally assigned reject advice routinely.

(2) When advice decisions have been made for all items in the SSR package, advice cards are formatted for each item. The cards are keypunched by the ADP Input Branch. The Data Management Branch prepares a cover letter and mails the advice cards to the SICC.

(3) Notifications are prepared for items accepted for support and offered items accepted by the SICC to the FSC cataloger, the item manager, and the DM. The item manager does not receive a notification when both the retail and replenishment quantities in the LISSR transaction are zero. The notifications consist of a copy of the original SSR transactions and a form containing other item information; e.g., the ATC assigned.

d. File Maintenance. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) The original SSR transactions, correspondence and screening results are retained in manual history files.

(2) If a followup transaction is received from the SICC, the history files are checked to determine the response to be given to the SICC. The response takes the form of a letter mailed to the SICC or a telephone call to the SICC providing him with the requested status.

(3) The Directorate for Maintenance reviews each item for which a notification is received and prepares an update transaction to add the End Article Application to the local TIR File. These transactions are forwarded to DMIS who keypunches the transactions and inputs them to CCSS where the local TIR is updated.

e. Catalog Actions. This major event is made up of a single subevent.

(1) The FSC cataloger examines each notification for proper cataloging data. If the SICC activity is not already registered as a user, an add user transaction is formatted and keypunched to update the DIDSTIR file and local TIR files. Each transaction is forwarded to the Computer Management Division for input to CCSS where it will be forwarded via AUTODIN to DLSC by the Communications Center. When DLSC updates the DIDSTIR file, notifications are automatically generated to all users and forwarded via AUTODIN so that local files may be updated. When this notification is received by the MRC, CCSS automatically processes the transaction and updates the local TIR File.

f. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of two subevents performed by the item manager.

(1) The item manager receives the item notifications from the Data Management Branch and reviews each item for retail and replenishment requirements and the advice given to the SICC.

(2) The item manager, based on his review, will take action to adjust stock levels and initiate buys when necessary.

g. Advice Decision. This major event consists of two subevents and may result in a revision of the advice already forwarded to the SICC.

(1) Based upon his review, the item manager may disagree with the advice returned to the SICC by the Data Management Branch. When this occurs a Disposition Form is prepared to the Data Management Branch revising the accept advice given to the SICC.

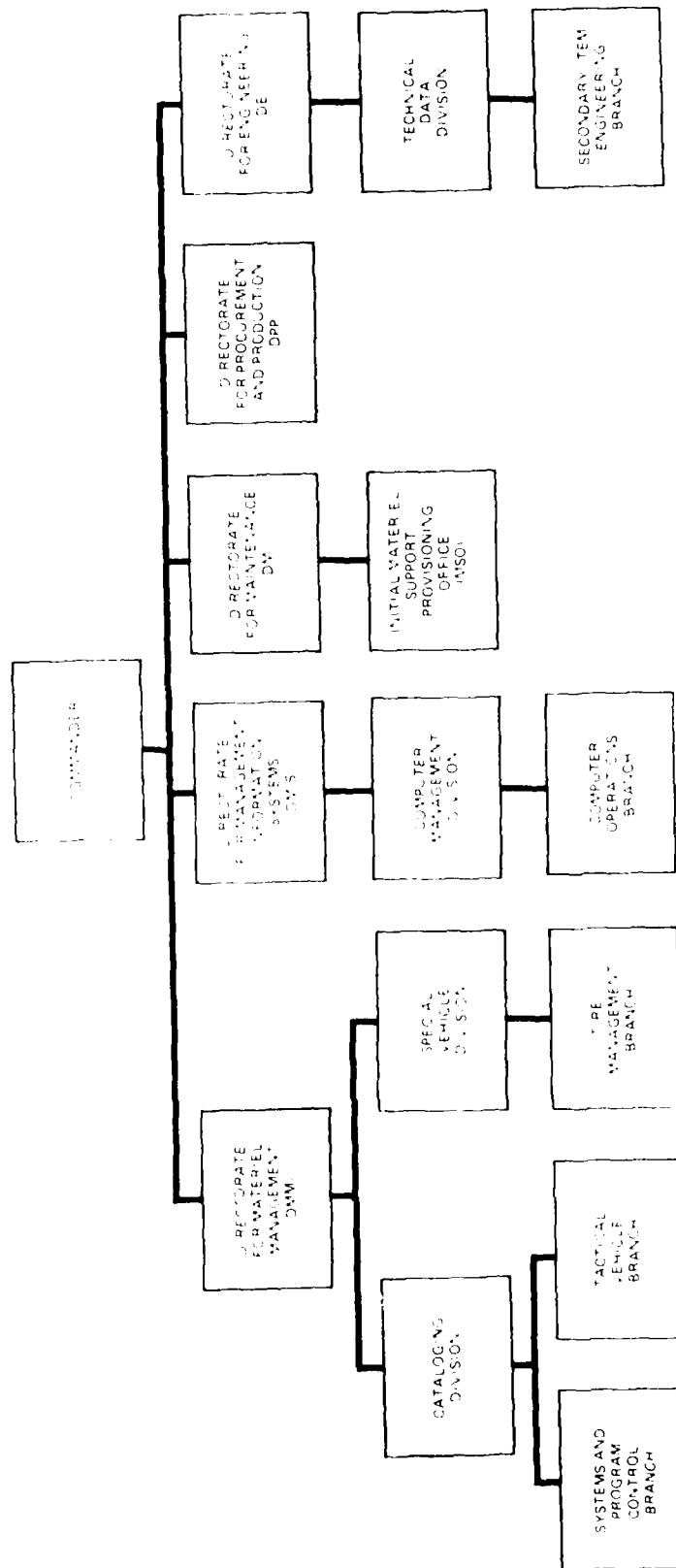
(2) The Data Management Branch will prepare and mail a new advice transaction for each of these items.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing takes place at an activity other than TSARCOM and is not discussed in detail. Generally, this processing involves advice transactions from TSARCOM to these activities and may result in SSR resubmittals and/or offer replies as shown in Figure II-7.

G. CIMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational elements performing CIMM SSR processing by the Army are depicted in Figure II-9. This figure shows there are five directorate level organizations within TARCOM performing CIMM SSR related processing actions. These are the Directorate

ARMY CMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



SOURCE: ADAPTED TACOM HES 10-1

Figure II-6

for Materiel Management, the Directorate for Management Information Systems, the Directorate for Maintenance, the Directorate for Procurement and Production and the Directorate for Engineering.

1. Directorate for Materiel Management (DMM). There are two division level organizations performing incoming CIMM SSR related processing actions. These are the Cataloging Division and the Special Vehicle Division.

a. Cataloging Division. There are two branches within the Cataloging Division performing SSR processing actions.

(1) The Control Branch in this division serves as a central focal point for communication between the cataloging division and other organizational elements within and outside of the MRC. This branch provides administrative functions for the division in controlling receipt, distribution, quality control and input of cataloging products and mail.

(2) The Tactical Vehicle Branch within this division provides cataloging support for all assigned DoD Mission Classes regardless of application or user interest. Catalogers in this branch assign Item Management Codes (IMC) and Federal Supply Codes (FSC) for all new items entering the Army system. This branch also analyzes and resolves conflicts in nomenclature, FSC classifications, stock numbers, part numbers and management data in Army and DoD files; and performs necessary operations to obtain logistics data for incoming SSRs.

b. Special Vehicle Division. The Special Vehicle Division within this Directorate has the mission of directing and controlling execution of the integrated materiel management functions for assigned end items as well as the DoD mission classes of tires, tubes and repair parts.

(1) The Tire Management Branch within this division performs the SSR related functions of support/nonsupport determinations, support date determinations, inclusion of SSR quantities in requirements computations and forecasting, AAC determinations and budgeting for repetitive SSR requirements. This branch consists of item managers and performs integrated materiel management functions for the assigned DoD mission classes.

2. Directorate for Management Information Systems (DMIS). The Computer Operations Branch within the Computer Management Division of this Directorate performs several SSR processing functions. All inputs to establish items on the PMR and local TIR or update items on these files are input to the CCSS by this branch. Also automated processing of communications between TARCOM and DLSC begins in this branch. This branch performs key-punching of SSR advice transactions to be forwarded to the SICC.

3. Directorate for Maintenance (DM). One office in this Directorate is involved in CIMM SSR processing: the Initial Materiel Support/Provisioning Office. This office manages the provisioning support program and maintains the PMR File. It also provides necessary documentation for additions and changes to support items on the PMR File and Local TIR File.

4. Directorate for Procurement and Production (DPP). The only action performed in this directorate related to CIMM SSR processing is in processing procurement actions initiated by item managers in the Tire Management Branch.

5. Directorate for Engineering (DE). The Secondary Item Engineering Branch in the Technical Data Division within this Directorate prepares engineering data required to support procurement of spare parts; coordinates the evaluation of vendor items for competitive procurement; maintains technical data on competitively procured items; and assembles and approves all secondary item procurement technical data packages.

H. INTRODUCTION TO ARMY INCOMING CIMM SSR PROCESSING

The processing of incoming SSRs on a CIMM basis at TARCOM is significantly different from those processed on a WIMM basis at TSARCOM. The differences in organizational alignments between these MRCs is readily evident from comparison of their respective Organizational Structures (Figure II-2 and II-9). The processing differences in active NSN submissions between these MRCs are minute; however, while TSARCOM as a WIMM routinely rejects SSRs for items not actively managed by the Command, TARCOM, as DoD Mission assignee, is required to process SSRs for inactive NSNs, PSCNs and part numbers as a CIMM. The processing at TARCOM of active NSNs vs inactive NSNs/PSCNs vs part numbers differs significantly and therefore each is discussed separately with individual work flow charts developed for each.

The Army Incoming CIMM SSR Operational System illustrated in Figure II-10 represents the operational system at TARCOM under which each of the above three categories are processed. The dashed lines around some of the major events in this figure indicate these events may not occur for all three categories or may not occur in the order shown. There is no distinction between provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR processing in this operational system and there are no processing priorities. LISSR change submissions are handled on a case by case basis with no established procedures available.

I. INCOMING CIMM ACTIVE NSN SSR PROCESSING

The phases and major events included in incoming CIMM active NSN SSR processing are shown in Figure II-10. The active NSN

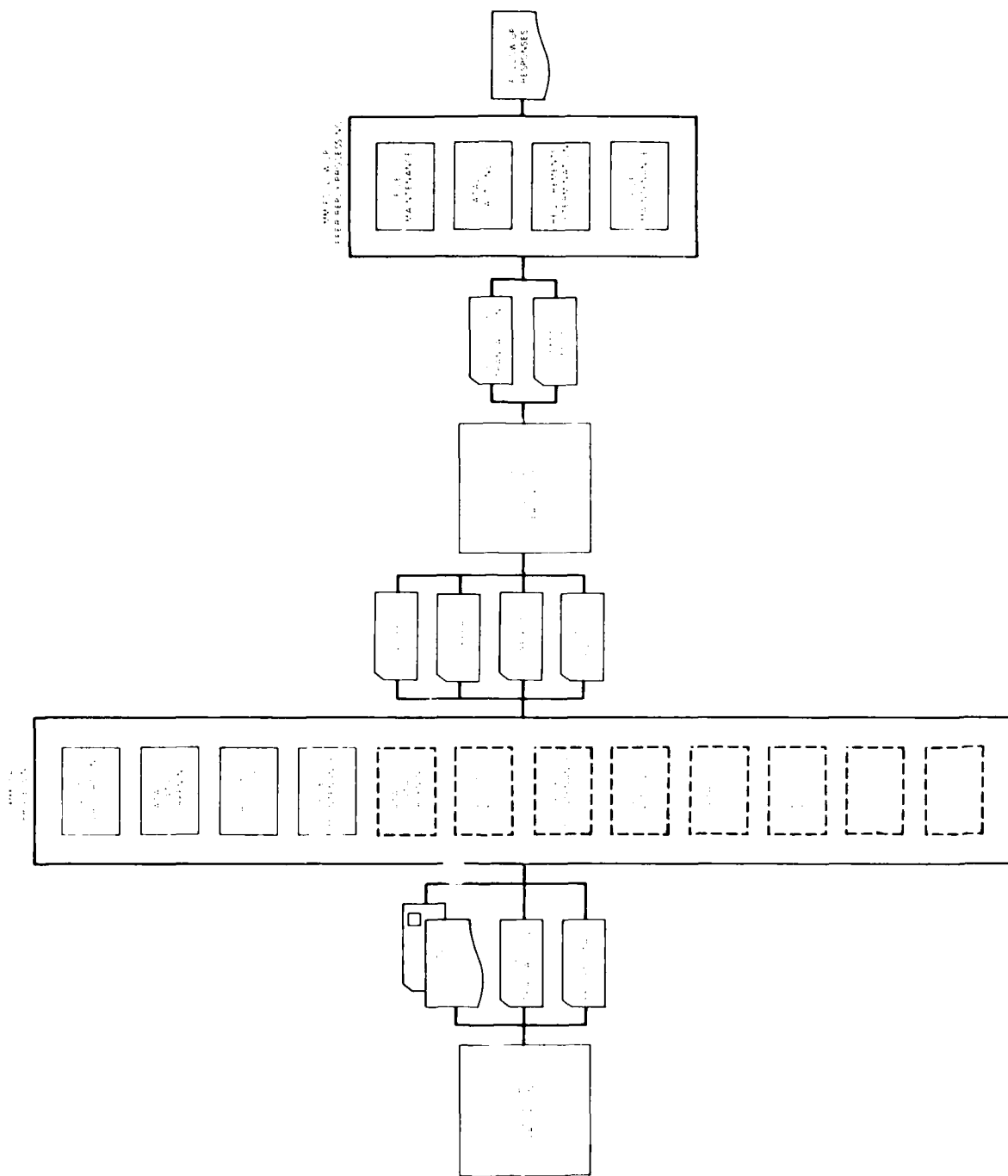


Figure II-10

work flow is shown in Figure II-11 and breaks the phases and major events down into subevents and organizational elements performing the subevents.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities where SSRs to be processed by TARCOM originate.

2. CIMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of eight major events for processing active NSN SSRs. These major events are shown in Figure II-10 and include Edit/Validation, Catalog Data Screening, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Requirements Determination, Advice Decision, Catalog Actions and File Maintenance. Processing through the first three major events generally occurs on a PCC package basis while processing in the remainder is done on an item (LISSR package) basis.

a. Edit/Validation. There are four subevents included in this major event.

(1) Incoming SSR transactions from SICCs are received in the Control Branch. Each SSR package is scanned to locate the PCC/ACF combination in the package. This PCC/ACF combination is checked against a control register to determine if it has been received previously and, if so, to which cataloger the package was assigned. When the PCC/ACF combination cannot be located on the register, the SSR package is assigned to a cataloger, based on end item name or FSC, and a transaction is prepared to add the combination to the register. Each SSR package is hand-carried to the supervisory cataloger.

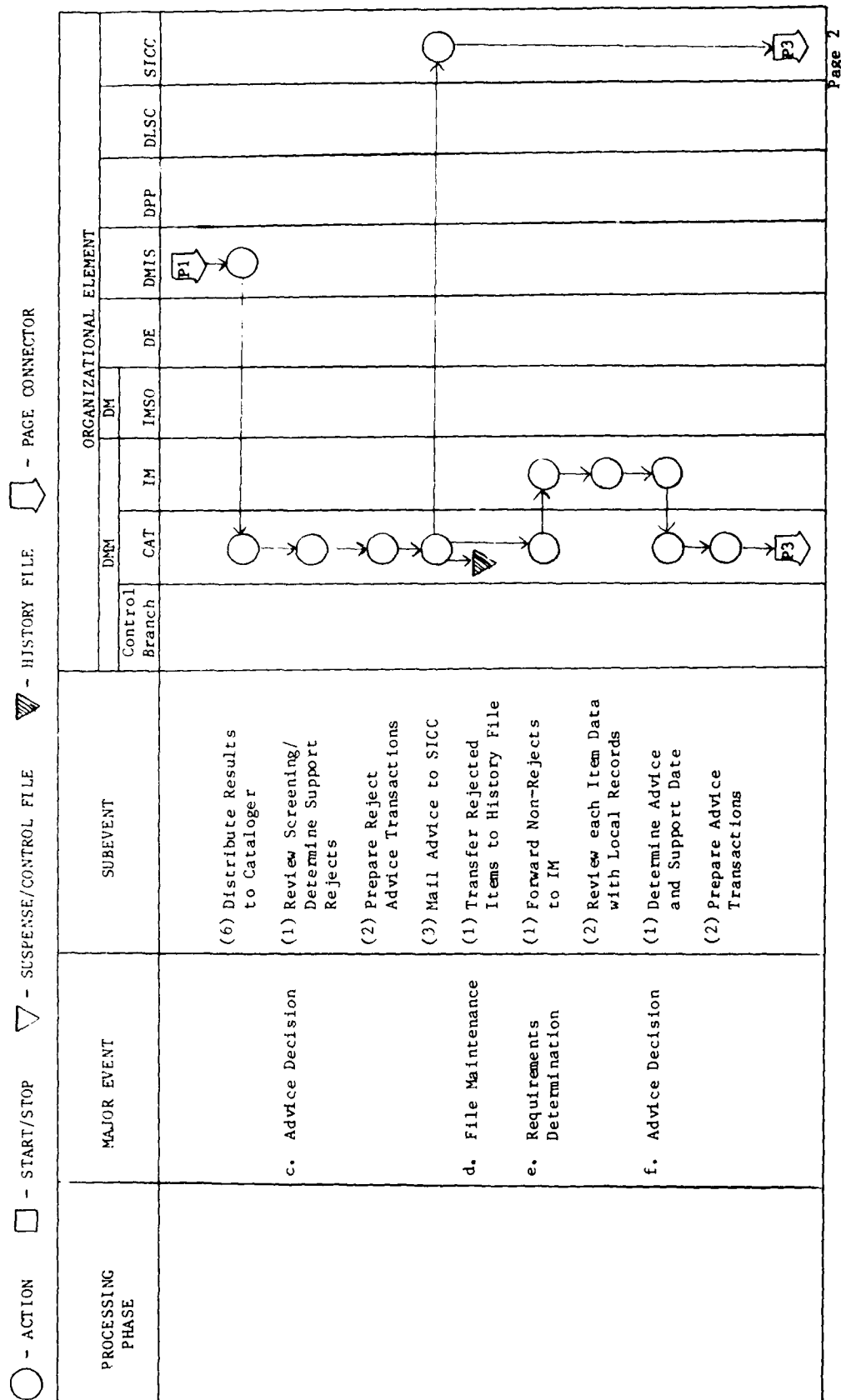
(2) The supervisory cataloger records receipt of each SSR package in a branch log and then gives it to the assigned cataloger for processing.

(3) Upon receipt of each SSR package, the cataloger establishes an informal control/suspense.

(4) The validation performed by the cataloger is cursory and keyed to a few specific data elements. PDSSR transaction data elements validated include DIC, End Item Application and Number of SSRs enclosed. LISSR transactions are validated for proper DIC and numeric quantities. Other SSR transactions are simply checked for proper DIC. Errors detected are either immediately corrected by the cataloger or corrected after contacting the SICC via telephone to obtain the proper entry for each data element in error. This validation process eliminates return of SSR packages to a SICC because of validation errors.

b. Catalog Data Screening. This major event consists of six subevents and includes screening against locally maintained files and DLSC files.

ARMY INCOMING CIMM ACTIVE NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART



(1) After validation, each SSR package is broken down by line item for further processing. A transaction to screen each item against the local TIR File is prepared. These inquiry transactions are input to the next CCSS processing cycle.

(2) Batched inquiries from the Cataloging Branch are input to the next processing cycle of CCSS by DMIS. Hard copy results from this screening are returned to the requesting cataloger through the Control Branch.

(3) When the screening result for an item is negative (no match), the cataloger manually screens the item against available manual files; e.g., Master Cross Reference List (MCRL).

(4) Items not located by either of the above screening actions are screened against DLSC files. A DLSC screening transaction is prepared in the LTI format.

(5) These screening transactions are input to the next CCSS processing cycle by DMIS. CCSS produces a magnetic tape containing these transactions which are transmitted to DLSC via AUTODIN.

(6) Hard copy results from DLSC are produced by CCSS and forwarded to the requesting cataloger through the Control Branch.

c. Advice Decision. This major event consists of three subevents resulting in reject advices as shown in Figure II-11.

(1) The cataloger reviews the screening results received for each item. When the screening results indicate the item is managed by another IMM, or a no match condition exists for all screening actions, indicating submission of an invalid NSN, the cataloger will reject the SSR transaction.

(2) Reject advice transactions containing ATC '36' (other) are formatted for these items and forwarded to DMIS for keypunching.

(3) The cataloger prepares necessary documentation to accompany each reject advice transaction and mails each to the appropriate submitter.

d. File Maintenance. This major event consists of a single subevent to establish a history record of items on which an advice decision has been reached and forwarded to the SSR submitter.

(1) The cataloger at this point clears the informal suspense for rejected items and transfers the SSR transactions received for these items to a manual card history file for a two year retention. This history file is sequenced on PCC, DOR, ISN and ACF.

e. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of two subevents and is performed by the item manager.

(1) Items on which reject advice transactions were not prepared are forwarded to the item manager. These are items which have been determined to be actively managed by TARCOM, and thus, accept advice will be returned to the SICC; however, the ATC to be returned is assigned by the item manager. The cataloger starts the IMM processing time established by the IMM Manual upon transfer of items to the item manager.

(2) The item manager locates the manual records kept for each item to see if screening results are present. If not, a local TIR inquiry will be generated and processed as described above. When the item manager has collected the manual records and screening results for each item, he pulls the current AAC from his records. The replenishment quantity and Date Repair Parts Required (DRPR) from the SSR transaction is checked against the production leadtime and asset status of the item managers' records.

f. Advice Decision. This major event is made up of three subevents. This is an accept advice decision made by the item manager.

(1) The current AAC is used to determine the ATC to be returned to the SICC and the other data is used to determine if SSR requirements can be supported by the DRPR; if not, an alternate support date is determined. Both the ATC and alternate support date are annotated on each SSR transaction which is then returned to the cataloger.

(2) When the cataloger forwards items to the item manager for processing, an informal suspense of 10 days is established. If the cataloger notices that item manager action is overdue, he may followup by telephone or memo requesting status. Items returned to the cataloger have this suspense cleared and accept advice transactions formatted. These transactions are sent to DMIS for keypunching.

(3) The cataloger prepares a cover letter and mails the transactions to the SICC.

g. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of three subevents to perform all user type actions.

(1) After formatting the advice transactions, the cataloger determines if any cataloging actions are necessary, such as adding the SICC as a user activity. He then formats these cataloging transactions and forwards them to the Control Branch.

(2) The catalog update transactions undergo quality review by the Control Branch before they are input to CCSS.

(3) The batched catalog update transactions are input to the next cycle of CCSS for update of DLSC files and the local TIR File.

h. File Maintenance. This major event consists of a single subevent to provide a history record of SSR transactions processed.

(1) When the advice transactions have been mailed to the SICC, the SSR transactions are filed in the same history file the rejected SSR transactions were filed earlier. Any hard copy documentation is kept in a separate history file in file folders.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities and provides for processing of advice transactions generated by TARCOM. If the SICC does not receive an advice transaction within 35 days of SSR transaction submission, he may generate a followup transaction and either mail it or transmit it via AUTODIN to TARCOM.

4. CIMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase. This processing phase completes the cycle of SSR processing. For active NSNs this phase consists only of file maintenance actions to respond to followup transactions from the SICC. Since offers are generally not made for active NSN SSRs, no offer reply processing takes place in this category.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents to process followup transactions from the SICC.

(1) These transactions, like the original SSR transactions are first looked at in the Control Branch. Each transaction is scanned for the PCC/ACF combination which is checked against the control register to determine the assigned cataloger. Each transaction is hand carried to the responsible cataloger.

(2) When the cataloger receives a followup from the submitting activity, he checks the history files to determine if the item has been completed. If the item is not in the history file, the active files are checked to find where the item is in the processing cycle. The cataloger then prepares a letter to

to the submitting activity relating the advice if the item was completed, the status if the item is still being processed, or no record if the item is not found. The letter is then mailed to the submitting activity.

J. CIMM INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR PROCESSING

The phases and major events included in incoming CIMM inactive NSN/PSCN SSR processing are shown in Figure II-10. The work flow relating phases and major events to subevents and organizational elements are illustrated in Figure II-12.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. SSR transactions are generated and forwarded to TARCOM by SICC activities in this phase.

2. CIMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase is made up of ten major events shown in Figure II-10. These major events include Edit/Validation, Catalog Data Screening, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Advice Decision, Catalog Actions, Method/Level of Support, Requirements Determination, Advice Decision and File Maintenance. As with active NSNs, this category of items is processed on a PCC package basis until they reach the fourth major event where they begin processing on an item basis.

a. Edit/Validation. All processing in this major event is identical to that in subsection 1.2.a. above.

b. Catalog Data Screening. Processing in this major event is identical to that in subsection 1.2.b. above, with one exception. Only NSNs are screened against DLSC files; PSCNs are not screened against DLSC files.

c. Advice Decision. Processing in this major event is identical to that in subsection 1.2.c. above with the addition that rejects may include invalid PSCNs or PSCNs assigned for management to another IMM. These rejects are processed identically to NSN rejects.

d. File Maintenance. This major event consists of the three subevents shown in Figure II-12.

(1) SSR transactions for which reject advice transactions were mailed to the SICC are filed in the history file discussed in section 1. above.

(2) As with active NSN items, those not rejected are supported; however, exactly how they will be supported has not yet been determined. These items are forwarded by the cataloger to the Initial Materiel Support/Provisioning Office (IMSO)

ARMY INCOMING CIMM INACTIVE NSN/PCSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

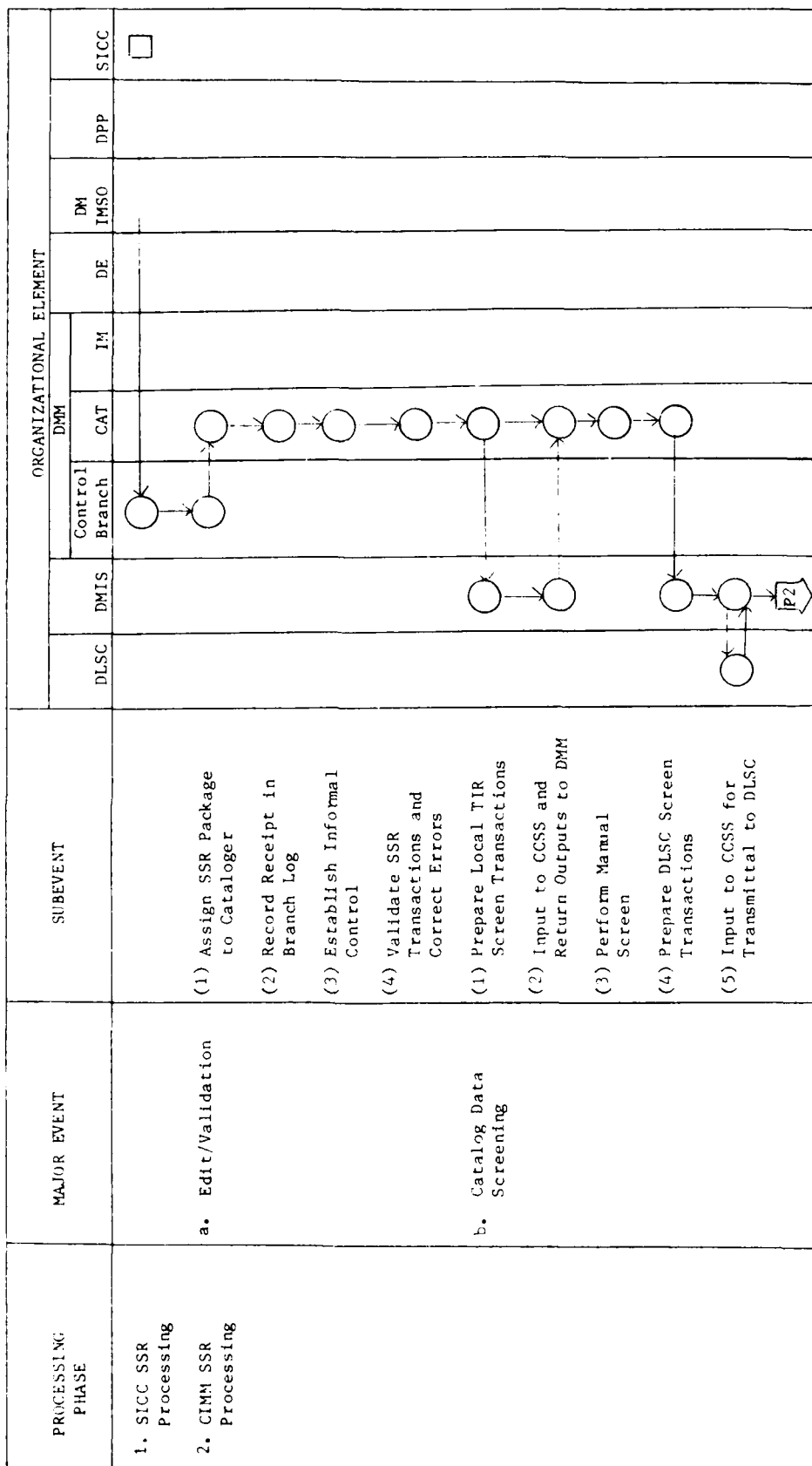
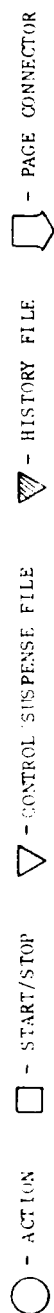


Figure II-12

ARMY INCOMING CIMM INACTIVE NSN/PCSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

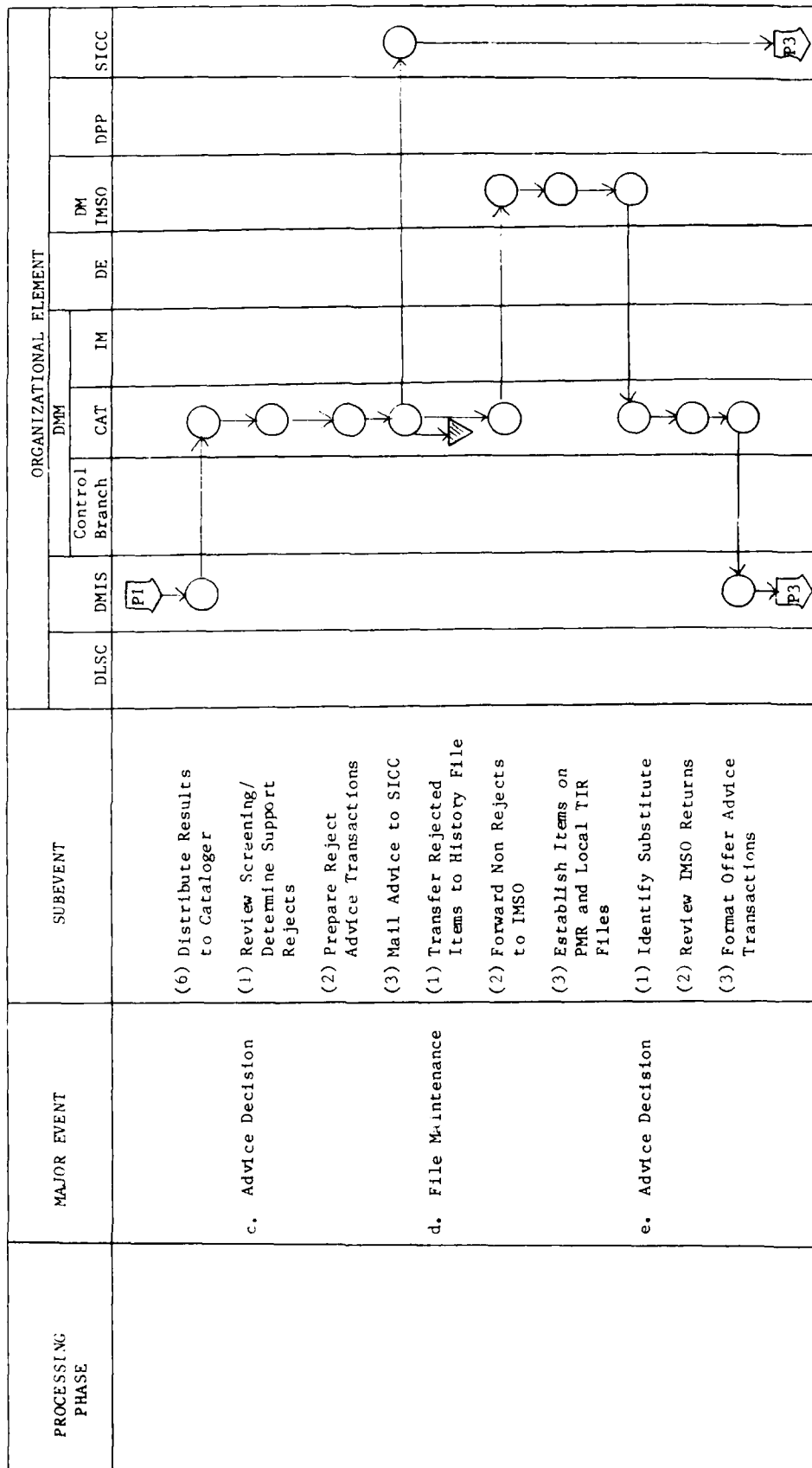
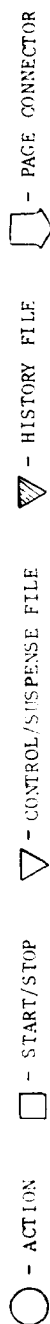
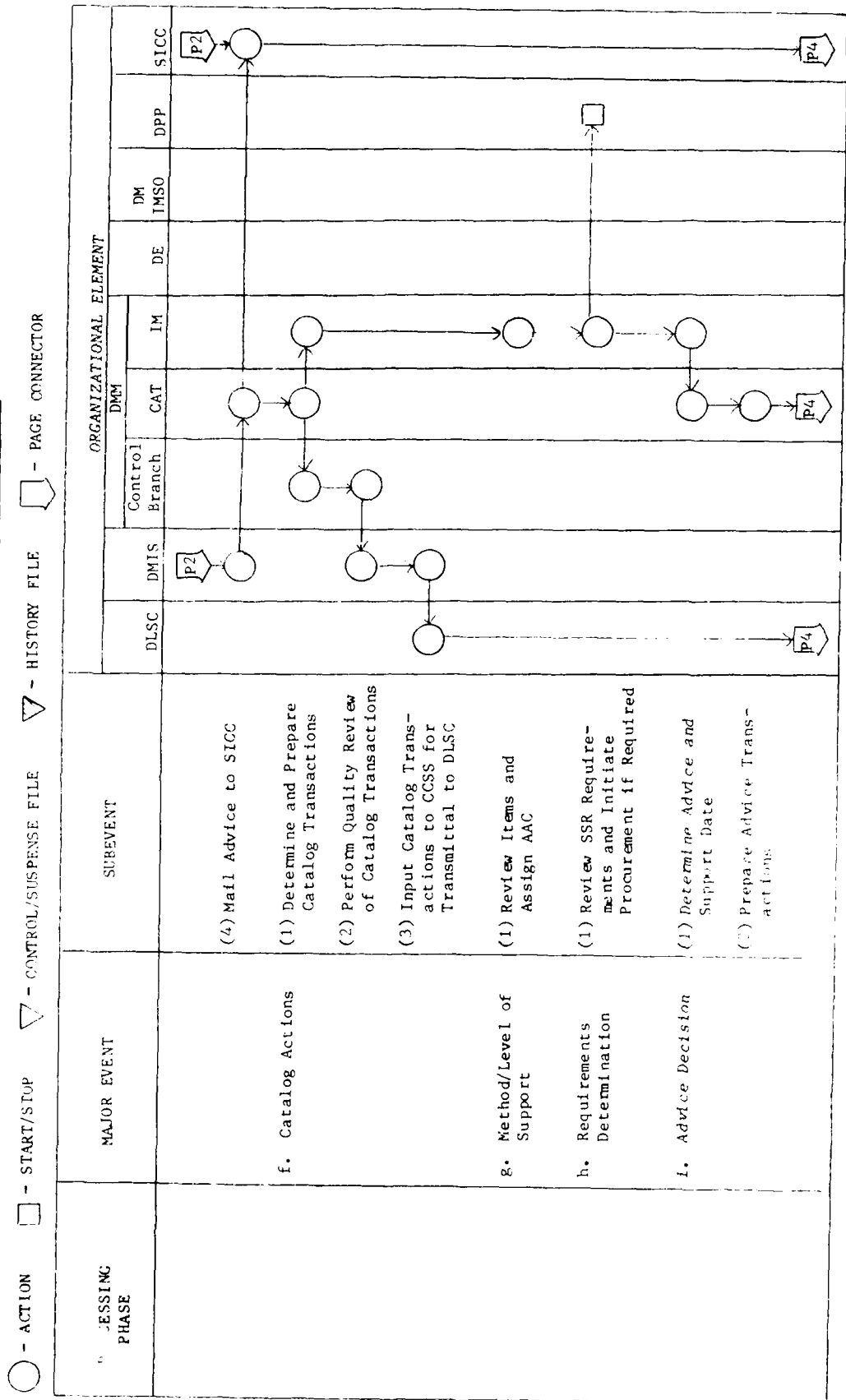


Figure II-12

ARMY INCOMING CIMM INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR WORK FLOW CHART



AD-A098 006

DEFENSE LOGISTICS ANALYSIS OFFICE FALLS CHURCH VA
DOD SUPPLY SUPPORT REQUEST STUDY (DODSSR), VOLUME II, SYSTEMS D--ETC(U)
DEC 80

F/6 15/5

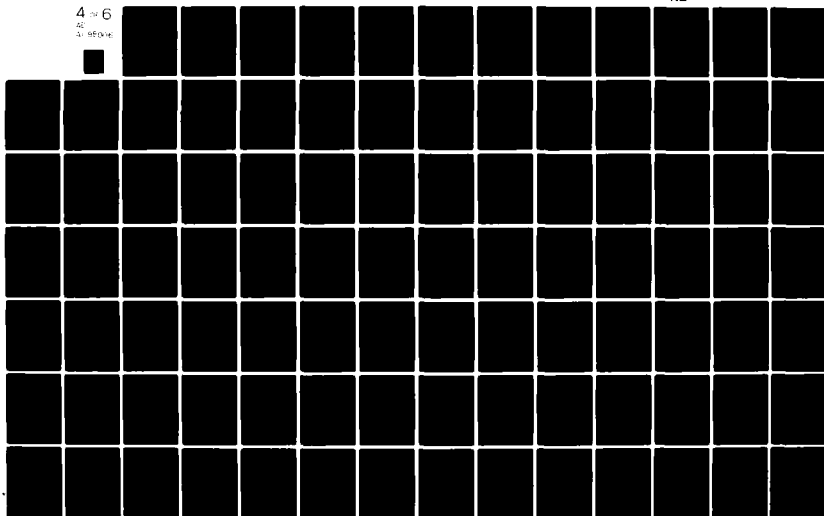
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ARMY INCOMING CJMM INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

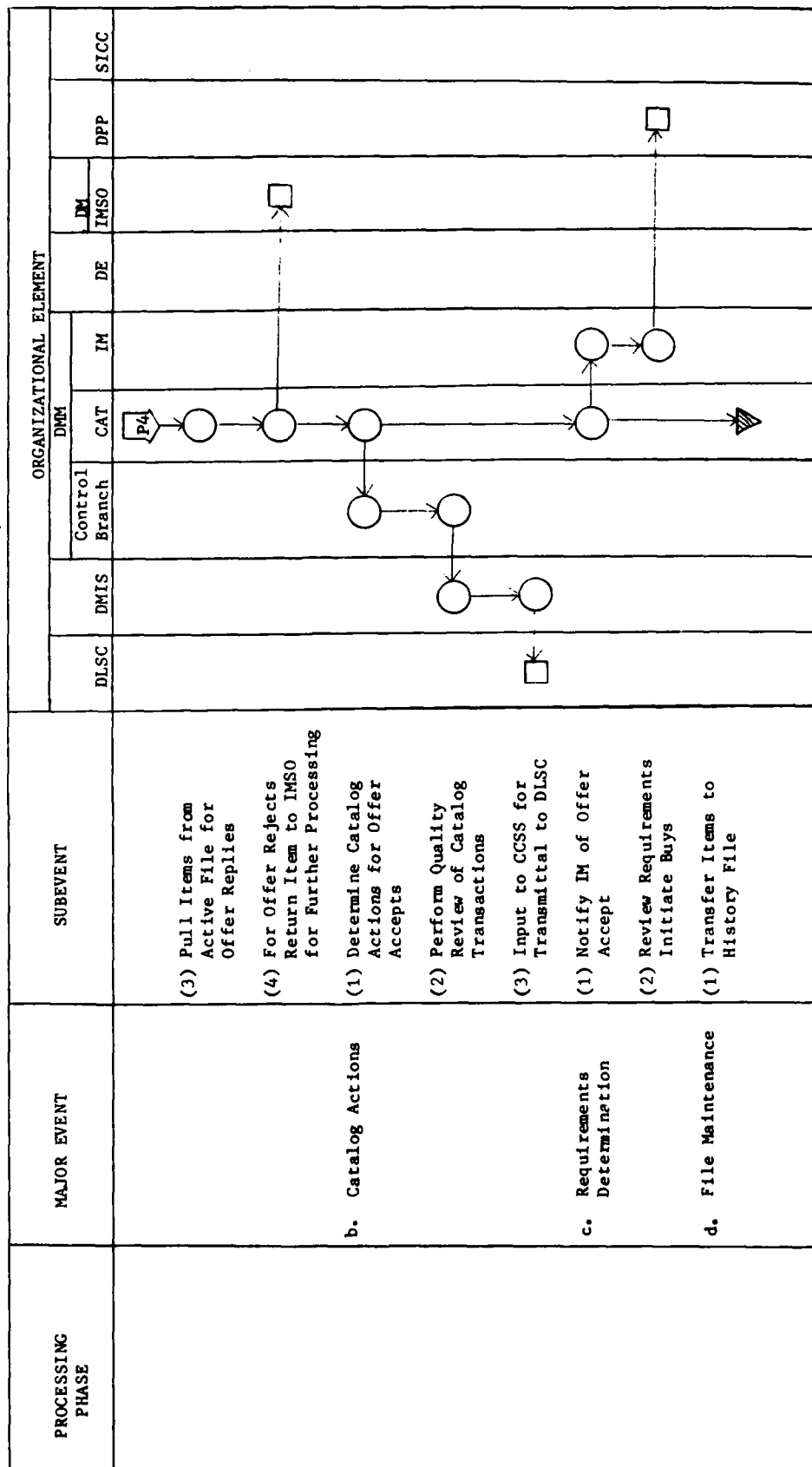


Figure 11-12

within DM. Here item data is extracted from the Contract History File for inactive NSNs. The cataloger begins the IMM processing time established by the IMM manual upon transfer of items to IMSO.

(3) This data, along with SSR data, is used to re-establish the item on the PMR and local TIR files. In addition, PSCN items are established on the PMR and local TIR files by this office. For those items established on the PMR and local TIR files, item selection worksheets are prepared and forwarded to the cataloger.

e. Advice Decision. This major event consists of four subevents resulting in offer or reject advices.

(1) During the process of establishing these items on the PMR and local TIR files, an active NSN item substitute may be identified. When this occurs, processing by IMSO for these items is terminated, and the original item and active NSN item substitute is returned to the cataloger for action.

(2) Each SSR item returning from IMSO processing is reviewed to identify actions required by the cataloger. Items returned with a substitute are separated from those returned with an item selection worksheet.

(3) An offer advice transaction is formatted by the cataloger for each substitute and forwarded to DMIS for keypunching.

(4) The offer advice transactions are mailed to the appropriate SICC by the cataloger and a 60-day suspense is placed on each one. SSR transactions for these items remain in the active file during the suspense period. If an offer reply is not received during the 60-day suspense period, a reject advice transaction containing ATC '08' (no reply to an offer) is formatted by the cataloger, keypunched in DMIS and mailed to the SICC by the cataloger. When the reject advice transaction is mailed, the SSR transactions for the item are filed in the history file.

f. Catalog Actions. This major event is made up of three subevents to request reactivation or NIIN assignment from DLSC.

(1) Items returned with an item selection worksheet require either preparation of catalog transactions to reactivate inactive NSN items or preparation of cataloging transactions requesting NIIN assignment for PSCN items. These transactions are formatted by the cataloger and forwarded to the Control Branch. At the same time, each item is sent to the appropriate

item manager for determination of ATC and support date. The cataloger suspenses the item manager on a 10-day basis to make these determinations as with active NSN items discussed above.

(2) The Control Branch performs a quality review of the catalog transactions before they are batched for input to CCSS.

(3) DMIS inputs the catalog transactions to the next CCSS processing cycle through which they are forwarded to DLSC.

g. Method/Level of Support. This major event consists of a single subevent to assign an AAC.

(1) The item manager reviews each item forwarded to him by the cataloger. The replenishment quantity and PLT are used in determining the method and level of support and assigning an AAC.

h. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(1) After the AAC is determined, the item manager performs requirements determination and initiates procurement action when necessary.

i. Advice Decision. This major event consists of three subevents to provide accept advice to the SICC.

(1) The AAC in conjunction with the Replenishment Quantity, PLT and DRPR are used to determine the ATC and support date to be returned to the SICC. The ATC and alternate support date (if required) are annotated on each SSR transaction and returned to the cataloger.

(2) The cataloger uses this information to format an initial accept advice transaction to the SICC. These advice transactions are keypunched in DMIS and returned to the cataloger.

(3) The accept advice transactions are mailed to the SICC under cover of a letter prepared by the cataloger.

j. File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents to complete processing for this category of items and provide a history record of items completed.

(1) The original SSR transactions are retained in the active file until a notification is received from DLSC that the inactive NSN has been reactivated or, in the case of a PSCN, an assigned NIIN is received.

(2) When these notifications are received, an NSN notification is formatted by the cataloger. NSN notification transactions are keypunched by DMIS and returned to the cataloger.

(3) The cataloger mails the NSN notification to the SICC.

(4) The original SSR transactions are then transferred from the active file to the history file with the assigned NSN annotated on the transactions.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities to process advice transactions generated by TARGOM. When an offer advice transaction is received by the SICC, it is required by the IMM Manual to review the offer and provide an offer reply transaction to the IMM indicating acceptance or rejection of the offered item. Also if the SICC does not receive an advice transaction within 35 days of SSR transaction submittal, it may generate a followup transaction and either mail it or transmit it via AUTODIN to TARGOM.

4. CIMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase. This processing phase completes the processing cycle for incoming SSR transactions. This phase consists of four major events for inactive NSN/PSCN SSRs at TARGOM. These major events are shown in Figure II-10 and the work flow within them is shown in Figure II-12. Resubmissions are treated as initial submission SSR transactions and processed as such.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents to process followups and offer replies.

(1) These transactions, like the original SSR transactions, are first looked at in the Control Branch. Each transaction is scanned for the PCC/ACF combination which is checked against the control register to determine the assigned cataloger to whom it is hand-carried.

(2) When the cataloger receives a followup transaction from the submitting activity, he checks the history files to determine if the item has been completed. If the item is not there, the active files are checked to find its location in the processing cycle. The cataloger then prepares a letter to the submitting activity relating advice if the item was completed,

status if the item is still being processed, or no record if the item is not found. The letter is then mailed to the submitting activity.

(3) The cataloger pulls initial submission SSR transactions matching offer reply transactions from the active file.

(4) When an offered item is rejected by the SICC, the cataloger forwards the original item back to DM to begin processing at the point the substitute item was identified. From that point forward the item is processed as discussed above beginning with subsection 2.e(1).

b. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of three subevents to identify required catalog actions and transmit them to DLSC.

(1) If the offer is accepted by the SICC, the cataloger determines if catalog transactions need to be generated to add the SICC as a registered user of the offered item on the local TIR and DLSC files. Formatted catalog transactions are taken to the Control Branch.

(2) The Control Branch performs a quality review on the catalog transactions before entering them on remote terminals for automated processing.

(3) DMIS inputs the batched transactions into the next CCSS processing cycle where update transactions are forwarded to DLSC.

c. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The cataloger notifies the item manager of acceptance of an offered item and includes the offered item NSN and appropriate SSR data such as retail and replenishment requirements.

(2) The item manager uses this information in conjunction with his records to budget and forecast for SSR requirements and initiate procurement action when necessary.

d. File Maintenance. This major event consists of a single event to provide a history record of these items and complete the processing for this category of items.

(1) When the cataloger has forwarded the required information to the item manager and has taken required catalog actions, these SSR transactions are considered complete and are transferred to the history file.

K. CIMM PART NUMBER SSR PROCESSING

The phases and major events included in incoming CIMM Part Number SSR Processing are shown in Figure II-10. The work flow relating subevents and organizations to major events and phases are illustrated in Figure II-13.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. Part Number SSR transactions are generated by SICC activities and forwarded by mail along with supporting technical data or item name transactions.

2. CIMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of major events shown in Figure II-10 and include Edit/Validation, Catalog Data Screening, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Catalog Data Screening, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Catalog Actions, Method/Level of Support, Advice Decision, Requirements Determination and File Maintenance. This category of items is processed on a PCC package basis until completion of the third major event where processing on an item basis begins.

a. Edit/Validation. Processing in this major event is the same as that discussed in subsection I.2.a. above.

b. Catalog Data Screening. Processing in this major event is the same as that described in subsection I.2.b. above, except that part numbers are not screened against DLSC files at this processing point as shown in Figure II-13.

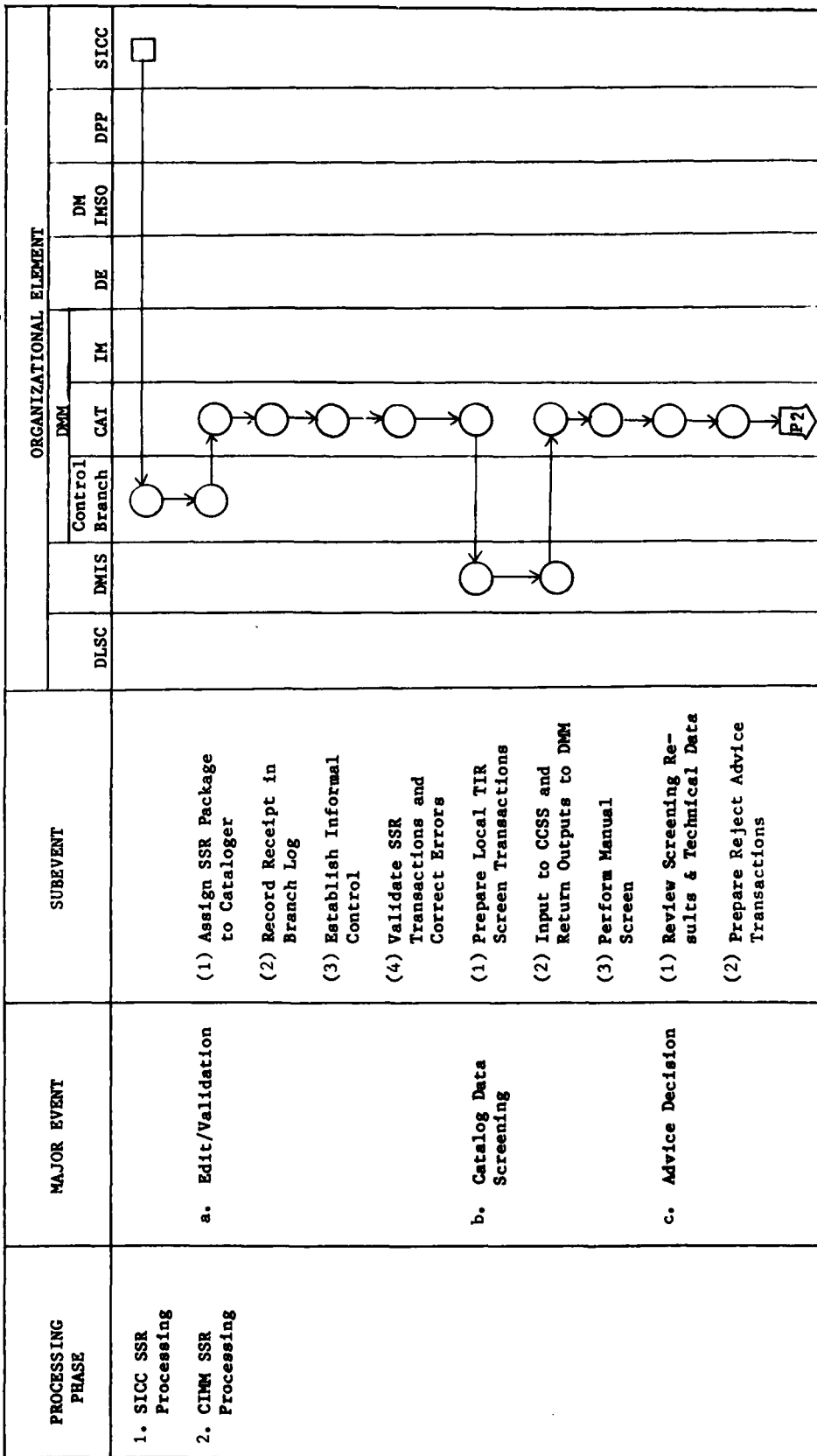
c. Advice Decision. Processing in this major event is the same as that described in subsection I.2.c. above with a single addition as shown in Figure II-13. Subevent c.(1) in this figure includes a review of the technical data submitted with the Part Number SSR transactions. SSR transactions may be rejected when this review indicates the technical data is inadequate or incomplete.

d. File Maintenance. Processing in this major event is identical to that described in subsection I.2.d. above.

e. Catalog Data Screening. There are five subevents included in this major event as shown in Figure II-13.

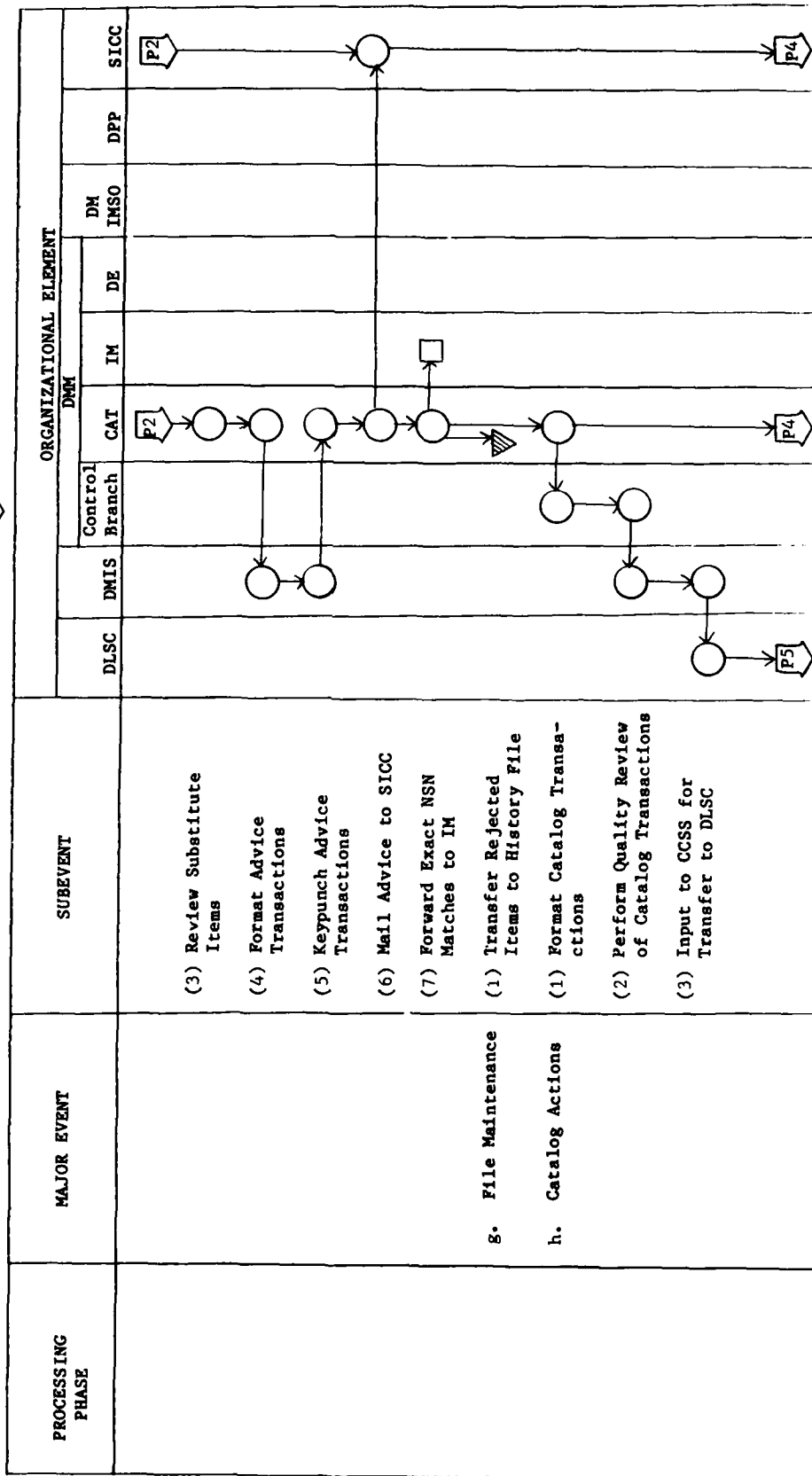
(1) Part Number items not rejected are forwarded to the Secondary Item Engineering Evaluation Branch within DE. Here the SSR transactions and accompanying technical data are reviewed to ensure procurement of the item is possible. The cataloger begins the IMM processing time established by the IMM Manual upon transfer of items to DE.

ARMY INCOMING CIMM PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

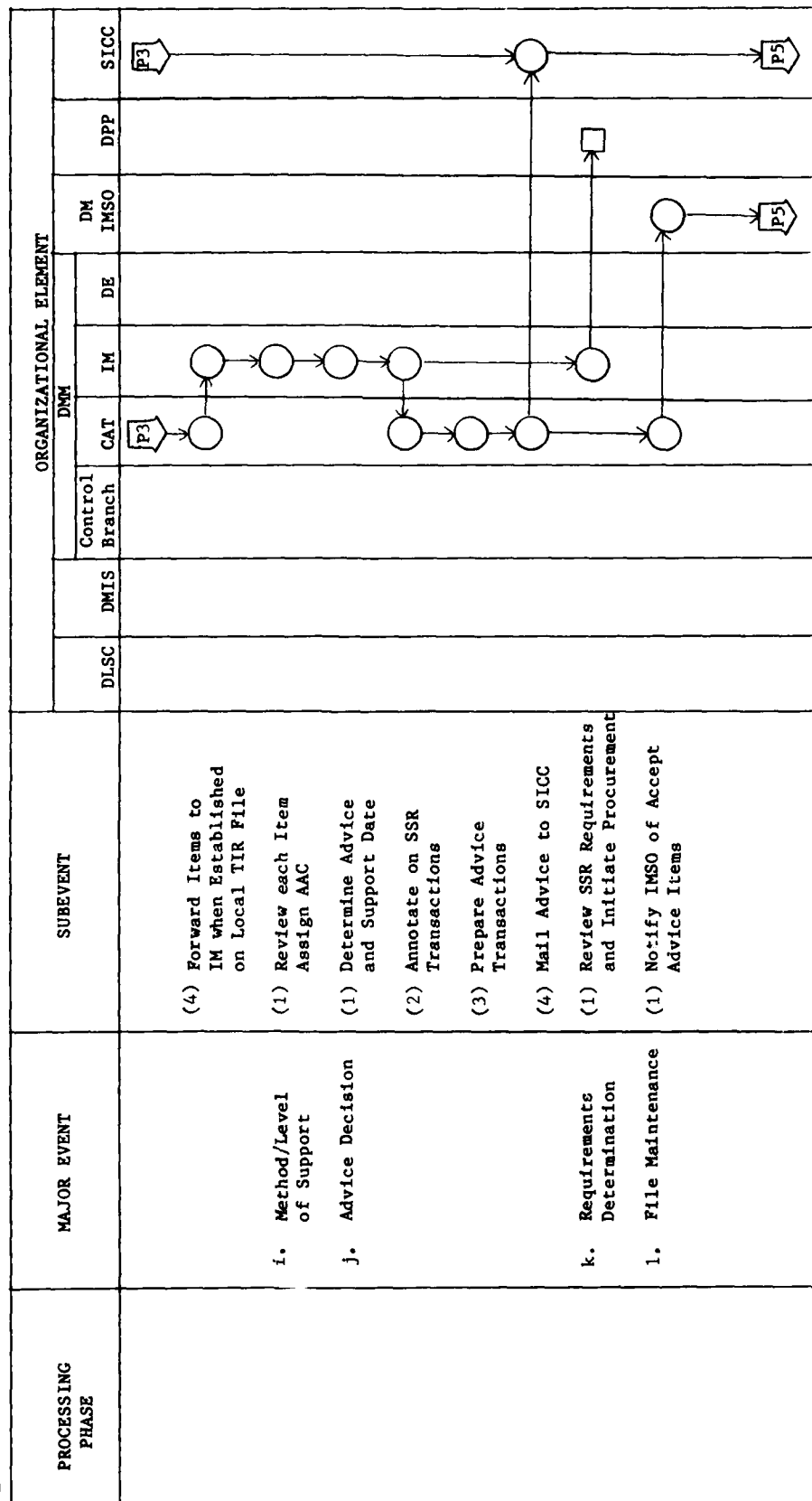


Page 1

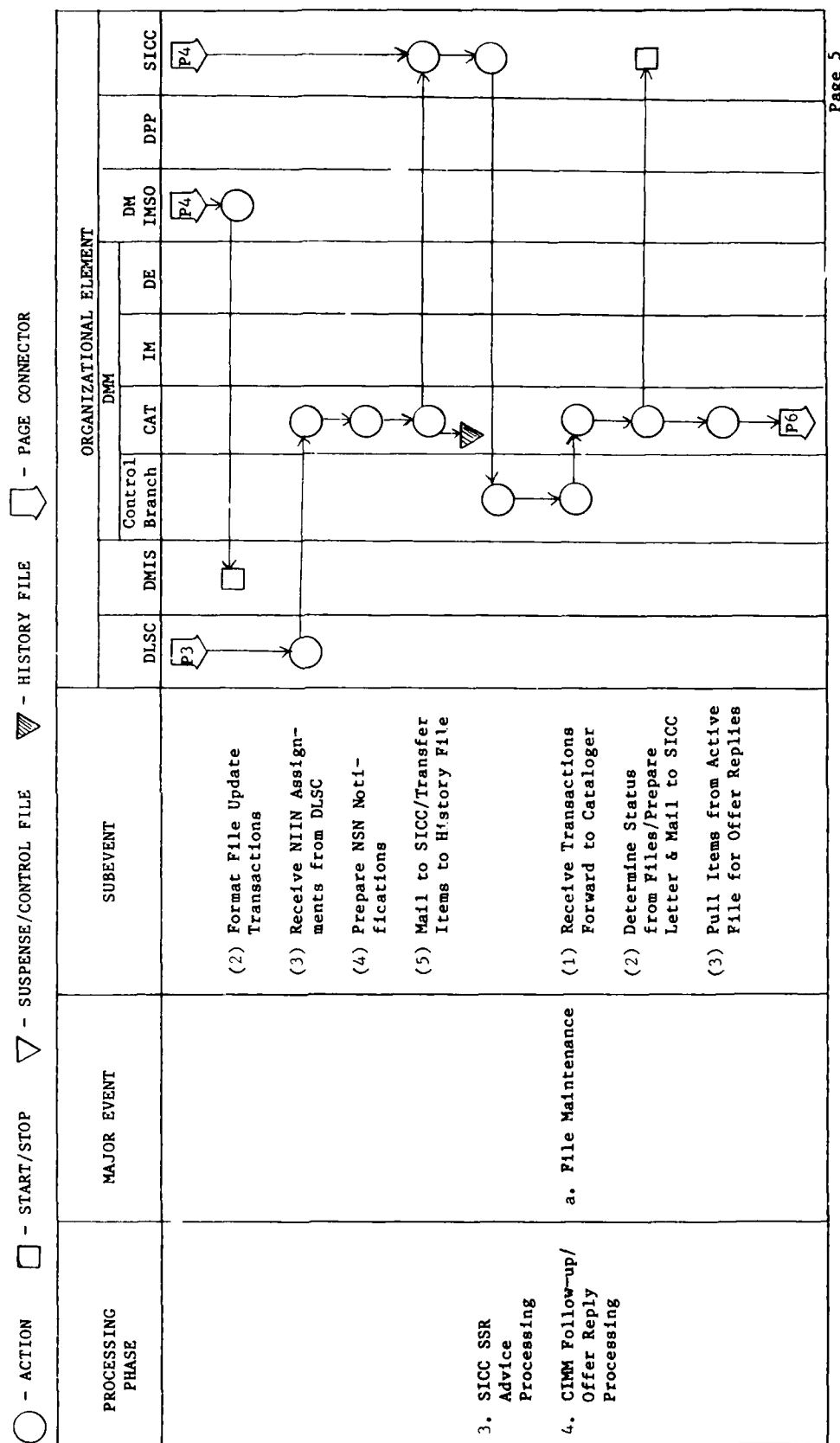
○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - SUSPENSE/CONTROL FILE ▽ - HISTORY FILE ▽ - PAGE CONNECTOR



○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - SUSPENSE/CONTROL FILE ▽ - HISTORY FILE ▽ - PAGE CONNECTOR



ARMY INCOMING CIMM PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART



ARMY INCOMING CIMM PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

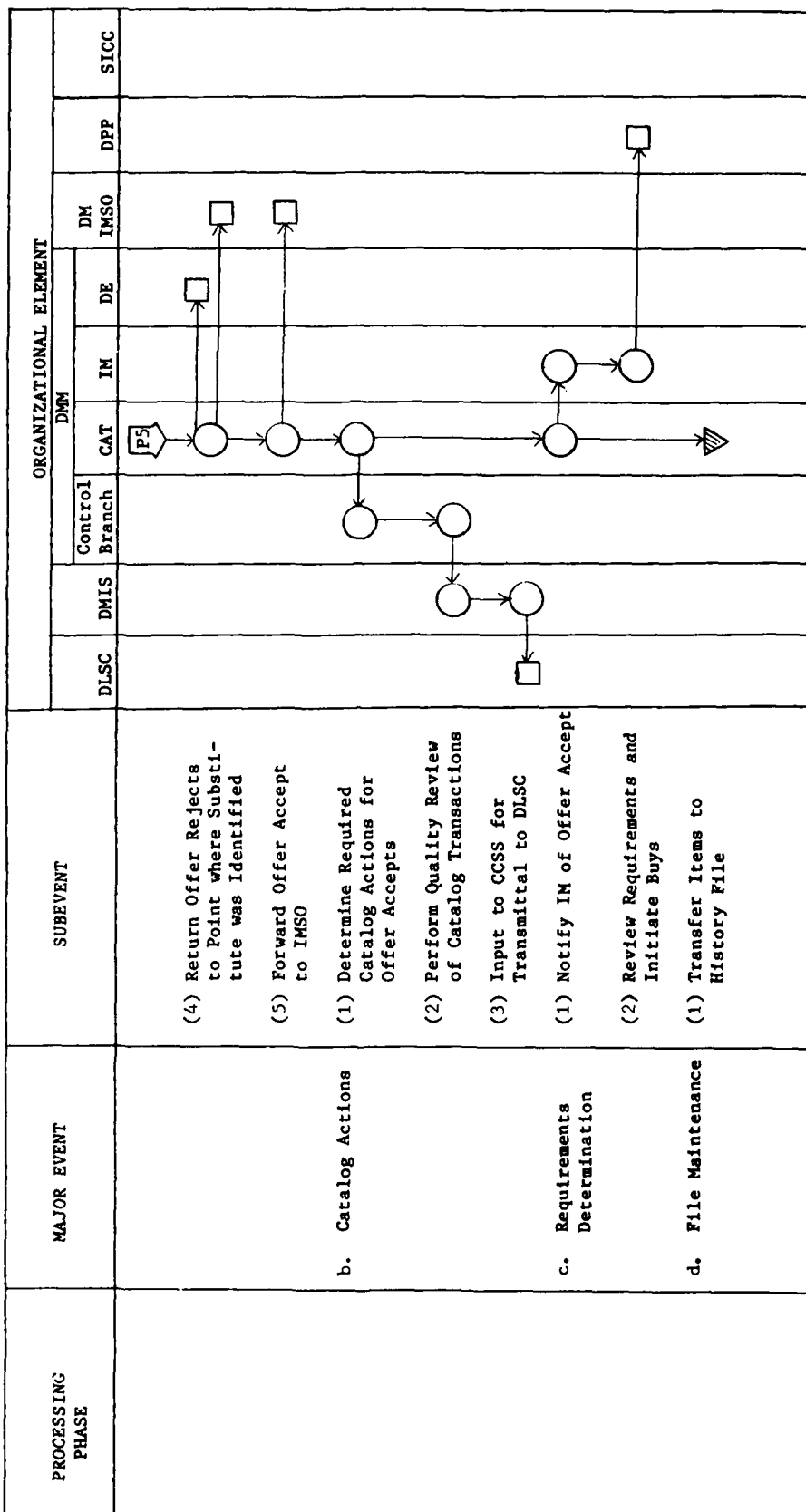


Figure II-13

(2) Each item is manually screened against a number of manufacturer's catalogs residing in the branch to determine if a suitable substitute item exists. When procurement can be made and no substitutes are identified, the item is forwarded to the Initial Materiel Support/Procurement Office (IMSO) within DM.

(3) The initial Materiel Support/Provisioning Office prepares input transactions to lodge new items on the PMR file. These transactions are forwarded to DMIS for input to CCSS.

(4) DMIS inputs these transactions into the CCSS Provisioning Subsystem to establish them on the PMR. This automatically results in a DLSC screening transactions being generated and forwarded to DLSC. Returns from DLSC go back into CCSS for printing. Hard copy results are returned to IMSO for analysis.

(5) The results from DLSC screening are reviewed in IMSO and fall into one of three categories - the part number exactly matches to an active NSN, the part number matches a possible substitute item, or a no match occurs. For items remaining unmatched after this screening process, an item selection worksheet is prepared. The item selection worksheet and original item data is returned to the cataloger.

f. Advice Decision. This major event consists of seven subevents and results in offer or reject advice to the SICCC.

(1) Items not forwarded to IMSO by DE are items for which a substitute item was identified or items for which a substitute item was not identified and the accompanying technical data is not sufficient for procurement of the requested item. These items are returned to the cataloger for preparation of advice transactions.

(2) Items which received an exact match or a possible substitute match from DLSC screening are returned to the cataloger for further processing.

(3) Items returned by DE and IMSO are reviewed to determine the processing action required.

(4) Items for which substitutes were identified have offer advice transactions formatted. Items for which technical data is not sufficient for procurement or received an exact match from DLSC to an NSN managed by another IMM are assigned a reject ATC and reject advice transactions are formatted.

(5) Reject advice transactions and offer advice transactions are keypunched in DMIS and returned to the cataloger.

(6) The offer and reject advice transactions are mailed to the appropriate SICC along with technical data submitted for the original items rejected and an explanation for the reject.

(7) Items returned from IMSO which matched exactly to an active NSN managed by TARCOM are processed as if the SSR transactions submitted contained an active NSN. In this case, the items are forwarded to the item manager for Requirements Determination processing and continue as described in subsection I.2.e above. These actions are not shown on Figure II-13.

g. File Maintenance. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(1) Rejected item SSR transactions are transferred to the history file. SSR transactions for which an offer advice was sent to the SICC remain in the active file under the 60-day suspense.

h. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of four subevents as shown in Figure II-13 to prepare NIIN requests and establish new items on the local TIR File.

(1) Items returned from IMSO with an item selection worksheet require preparation of cataloging transactions requesting NIIN assignment from DLSC. In addition, transactions are formatted to establish the item on the local TIR file. These transactions are hand-carried to the Control Branch.

(2) The Control Branch performs a quality review of these transactions before they are input for CCSS processing.

(3) The transactions are input to the next processing cycle of CCSS where each item is established on the local TIR file and a NIIN request is processed for AUTODIN transmittal to DLSC.

(4) The cataloger monitors the local TIR File until the item has been established on this file. Each item is then forwarded to the item manager for further processing.

i. Method/Level of Support. This major event consists of a single subevent to make final determination of AAC.

(1) When the item manager receives these items from the cataloger, he reviews the SSR wholesale requirements, PLT, AAC, and DRPR submitted by the SICC for each item and determines the AAC under which each item will be managed.

j. Advice Decision. This major event consists of four subevents resulting in initial accept advice to the SICC as shown in Figure II-13.

(1) The assigned AAC, PLT and DRPR are analyzed by the item manager to determine the ATC and support date to be returned to the SICC.

(2) The ATC determined and the support date, if greater than the DRPR, are annotated on the SSR transactions before they are returned to the cataloger.

(3) Accept advice cards are formatted by the cataloger and keypunched in DMIS.

(4) The cataloger mails the advice cards to the SICC. Since a NIIN has not yet been assigned to these items, they remain in the active file.

k. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(1) After the assignment of AAC and determination of ATC and support date, the item manager, based on the AAC, DRPR and PLT, decides if procurement action is necessary, and if so, initiates it.

1. File Maintenance. There are five subevents included in this major event to update automated files, provide NSNs to the SICC, and provide history records for items completed.

(1) When the accept advice cards are mailed to the SICC, the cataloger prepares a notification to IMSO containing all items for which a NIIN request was transmitted to DLSC.

(2) Notifications to IMSO results in formatting of PMR File and local TIR File update transactions which are forwarded to DMIS for input to the next processing cycle of CCSS.

(3) When NSN assignment transactions are received they pass through DMIS to the cataloger. The SSR transactions are pulled from the active file when the NIIN assignment is received by the cataloger and the assigned NSN is annotated on the SSR transactions.

(4) The cataloger then formats an NSN notification transaction for each NSN received to provide the assigned NSN to the SICC. The NSN notifications are keypunched in DMIS.

(5) The keypunched NSN notification transactions are mailed to the appropriate SICC and the SSR transactions are transferred to the history file.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. See subsection J.3. above for description of this phase.

4. CIMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase. This processing phase completes the cycle for incoming Part Number SSRs submitted to TARCOM. It is made up of four major events shown in Figure II-10: File Maintenance, Catalog Actions, Requirements Determination, and File Maintenance. Resubmissions are treated as initial submission SSRs and processed as such.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of five subevents to process followups and offer replies.

(1) Actions under this subevent are identical to those described under subsection J.4.a.(1) above.

(2) Actions under this subevent are identical to those described under subsection J.4.a.(2) above.

(3) Actions under this subevent are identical to those described under subsection J.4.a.(3).

(4) When the response to the offered item is negative (the offer is rejected), the cataloger returns the item to the processing point where the substitute item was identified either DE (subsection 2.e.(2)) or DM (subsection 2.e.(5)) and processing continues as described above.

(5) When the offered item is a part number and the reply is accept, the cataloger forwards the LISSR transaction package to the Initial Materiel Support/Provisioning Office to establish the item on the PMR File. Processing actions on these items are the same as any other new part number item beginning with subsection 2.e.(5) above. The single exception to this is that only an NSN notification is prepared and mailed to the SICC; an accept advice transaction is not sent to the SICC.

b. Catalog Actions. This major event takes place for NSN offers accepted. Processing in this major event is identical to that discussed in subsection J.4.b.

c. Requirements Determination. This major event occurs for NSN offers accepted. Processing is identical to that discussed in subsection J.4.c.

d. File Maintenance. This major event completes the processing cycle and occurs for NSN offers accepted. Processing is identical to that discussed in subsection J.4.d.

CHAPTER III

NAVY

A. INTRODUCTION

There are two activities in the Navy which generate SSR transactions as a SICC and process incoming SSRs as a WIMM. These activities are the Navy Inventory Control Points (ICPs): the Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC) and the Aviation Supply Office (ASO). The Operational Implementation Review took place at SPCC.

The automated operational system at SPCC is discussed first to illustrate the extent of implementation of the system described in Part 1 of this Volume. This is followed by a discussion of the organizational elements involved in the generation and processing of outgoing and incoming SSRs. Descriptions of the generation of outgoing provisioning SSR transactions, outgoing nonprovisioning SSR transactions, and incoming provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions in terms of phases, major events, and subevents are provided separately.

B. NAVY AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

There are two automated provisioning subsystems operational at SPCC. One subsystem is used for provisioning electronics components; the other is used in provisioning Hull, Mechanical, Electrical and Ordnance (HME&O) equipments. The provisioning subsystem and SSR related applications reviewed for operational implementation was that used for HME&O equipments. The other subsystem was not reviewed because of time limitations, availability of functional system documentation and similarity of SSR processing after initial generation.

1. Operational Implementation. The SSR application was split into two phases; each to be designed, programmed and implemented totally independent of one another. The design and program module portions discussed in Part 1 of this Volume show this independent development.

a. SICC SSR Processing (Phase I). This phase of the SSR application was completed and distributed for implementation by FMSO in March 1978 for concurrent implementation with the new IMM Manual. Both ICPs then began interface testing of the application. With the implementation of Phase I at SPCC in October 1978, Phase I has now been implemented at both ICPs. As a result,

SPCC from May to October 1978 was using an alternate method of producing their SSRs. This alternate method or interim SSR process was being used during the Operational Implementation Review and is discussed below.

b. WIMM SSR Processing (Phase II). This phase was originally scheduled to be completed and distributed for implementation toward the end of 1978. However, because of the low volume of WIMM SSRs received, the ICPs placed a lower priority on completing this phase than that placed on completing Phase I. The programming of Phase II had not yet been completed at the time of completion of the DODSSR research. As a result, WIMM SSR processing was done at SPCC on a strictly manual basis. This manual process is discussed later in this section.

2. Operational System Description. The automated system in operation at the time of the implementation review is shown in Figure III-1. This system applies to HME&O equipments only, and is applicable to outgoing provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR and LIAC transactions. The SPCC HME&O Provisioning Subsystem and the UICP Wholesale Requirements Computation Application shown in this figure are discussed in Part 1 of this Volume. The remainder of the Application/Program Module blocks are different from those discussed or are not discussed in Part 1 of this Volume. Two additional applications not shown in this figure, but discussed in Part 1 as part of the provisioning process as stand-alone applications are the UICP Provisioning Monitoring Application and the UICP Provisioning Screening Application.

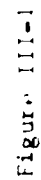
a. UICP - SPCC Provisioning/SSR Interface Application (OLD). This interface application is similar to the one discussed in Part 1 of this Volume in that it takes transactions after the requirements determination process, processes them through the SSR generation criteria (Part 1, Figure III-3) and produces SSR candidates and an Activity Control Number (ACN) file. These SSR candidates are in the pre-IMM Manual formats in use before 1 May 1978.

b. UICP SSR Application (OLD). This application, like the one discussed above, processes SSR transactions in the old formats.

(1) Inputs. Inputs to this application include:

- (a) Outgoing provisioning SSR candidates;
- (b) SSR advice transactions from IMMs;
- (c) Manually generated outgoing provisioning SSR transactions;

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(d) SSR suspense file updates.

(2) Files. The single file accessed by this application is the SSR Suspense File shown in Figure III-1. This is a magnetic tape file made up of fixed length (175 character) records in PCC, DOR, ACF, ISN and Type Format Code sequence. This Format Code is a Navy unique code indicating whether the record is a PDSSR, LISSR, etc. Only valid provisioning SSR transactions (initial submission and changes) are posted to this file. There is no automatic purge of this file; manual action through the SSR suspense file updates is used to delete records from the file.

(3) Processing

Generally processing consists of validation of input transactions with transactions in error printed on the SSR Error Transaction List. Valid transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File, printed on the SSR Valid Transaction List, and punched out as outgoing SSR transactions.

SSR Suspense File update transactions are processed last and are used to extract information from the SSR Suspense File and purge records from the file.

(4) Outputs. Outputs from this application include:

(a) Valid Outgoing Provisioning SSR Transactions in the old formats.

(b) SSR Valid Transactions List.

(c) SSR Error Transactions List.

(d) SSR Suspense File Lists.

c. SPCC SSR "Bridge" Program Module. There is a final Program Module shown on Figure III-1 which was designed, developed, programmed and implemented by SPCC. This program module was developed to receive the outgoing SSR transactions produced in the UICP SSR Application (OLD) and convert these transactions to the new formats required by the implementation of the IMM Manual on 1 May 1978. This program module allowed SPCC to generate and process outgoing provisioning SSRs after 1 May 1978 in the same manner as they had been prior to 1 May 1978. This operational system was to be used until the UICP-SPCC Provisioning/SSR Interface and UICP SPCC Applications discussed in Part 1 of this Volume completed interface testing and were implemented at SPCC.

C. SPCC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

SPCC is responsible for determining support items required for each provisioning project. These support items are selected and undergo method of management determinations to indicate the support items to be retained for management by SPCC and the support items to be managed by other activities and requested via SSRs or NIMSRs. Method and level of support decisions are made for items retained by SPCC for management. SPCC also has responsibility for processing and providing advice for incoming SSRs as a WIMM. The particular organizational elements involved in carrying out these responsibilities for HME&O and Electronics Equipments are shown in Figure III-2.

Primary processing of outgoing and incoming SSR transactions is within the Weapons Systems Support Group. There are two division level organizational elements providing administrative support. Each of the organizational elements at the lowest level will be discussed indicating the specific SSR generation and processing functions they perform.

1. Weapons Systems Support Group. The Weapons Systems Support Group contains the largest number of organizational elements involved with SSR generation and processing. The processing functions are the responsibility of four divisions: the Ships Division, the Ordnance Division, the Electronics Division and the Data Control Division.

(a) Ships Division. SSR generation and processing within this division lies within two branches: the Program Management Branch and the HM&E Provisioning Branch.

(1) Program Management Branch (PMB). The Clerical Screening and Distribution Section (CSDS) within this branch is where PTD is initially received from the contractor and reviewed for adequacy. This section is responsible for assigning a Provisioning Document Control Number (PDCN) and establishing a project folder for each provisioning project received. This branch begins coding of provisioning forms and establishes each project in the Provisioning Monitoring File (PMF). Inadequate PTD packages along with documentation citing the deficiencies are returned to the contractor by this section.

(2) HM&E Provisioning Branch. This branch performs provisioning functions for HM&E equipments. Personnel performing these functions are equipment technicians and are referred to as provisioners. They do a complete review of the PTD submitted by the contractor and document all deficiencies found that must be corrected by the contractor. The provisioner assigns the program data for the project and establishes new equipments on the Weapons

SPCC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

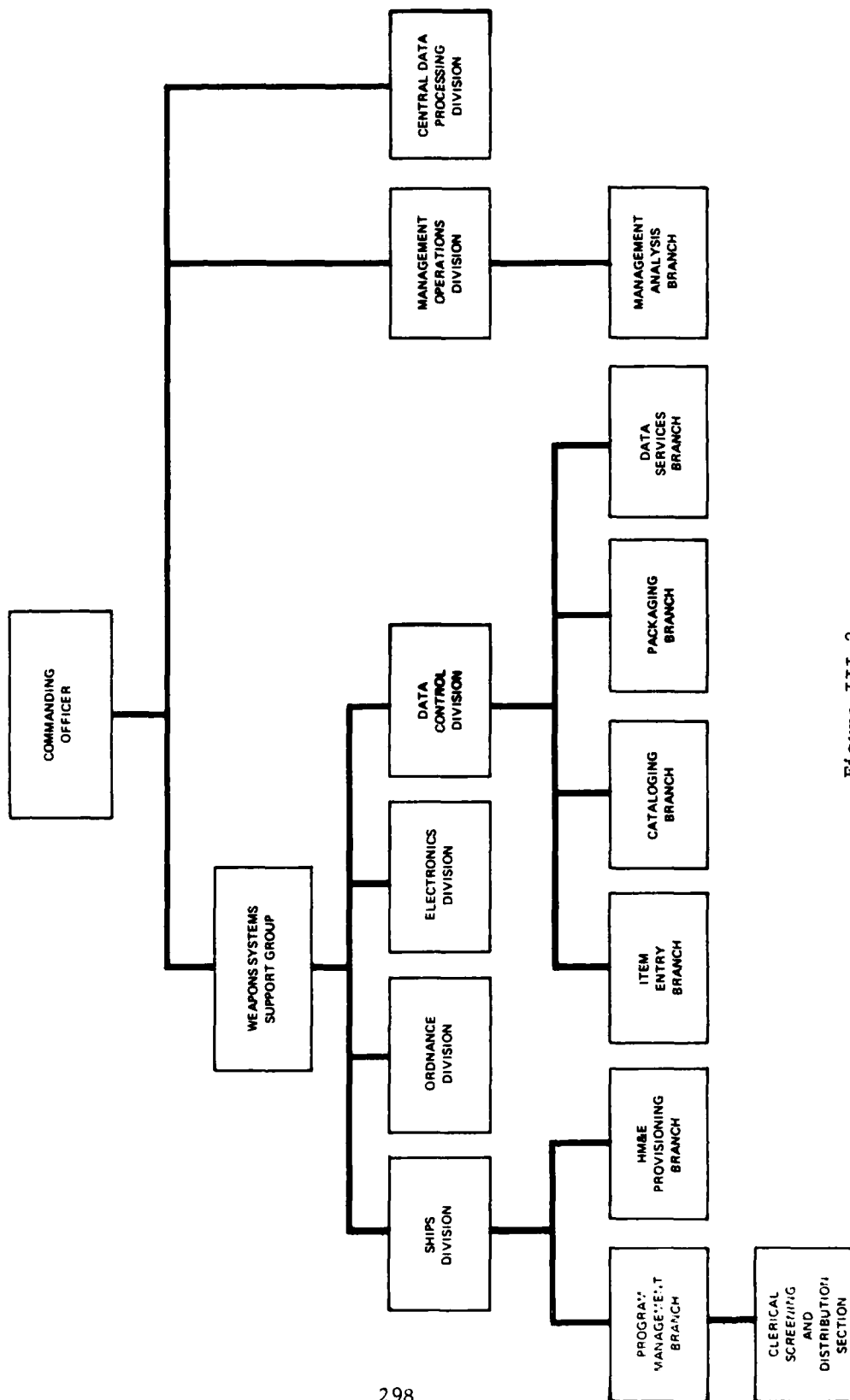


Figure III-2

Systems File (WSF). The provisioner determines the range and depth of support items and assigns SM&R codes and other technical data when required. He is responsible for approving or denying items offered as substitutes and makes final determinations on possible NSN matches resulting from catalog data screening. He also makes the determination of whether requirements will be computed manually or on an automated basis. When requirements are to be computed manually, the provisioner performs this function.

b. Ordnance Division. This division is made up of six branches each of which is assigned separate groups of equipments. Each branch generally performs the same functions discussed for the HM&E Provisioning Branch in the Ships Division.

c. Electronics Division. This division is divided into six branches by type of electronic equipment. Each branch generally performs the same functions discussed for the HM&E Provisioning Branch of the Ships Division.

d. Data Control Division. Four branches of this division are involved in SSR generation and processing. While the divisions discussed above are primarily concerned with provisioning outgoing SSRs, this division is involved with Outgoing and Incoming Provisioning and Nonprovisioning SSR items.

(1) Item Entry Branch (IEB)

This branch is made up of personnel termed supply catalogers. These supply catalogers have separate and distinct functions relating to outgoing and incoming SSRs.

For outgoing SSRs, this branch performs catalog data screening, reviews the screening results and annotates the results on provisioning forms. This branch takes several actions on new items including assigning Activity Control Numbers (ACNs), IMC, standard item name, and FSC. The supply cataloger also assigns one or more PCCs to each provisioning package. The initial split out of retained items, NIMSR candidates and SSR candidates takes place in this branch. This branch is responsible for keypunching manually generated SSR and advice transactions and mailing them to the appropriate IMM. A manual control file is maintained to serve as a record of SSR transactions submitted until they are complete. This branch monitors updating of the automated SSR Suspense File with advice transactions, Offer Reply transactions and manually generated provisioning SSR transactions. The supply cataloger initiates update of the local ICP files when NSN notifications are received and maintains history records of all SSR transactions completed within the last two years.

The functions performed for incoming SSR transactions by the supply cataloger differ significantly. For incoming SSR transactions, the supply cataloger is responsible for validating incoming transactions and processing all followup transactions received. He performs catalog data screening and, based on the results of this screening, determines the advice to be returned to the SICC. He prepares and mails advice and Follow-up Response transactions to the SICC, and maintains a history file of SSR transactions received and processed. He notifies the Cataloging Division of items accepted for support and generates Planned Program Requirements (PPR) cards to lodge SSR quantities in requirements records.

(2) Cataloging Branch

The Cataloging Branch is involved in assigning various elements of cataloging data during the provisioning effort. Some of these data elements include the Submitting Activity Code, the Managing Activity Code and the Shelf Life Code.

Incoming SSR processing is primarily keyed toward fulfilling specified catalog actions; e.g., Add User actions. However, when file discrepancies are found by the IEB during catalog data screening, this branch is responsible for resolving these conflicts to make the files compatible.

(3) Packaging Branch. This branch is responsible for assigning packing and preservation data for items retained for management by SPCC.

(4) Data Services Branch (DSB). The DSB consists of equipment specialists responsible for processing Item Control Recommendations (ICRs) received from field maintenance personnel. Items on these ICRs may be retained for management, or they may result in nonprovisioning SSR transactions. The ICRs submitted are reviewed for adequacy of technical data and validity of data elements entered. This branch initiates catalog data screening for these items and assigns IMC and FSC for new items. SSR transactions are formatted by the branch and forwarded to the IEB for keypunching and transmittal. This branch maintains a control file of active ICRs and a history file of those completed. The ICR originator is notified by this branch of the NSN assigned each item.

2. Management Operations Division. The Management Analysis Branch (MAB) within this division is responsible for quality review of all inputs to the provisioning subsystems. It also monitors all projects input to the automated provisioning subsystems until all items in the project pass validation.

3. Central Data Processing Division (CDPD). This division provides keypunch support and monitors automated inputs and processing cycles. This division also performs EAM processing for incoming SSR transactions.

D. OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR GENERATION AND PROCESSING

There are five distinct operational provisioning systems at SPCC which may result in generation of outgoing SSR transactions. Two of these systems are semiautomated. The remaining three are totally manual and provide for provisioning of nuclear equipments, strategic systems and the Trident submarine. Each of these manual systems employs its own method of provisioning and SSR transactions are generated and processed on a totally manual basis. The two semiautomated systems are those used within the Weapons Systems Support Group for provisioning HME&O Equipments and Electronics Equipments. The vast majority of SSR transactions generated and processed come through these semiautomated systems. The operational review was limited to only these semiautomated systems because SSR transaction processing is identical between them, although the generation through provisioning processing differs. Only the HME&O operational system was reviewed in detail and is presented here.

The Navy Outgoing HME&O Provisioning SSR Operational System is shown in Figure III-3. This operational system begins at the time the PTD is submitted by the contractor and continues through the time notification of final acceptance is received from the IMMs. This figure illustrates the sequence of major events within each of the processing phases in this operational system. The discussion of this system is based on specific subevents occurring in each of the major events shown. The relationships between these subevents and phases, and the organizational elements performing them is shown by the Navy Outgoing HME&O Provisioning SSR Work Flow Chart (Figure III-4).

There are no processing priorities for items processed in this system. The system generates intraservice as well as interservice SSR transactions in the standard SSR format. External and internal followups are not generated within this system and the system is not designed to generate SSR change transactions on an automated basis. Generally, when a DCN is received from a contractor, it is processed in one of two ways. When the provisioning project has not reached the automated stage of processing, the DCN is combined with and processed as part of the provisioning project; otherwise, the DCN results in manual preparation of direct file update transactions and SSR transactions. A DCN only has impact on an SSR item when it indicates a new item or a significant increase in quantities for an existing item. When a

NAVY OUTGOING HNE&O PROVISIONING/SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

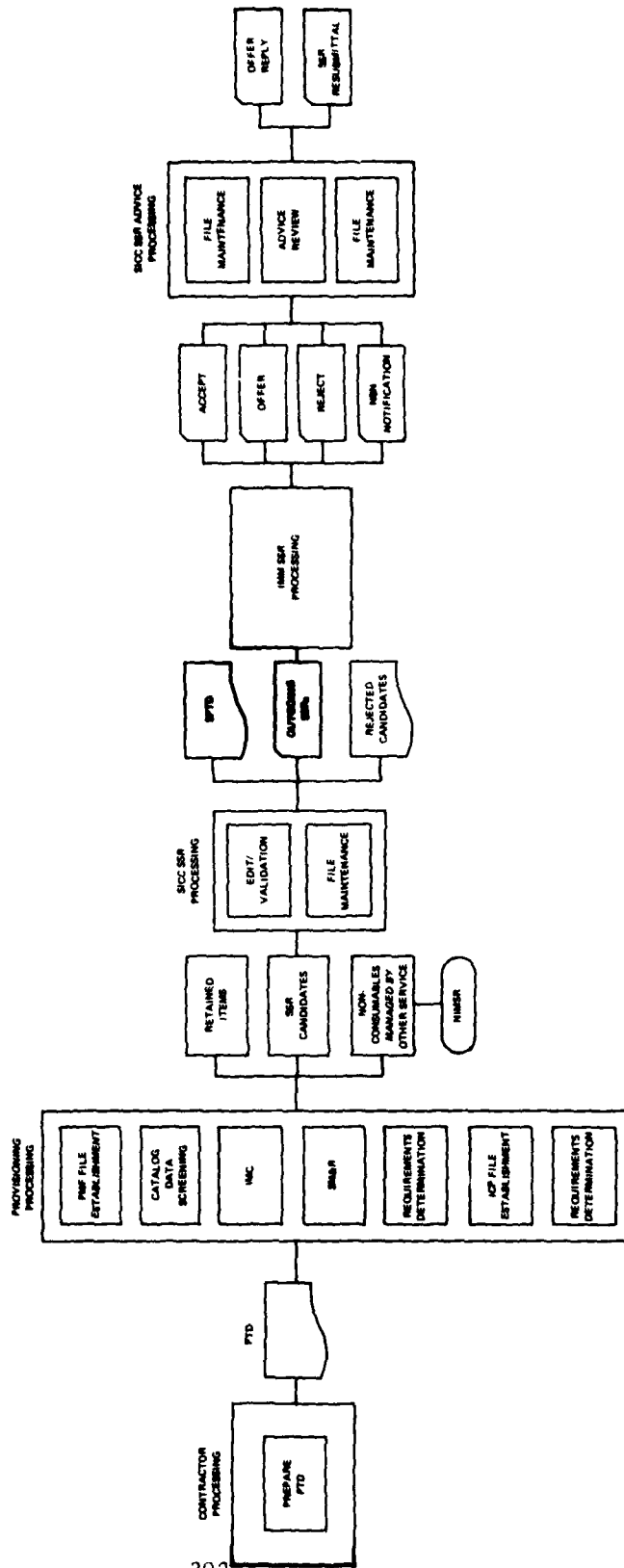


Figure III-3

NAVY OUTGOING HME&O PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

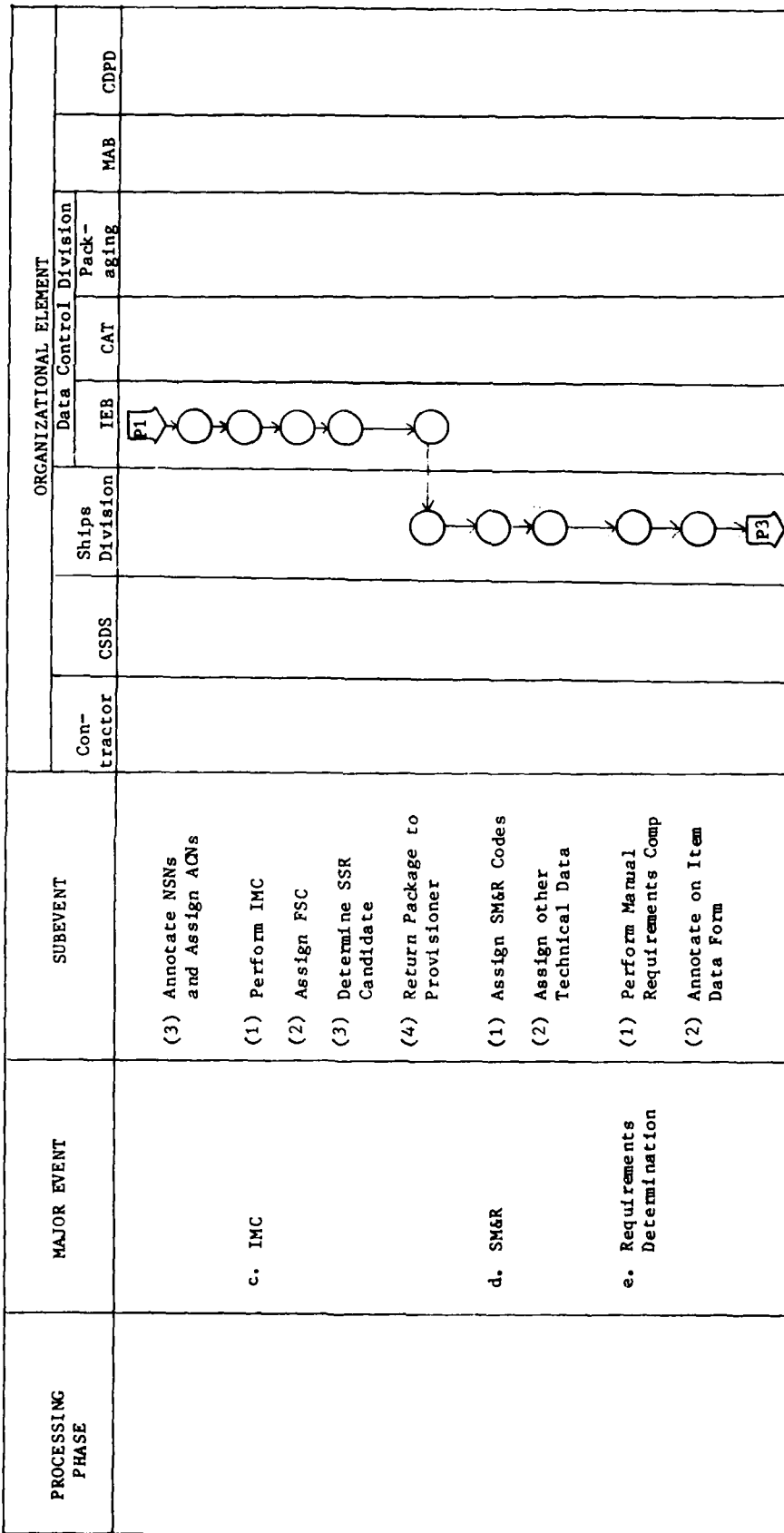


Figure III-4

NAVY OUTGOING HME&O PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

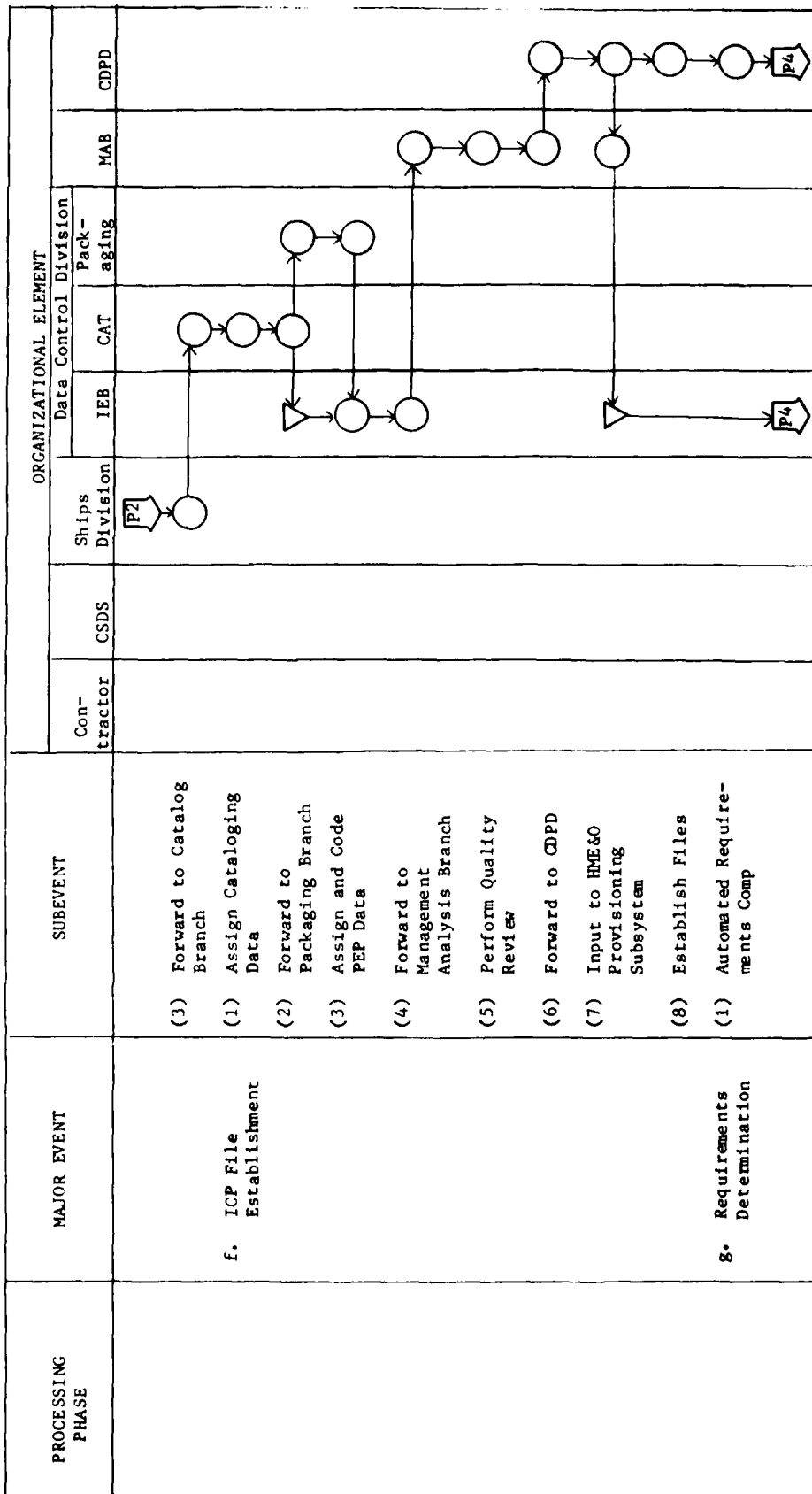


Figure III-4

NAVY OUTGOING HME&O PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

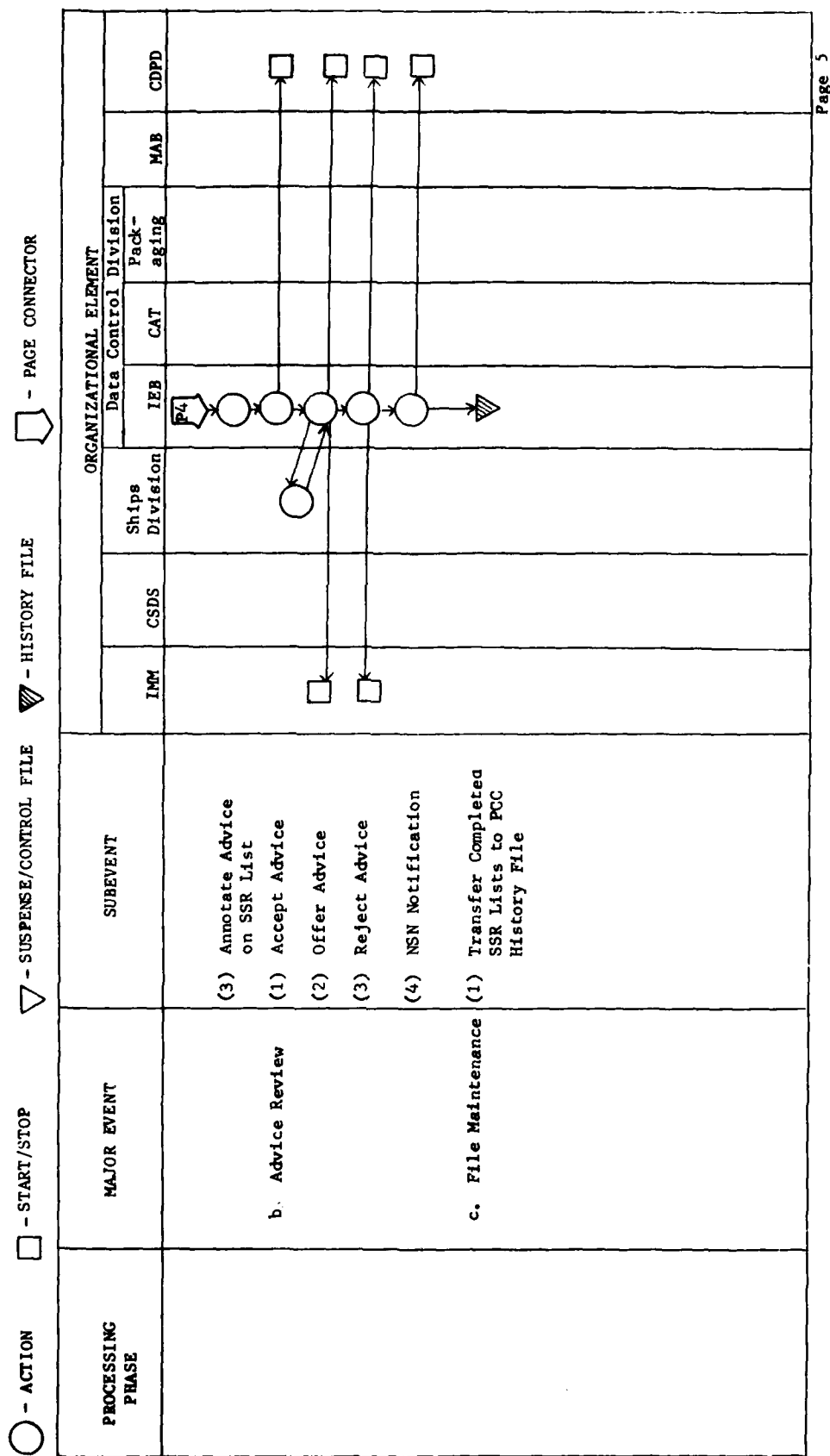


Figure III-4

DCN requires preparation of SSR transactions, only initial submittals are used, the Type Change Codes in the IMM Manual are not used.

1. Contractor Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of a single major event as shown in Figure III-3. Generally, it is not a contractual requirement in provisioning HME&O Equipments for the contractor to perform DLSC Screening.

a. Prepare PTD. This major event consists of a single subevent as shown in Figure III-4.

(1) Provisioning Technical Documentation (PTD) is prepared by the contractor and submitted by mail to SPCC. The documentation is received in the Clerical Screening and Distribution Section (CSDS) and is generally in hard copy form.

2. Provisioning Processing Phase. This processing phase is made up of six major events: File Establishment, Catalog Data Screening, IMC, SM&R, Requirements Determination and File Establishment.

a. File Establishment. This major event consists of the seven subevents shown in Figure III-4 and results in placing the provisioning project in the SPCC Provisioning Monitoring Application and establishing the item on the Weapon Systems File (WSF).

(1) The PTD is received from the contractor in hard copy form by the CSDS. The CSDS reviews the PTD for adequacy.

(2) After the review, a manual project folder is established and a Provisioning Document Control Number (PDCN) is assigned. This project folder serves as a provisioning project file throughout the provisioning process.

(3) The CSDS initiates the Provisioning File Load (Monitoring and Program Data) Form. This form is partially completed and forwarded to the Central Data Processing Division (CDPD) where the data is keypunched and entered into the next cycle of the UICP Provisioning Monitoring Application. This application enters the project on the Provisioning Monitoring File (PMF) which serves as the only control/suspense file until the major UICP files (WSF, local TIR, PSI, TRF, ONR) are loaded. This application provides a series of prepunched update cards which are entered subsequent to completion of processing by specific organizational elements. The update cards and form are returned to the CSDS and placed in the project folder.

(4) When the project has been established on the PMF, the project folder is forwarded to the provisioner. The provisioner for HM&E Equipments is within the Ships Division, while the provisioner for Ordnance Equipment is in the Ordnance Division; Figure III-4 applies to the Ships Division. Processing actions in the two Divisions are similar. Upon transfer of the project folder to the provisioner, the CSDS forwards an update card to CDPD for PMF file updating.

(5) The provisioner reviews the PTD for adequacy. When determined to be inadequate, the provisioner prepares a letter to the contractor citing the specific additional data required to process the provisioning project. The project folder and letter citing deficiencies are returned to CSDS for mailing. When the additional data required is received from the contractor, it is placed in the project folder and returned to the provisioner for processing.

When the project data is adequate, the Provisioning File Load (Monitoring and Program Data) Form has the required data added to establish the equipment on the WSF. The form is forwarded to CDPD through CSDS for a direct file update of the WSF. The form is returned to the provisioner when the data is input to the file update application.

(6) The Provisioning File Load (Monitoring and Program Data) Form is completed by the provisioner by entering applicable program data not already on the form. The provisioner then makes the range and depth determinations from the PTD submitted. For each item selected for support a Provisioning File Load (Item Data) Form is initiated.

(7) All forms are placed in the project folder which is forwarded to the Item Entry Branch (IEB) for further processing. An update card is forwarded to the CDPD for PMF update at this time.

b. Catalog Data Screening. This major event consists of three subevents and includes both DLSC screening and local file screening.

(1) The Item Entry Branch initiates a screening transaction for each item in the provisioning project which was entered on a Provisioning File Load (Item Data) Form. These screening transactions are entered into the UICP Provisioning Screening Application by CDPD. (This application was discussed in Part 1 of this Volume.) The items are screened against DLSC files and local files with results printed out for use by the IEB.

(2) The screening results are reviewed by the IEB and split into two groups. One group consists of items which matched to one or more NSNs; the other group consists of part numbers which did not match to an existing NSN.

(3) For items which matched to an existing NSN, the Provisioning File Load (Item Data) Forms are annotated with the NIIN, FSC, IMC and other appropriate data. The part number items are assigned an ACN which is annotated on the forms.

c. IMC. This major event consists of four subevents and results in IMC coding of the part number items and determination of SSR candidate items.

(1) The screening results and PTD submitted for part number items are reviewed by the IEB and an IMC is assigned for each item. The IMC is annotated on the Provisioning File Load (Item Data) Form.

(2) Based on the IMC assigned and other item data the IEB assigns an item name, FSC and PCC, and enters these on the form.

(3) All support items are then reviewed and fall into three categories: Items retained by SPCC for management, nonconsumable items managed by other Service ICPs or ASO, and require initiation of a NIMSR, and consumable items managed by DLA, GSA and other Services. This last category is tested against the criteria contained in Figure III-5. Those HME&O items meeting the criteria for SSR generation are coded on the Item Data Form for generation of SSR candidate transactions. Those not meeting these criteria are coded to bypass SSR candidate generation.

SPCC SSR CANDIDATE CRITERIA FOR HME&O ITEMS

1. An SSR Candidate will be generated when an item meets one of the following conditions:

a. The item is a new supply support type item for which DLSC screening shows no record.

b. The item is an existing supply support type NIIN for which DLSC screening does not show SPCC as a user.

c. The item is a supply support item (new or established) having TRIDENT application.

2. When DLSC screening shows SPCC as a manager or as a user of an established NIIN, an SSR Candidate will not be generated.

Source: SPCC Internal Instruction 4400.30C of 31 August 1977, pages IIIA3 and IIB158.

Figure III-5

(4) The IEB places all forms, PTD and screening results in the project folder and forwards it to the provisioner. A PMF update card is forwarded to the CDPD to update the project to show completion of IEB processing.

d. SM&R. There are two subevents in this major event.

(1) The provisioner reviews the PTD submitted by the contractor, the catalog data screening results and the Provisioning File Load (Item Data) Forms. From this data the SM&R codes are assigned and entered on the Provisioning File Load (Items Data) Form.

(2) All other required technical data not already assigned is determined at this time and entered on the Provisioning File Load (Item Data) Form for each item.

e. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of three subevents as shown in Figure III-4.

(1) When requirements are computed manually, the computation is performed at this point in the processing by the provisioner.

(2) The computed requirements are annotated on the Provisioning File Load (Item Data) Form for each item and each form is coded to bypass automated computations.

(3) All forms, screening results, and PTD are placed in the project folder and forwarded to the Cataloging Branch. An update card is forwarded to the CDPD to update the PMF showing this processing step has been completed.

f. File Establishment. There are eight subevents within this major event. In this event the Provisioning File Load Forms are completed and items are established on the major ICP files.

(1) The cataloger assigns and codes cataloging data on both the Provisioning File Load (Monitoring and Program Data) Form and the Provisioning File Load (Item Data) Forms. For SSR candidates this data consists of entering the submitting and managing activities. For other items other cataloging data is also entered, e.g., shelf life. The cataloger also establishes one or more PCC folders which then become part of the project folder.

(2) Items retained for management are passed to the packaging branch, while other items are temporarily filed in the IEB.

(3) Preservation and packaging data is assigned by the Packaging Branch. When this data is entered on the forms, they are forwarded to the IEB.

(4) The IEB pulls the project folder from the temporary file and adds items forwarded by the Packaging Branch. The Provisioning File Load Forms are extracted from the project folder and forwarded to the Management Analysis Branch (MAB).

(5) The MAB performs a quality review of the forms. Forms in error are returned to the IEB for correction.

(6) When the forms in error are returned to the MAB or the quality review indicates no errors, the forms are forwarded to the CDPD. An update card accompanies the forms to CDPD to update the PMF to reflect completion of the quality review for the project.

(7) CDPD receives the forms and keypunches them for input to the HME&O provisioning subsystem. The forms are returned to MAB after validation by the HME&O provisioning subsystem. Validation outputs shown on Figure III-1 are forwarded to MAB where they are reviewed. Items containing data in error are recoded with the proper information and returned to CDPD for keypunch and input to the HME&O Provisioning Subsystem. When all items for a project appear on the Cleared Items List (meaning all items in the project have passed validation), the MAB returns the Provisioning File Load Forms to the IEB and forwards the final update card to CDPD to update the PMF showing all monitored actions complete.

(8) When all items in a provisioning project clear validation, the HME&O Provisioning Subsystem generates transactions to establish these items on appropriate ICP files and passes item transactions to the UICP Wholesale Requirements Computation Application.

g. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of two subevents; automated requirements computations and generation of SSR candidate transactions.

(1) When requirements computations are performed manually as described above, this subevent is bypassed. Computation of the retail and replenishment quantities for SSR transactions are computed by the HME&O Provisioning Subsystem as are the retail requirements for retained items. The wholesale requirements for retained items are computed in the UICP Wholesale Requirements Computation Application.

(2) Subsequent to computation of requirements, SSR candidate transactions are generated and passed to the UICP SSR Application.

3. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of two major events. Processing up to this point has been on a project or provisioning package basis. At this point processing continues on an item basis.

a. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of two subevents to validate SSR candidates on an automated basis.

(1) Outgoing provisioning SSR candidates are input to the UICP SSR Application.

(2) SSR candidates undergo extensive validation. Transactions in error must be manually recorded, keypunched and input. Valid transactions continue processing.

b. File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents to update the SSR Suspense File and generate outgoing SSR transactions.

(1) After validation, transactions update the automated SSR Suspense File.

(2) SSR transactions are punched out and listings for functional use are printed. The cards and lists are forwarded to the IEB.

(3) The IEB combines the technical data for part number items with the SSR transactions and pulls the Item Name transactions out for these items. These Item Name transactions are disposed of and the SSR transactions and technical data are mailed to the appropriate IMMs.

(4) The listings are filed in the PCC folder for use as a control file of items submitted.

4. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase is accomplished by IMMs and results in the return of advice transactions (accept, offer, reject, NSN notifications) as shown in Figure III-3.

5. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of the three major events shown in Figure III-3 which complete the SSR processing cycle.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of the three subevents shown in Figure III-4.

(1) Advice transactions are received from the IMMs by the IEB.

(2) The PCC folder is pulled from the control file.

(3) The advice from the transaction is annotated on the SSR Valid Transaction List for each item.

b. Advice Review. Each category of advice is shown as a separate subevent on Figure III-4 for discussion.

(1) Accept Advice transactions are duplicated, with one card filed in the PCC folder with the SSR Valid Transaction List and the second forwarded to CDPD for input to the UICP SSR Application to update the SSR Suspense File.

(2) Offer Advice transactions and accompanying technical data are forwarded to the provisioner for offer accept/offer reject decision. The decision is translated into an Offer Reply transaction by the IEB. The Offer Reply transaction is duplicated, with one card mailed to the IMM and the other forwarded to CDPD to update the SSR Suspense File.

(3) Reject Advice transactions are reviewed to determine the data in error. The IEB obtains the proper data from the appropriate branch (provisioning, cataloging, etc.) and formats new SSR transactions. These coded transactions are forwarded to CDPD where they are keypunched and reentered in the UICP SSR Application. The resulting transactions are submitted by mail to the appropriate IMM by the IEB.

(4) NSN Notifications are reviewed in the IEB with the assigned NSN annotated on the SSR Valid Transaction List. Action is taken by the IEB to update ICP files with the assigned NSN.

c. File Maintenance. This major event consists of the single subevent shown in Figure III-4.

(1) When an SSR Valid Transaction List is complete it is transferred to a PCC History File and retained for two years.

E. OUTGOING NONPROVISIONING SSR GENERATION AND PROCESSING

Nonprovisioning SSRs usually emanate from two sources at SPCC. One source is the ACN File generated in the UICP SPCC Provisioning/SSR Interface Application. These items become nonprovisioning SSR candidates when routine DLSC screening indicates a match, three demands for the item occur within six months, the item becomes an allowed on-board item, or the item surfaces during a reprovisioning or recomputation effort. These items are coded on Provisioning File Load Forms and processed by the same organizational elements as provisioning SSRs.

The second source is Item Control Recommendations (ICRs) submitted by field maintenance personnel. These ICRs are submitted to SPCC as part numbered items requesting NSN assignment. These ICRs constitute the majority of nonprovisioning SSRs generated and the discussion that follows is keyed to their processing. The Outgoing Nonprovisioning SSR Operational System is displayed in Figure III-6. As shown in this figure, the operational system consists of four phases made up one or more major events. There

NAVY OUTGOING NONPROVISIONING SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

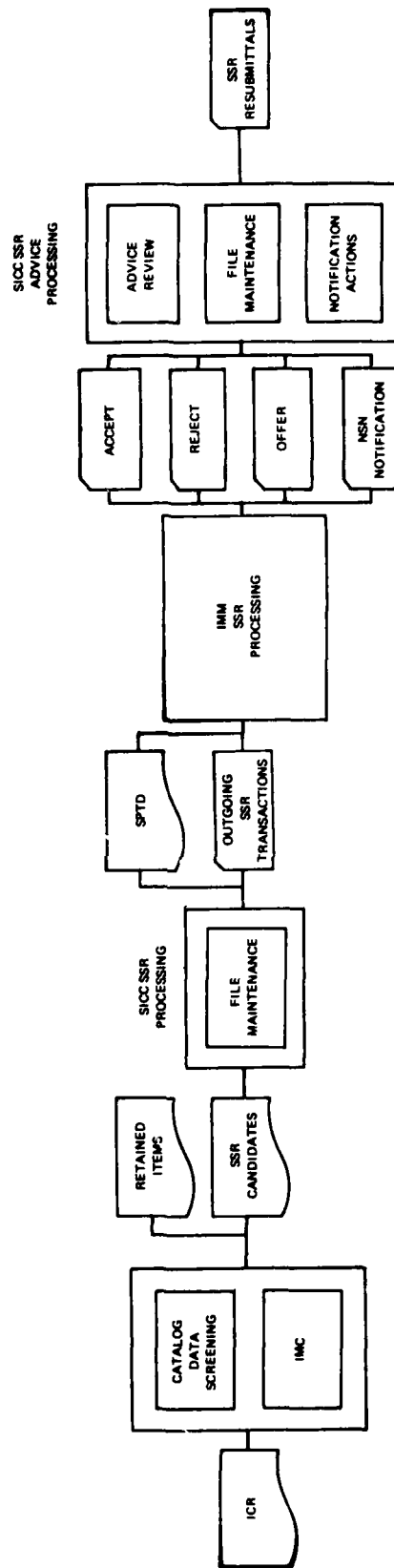


Figure III-6

is no specific order or priority of processing and no followup or Offer Reply transactions are generated in this system. The Outgoing Nonprovisioning SSR Work Flow Chart (Figure III-7) relates subevents and organizational elements to major events and processing phases.

1. Nonprovisioning Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of two major events as shown in Figure III-6 to screen each item submitted and to IMC each new item.

a. Catalog Data Screening. There are six subevents included in this major event.

(1) Item Control Recommendations are received in the Data Services Branch (DSB).

(2) Each ICR is reviewed to ensure the technical data submitted is adequate or that an appropriate MIL-STD or MIL-SPEC is referenced. The ICR itself is checked for valid entries in estimated annual usage, unit cost, unit of issue and descriptive data areas. When invalid entries are found or data is incomplete, the ICR is returned to the originating activity as a reject.

(3) Those ICRs found to be valid and accompanied by adequate technical data undergo catalog data screening. The screening request transactions are formatted by the DSB.

(4) The IEB keypunches the screening request transactions and forwards them to CDPD for input to the UICP Provisioning Screening Application.

(5) The UICP Provisioning Screening Application processes the screening requests and forwards them to DLSC. Returns from DLSC are processed, with NSNs returned being screened against local ICP files. Results of the screening are returned to the IEB who forwards the printouts to the DSB.

(6) The DSB reviews the screening results and takes action on each item.

(a) When the screening result indicates an exact match to an NSN, and the Navy is shown as the manager of the item or as a registered user of the item, the ICR is annotated with the NSN and returned to the originator (no SSR is sent).

(b) When the screening result indicates an exact match to an NSN, and the Navy is not shown as manager or recorded as a user, the item becomes an SSR candidate.

NAVY OUTGOING NONPROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

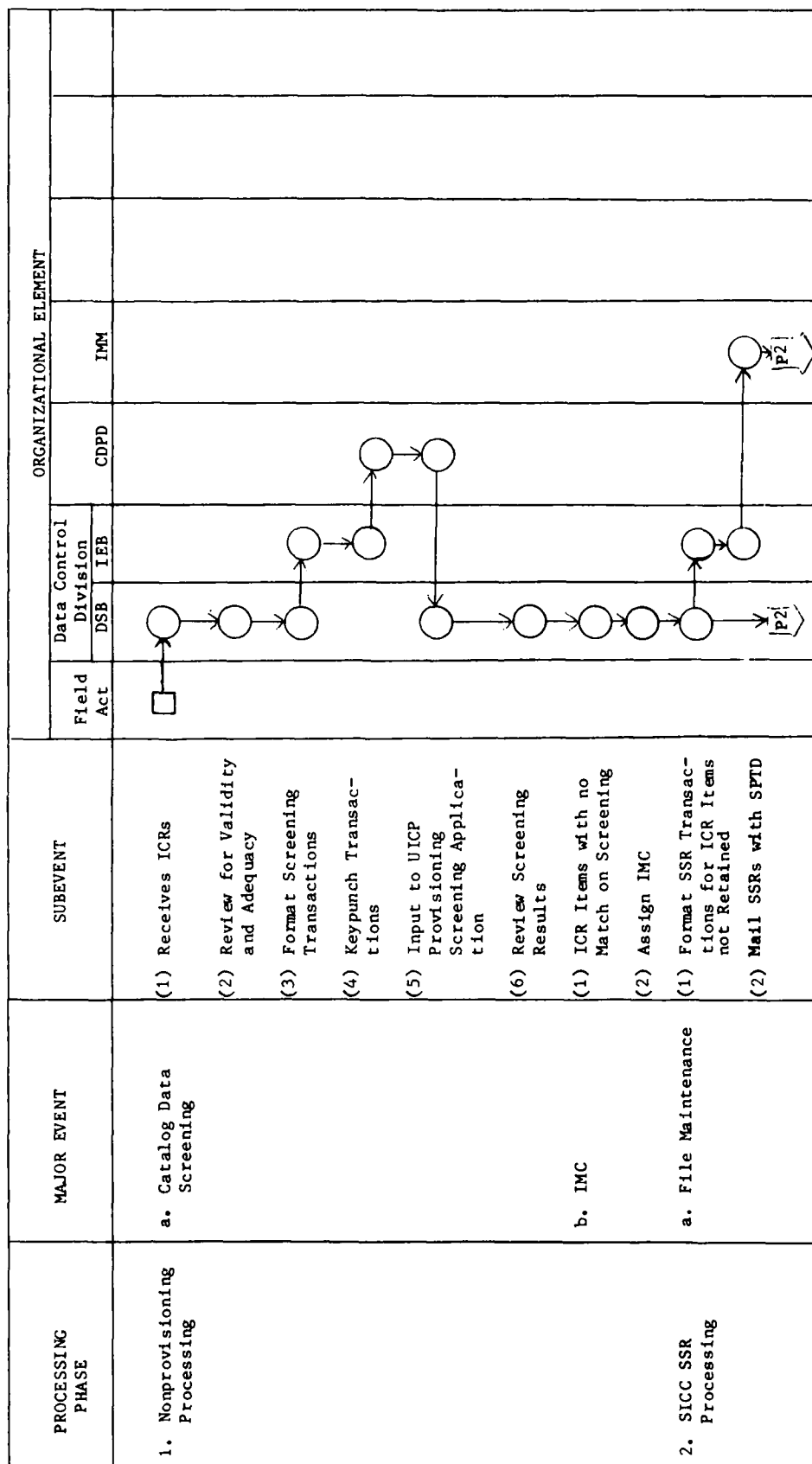


Figure III-7

NAVY OUTGOING NONPROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

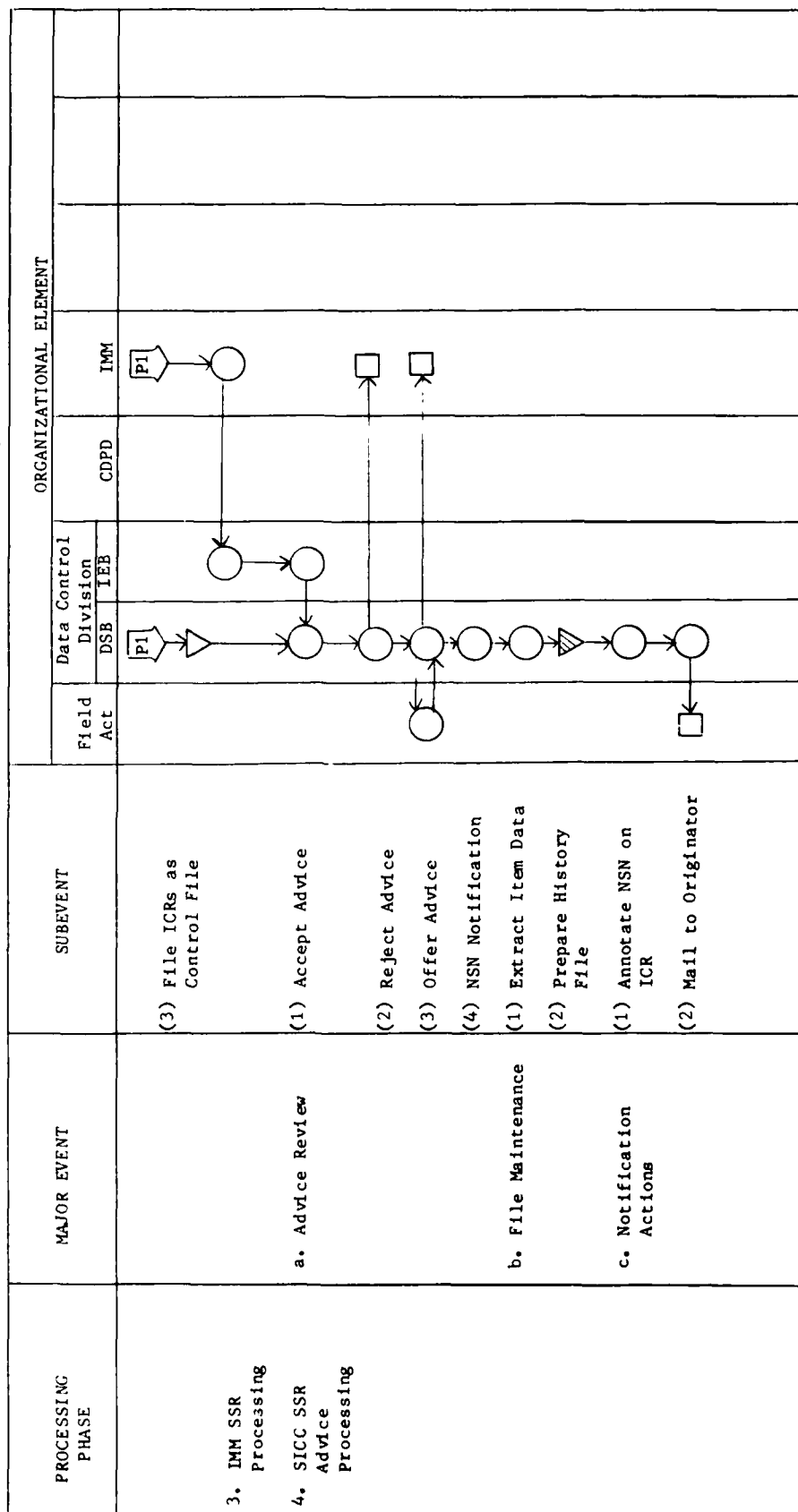


Figure III-7

(c) On possible match screening results a letter is prepared by the DSB to the originating activity requesting review and advice as to the acceptability of these matched items. When a possible match is accepted by the originator, the item is processed identical to the exact matches described above. When the originator rejects the possible matches, the original part number is processed as described below.

b. IMC. The major event consists of two subevents.

(1) Items which were returned from DLSC with a no match condition and possible matches rejected by the ICR originator require IMC.

(2) Each of these items are reviewed in conjunction with available technical data and an IMC and FSC is assigned. These items generally fall into two groups; retained items and SSR candidates.

2. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of a single major event and results in SSR transactions and associated technical data being mailed to the appropriate IMM.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) SSR transactions are formatted for the SSR candidates identified in the previous processing phase. The coded SSR transactions are forwarded to the IEB with the accompanying technical data for part numbered items.

(2) SSR transactions are manually keypunched, combined with the technical data and mailed to the appropriate IMM by the IEB.

(3) When the SSR transactions are passed to the IEB, the ICR is placed in a control file to await advice the IMM.

3. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase is performed by IMMs and results in the return of advice transactions to SPCC.

4. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of three major events to process advice transactions returned by the IMM.

a. Advice Review. When advice is received from IMM's in the DSB, it is categorized as accept, reject, offer or NSN notification advice. Each category is discussed as a separate subevent.

(1) Accept Advice is reviewed to determine if an NSN is included on the advice transaction. If not, the advice transaction is filed in the control file with the ICR.

(2) Reject Advice is reviewed to determine the error. When the correct data is identified new SSR transactions are coded and forwarded to the IEB for keypunching and mailing to the IMM.

(3) Offer Advice transactions are mailed to the ICR originator for accept/reject decision. When the decision is returned to the DSB, new SSR transactions are coded containing the offered item if the decision is accept or the original item if the decision is reject. These coded SSR transactions are forwarded to the IEB for keypunching and mailing to the IMM.

(4) NSN Notification transactions are matched to the ICR in the control file.

b. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) When accept advice is received for an item having an NSN or when the NSN notification is received for a part numbered item, the ICR and associated information is extracted from the control file.

(2) The original ICR is held for return to the originator and the remainder of the information including a copy of the ICR, all related correspondence, advice cards received and coded SSR transactions are retained in a history file for three years in PCC, ISN sequence.

c. Notification Actions. This major event consists of two subevents to notify the ICR originator of the NSN assigned to the requested item.

(1) The DSB annotates the assigned NSN on the ICR before filing the advice transaction in the history file.

(2) The DSB mails the annotated ICR to the originator to provide him with the NSN assigned to the requested item.

F. NAVY INCOMING SSR PROCESSING

The operational system used at SPCC for processing incoming SSR transactions is illustrated in Figure III-8. As shown by the figure, processing is centered around the IMM SSR Processing Phase. Processing in this operational system is primarily manual, with no distinction made between provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions. There is no set procedure for processing SSR change transactions and the discussion that follows does not include these transactions. In addition, only SSR transactions containing an NSN or SSR transactions for crypto security items are processed by SPCC; all others are routinely rejected. The number of SSR transactions received for crypto security items is sufficiently small to omit discussion of the processing of these transactions. Therefore, the operational system shown is keyed to processing of initial submission SSR transactions containing an NSN.

Figure III-8, illustrates the submittal of SSR transactions and followup transactions by SICC to SPCC as the IMM. When these transactions arrive at SPCC the followup transactions are separated from the SSR transactions. Followup transactions are processed immediately upon receipt. The SSR transactions are placed in a hold status for processing on a ten-day to two-week cycle depending on volume. SPCC does not generate offer advice transactions as reflected in the operational system (Figure III-8).

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at the provisioning activity and results in submittal of SSR and followup transactions to SPCC as a WIMM.

2. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of eight major events as shown in Figure III-8. These major events include Edit/Validation, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Catalog Data Screening, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Catalog Actions, and Requirements Determination. Incoming SSR transactions do not play a part in Method/Level of Support decisions, and thus, this major event from the conceptual system is not present. Although the operational system chart shows all of these major events occurring within the IMM Processing Phase, it does not indicate the repetitive nature of the occurrence of many of these major events. This repetitive nature is illustrated by the WIMM NSN SSR Work Flow Chart shown as Figure III-9.

a. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of two subevents as shown in the Navy WIMM NSN SSR Work Flow Chart (Figure III-9).

```
graph TD
    subgraph IMM_SSR_PROCESSING [IMM SSR PROCESSING]
        EDIT_VALIDATION[EDIT/ VALIDATION]
        ADVICE_DECISION_1[ADVICE DECISION]
        FILE_MAINTENANCE_1[FILE MAINTENANCE]
        CATALOG_DATA_SCREENING[CATALOG DATA SCREENING]
        ADVICE_DECISION_2[ADVICE DECISION]
        FILE_MAINTENANCE_2[FILE MAINTENANCE]
        CATALOG_ACTIONS[CATALOG ACTIONS]
        REQUIREMENTS_DETERMINATION[REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION]
    end

    subgraph SIOC_SSR_PROCESSING [SIOC SSR PROCESSING]
        SSR_TRANSACTIONS[SSR TRANSACTIONS]
        FOLLOW_UP_TRANSACTIONS[FOLLOW-UP TRANSACTIONS]
    end

    SIOC_SSR_PROCESSING --> IMM_SSR_PROCESSING
    IMM_SSR_PROCESSING --> CATALOG_DATA_SCREENING
    CATALOG_DATA_SCREENING --> ADVICE_DECISION_1
    ADVICE_DECISION_1 --> SIOC_SSR_PROCESSING
    SIOC_SSR_PROCESSING --> SIOC_SSR_ADVICE_PROCESSING[SIOC SSR ADVICE PROCESSING]
    SIOC_SSR_ADVICE_PROCESSING --> SSR_RESUBMITTAL[SSR RESUBMITTAL]
```

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NAVY WIMM NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

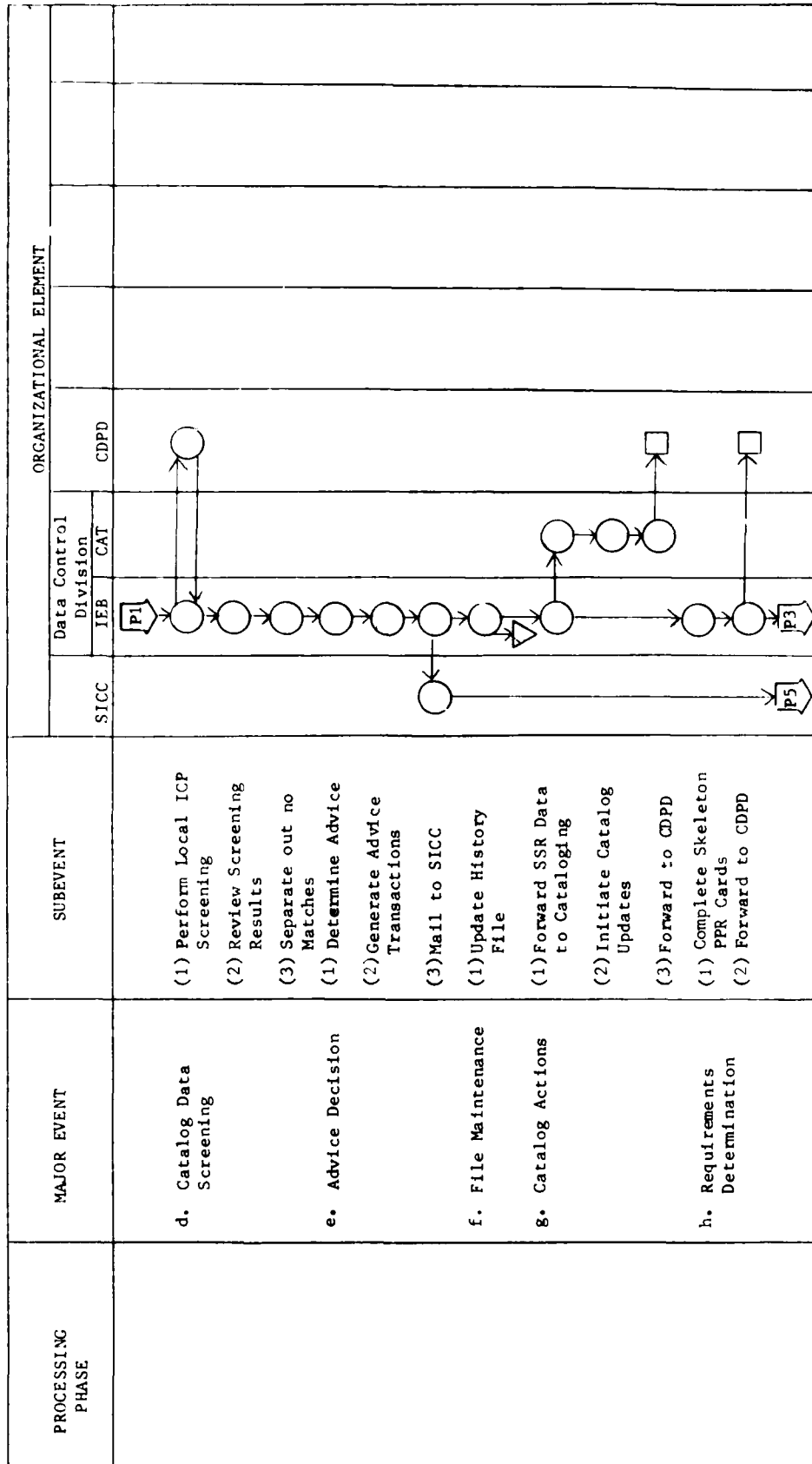


Figure III-9

NAVY WJMM NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

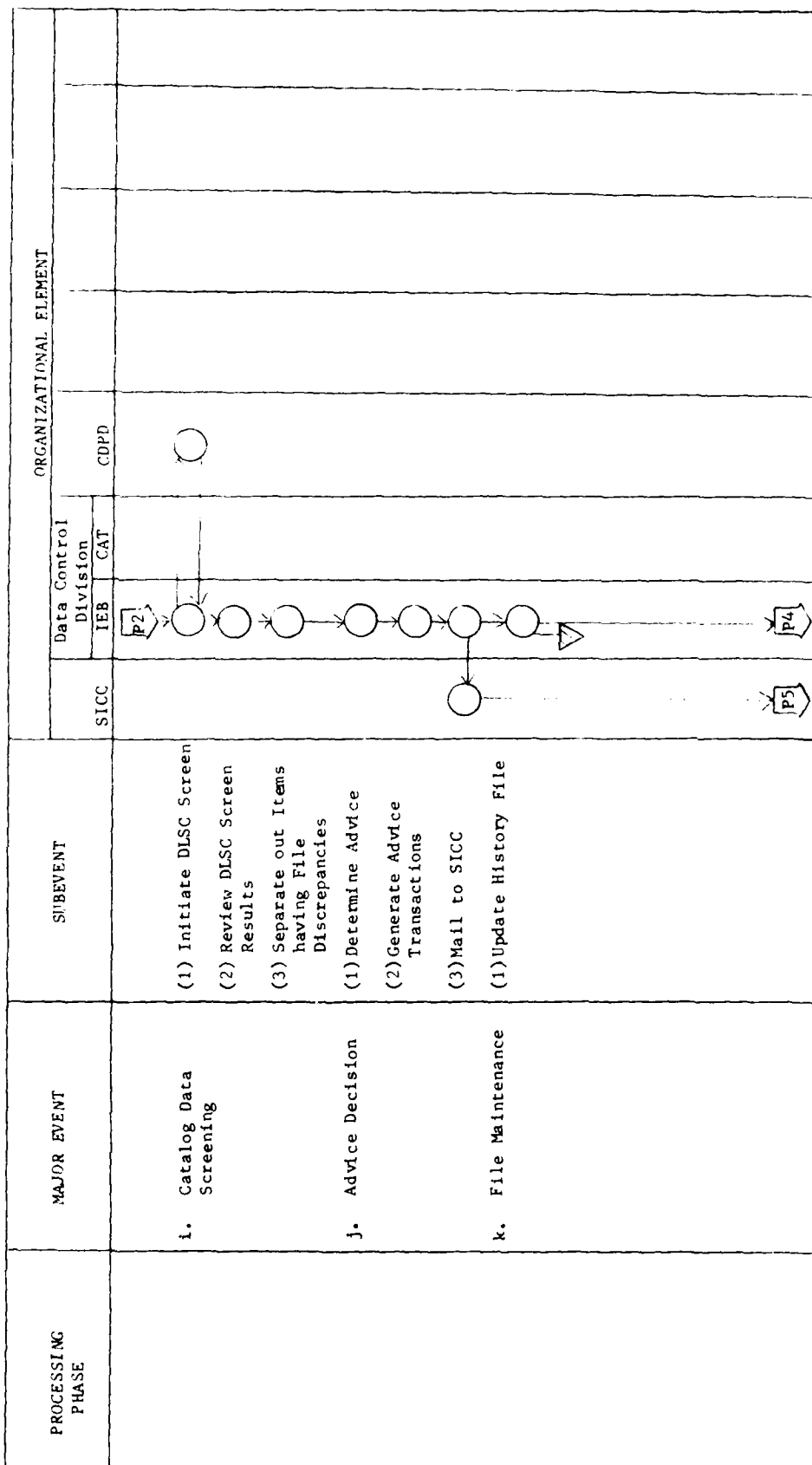
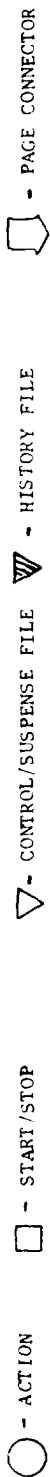


Figure III-9

NAVY WJMM NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - CONTROL/SUSPENSE FILE ▽ - HISTORY FILE ▽ - PAGE CONNECTOR

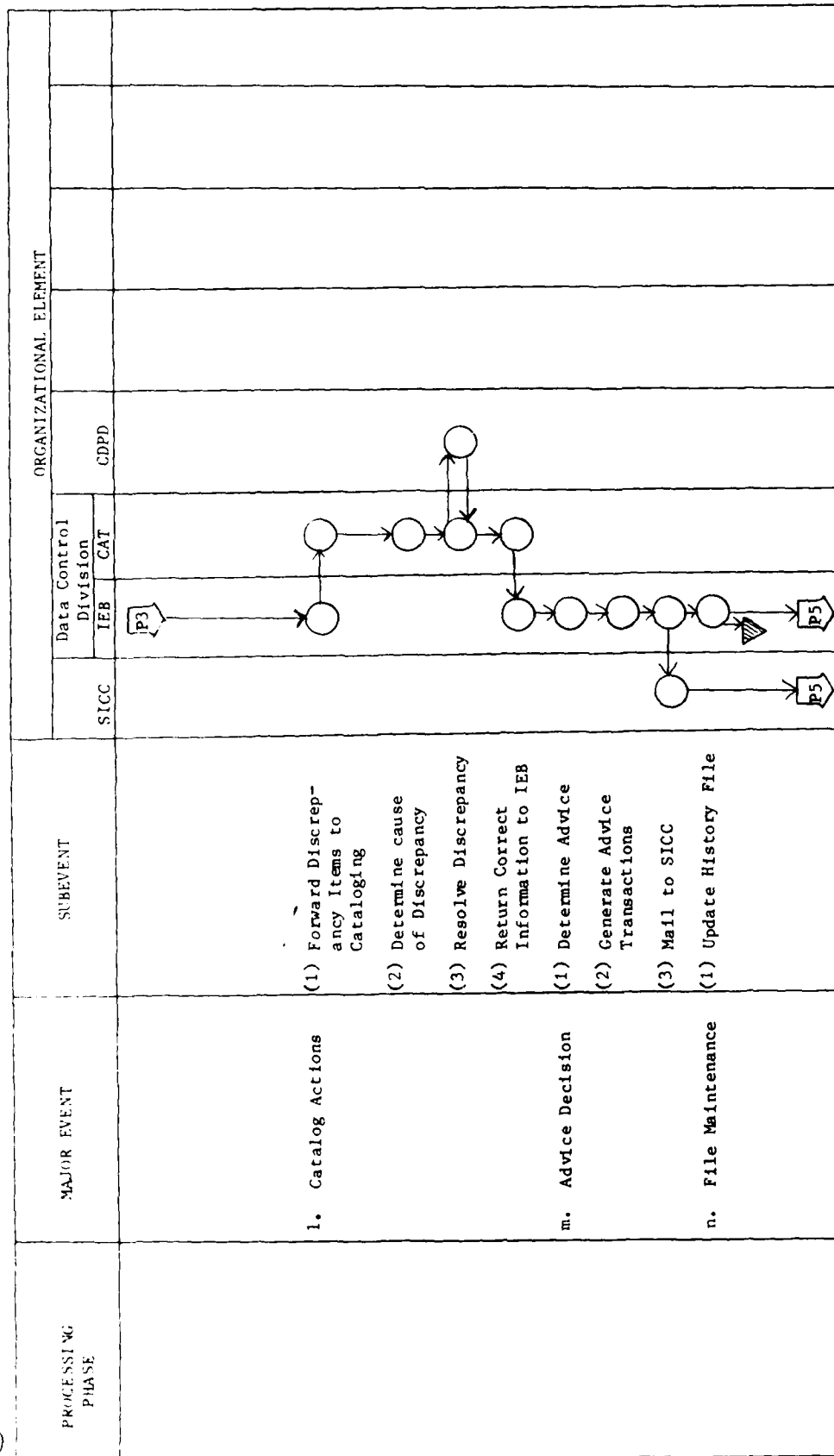


Figure III-9

NAVY WINM NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - CONTROL/SUSPENSE FILE ▨ - HISTORY FILE ➡ - PAGE CONNECTOR

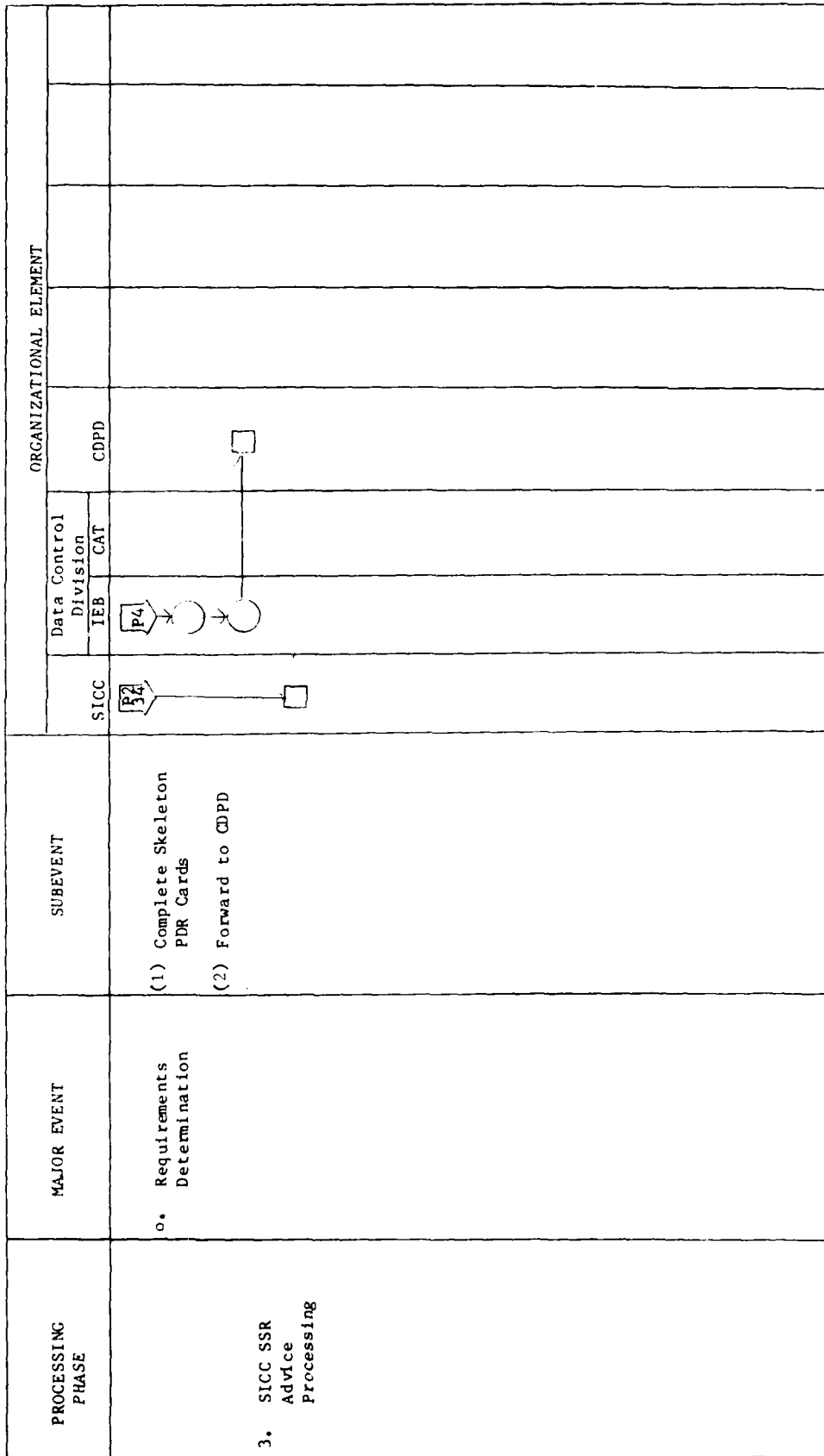


Figure III-9

(1) Incoming SSR transactions and followup transactions are received from the SICC by the IEB. The transactions undergo a minimal amount of validation. When an error is detected, the SICC is contacted via telephone to determine the correct information. This information is keypunched by the IEB into an SSR transaction to replace the one submitted (control elements are not altered).

(2) Followup transactions are separated from the SSR transactions for immediate processing.

b. Advice Decision. This major event consists of four subevents to determine the responses to submitted followup transactions.

(1) Followup transactions are processed by matching them to the Incoming SSR History File on ACF, PCC, DOR and ISN.

(2) When matching SSR transactions are found and an advice transaction has been sent to the SICC; the same advice is used to reply to the followup. When matching SSR transactions are not found, an advice of no record is used to reply to the followup.

(3) Followup Response transactions are generated from the data in the followup transactions, adding the appropriate advice and a Date of Advice equal to the current date plus five days.

(4) The Followup Response transactions are mailed to the SICC and the followup transactions and a duplicate of the Followup Response transaction are filed in the history file.

c. File Maintenance. This major event consists of three subevents to initiate processing of SSR transactions.

(1) Every ten days to two weeks all SSR transactions received are forwarded to CDPD for EAM processing. This begins the SSR processing cycle at SPCC.

(2) EAM processing in CDPD consists of sorting the SSR transactions into ACF, PCC, DOR and ISN sequence and producing the following outputs.

- : A two-part listing of the transactions.
- : Skeleton advice transactions.
- : Skeleton planned program requirement (PPR) transactions.

These outputs are returned to the IEB for processing.

(3) The IEB places the original SSR transactions in the Incoming SSR History File and uses the EAM processing outputs to continue processing of these transactions. This is the only history file maintained for Incoming SSR transactions and is in ACF, PCC, DOR, and ISN sequence. This EAM card file is periodically purged of transactions over 180 days old.

d. Catalog Data Screening. This major event consists of three subevents and involves screening of local ICP files.

(1) Each SSR item appearing on the SSR transaction list has local screening transactions prepared by the IEB and forwarded to CDPD for automated screening against the local TIR file, PSI file, TRF and ONR file, in that sequence, until a match is found. When a match is found, selected data is extracted and printed; otherwise, a no match condition message is printed. The screening results are returned to the IEB.

(2) The IEB reviews the screening results to ensure a reply was received for each item submitted.

(3) Those items for which a no match condition exists are separated from the other items.

e. Advice Decision. This major event consists of three subevents resulting in initial/final advice being forwarded to the SICC.

(1) Items which did not match to local files are assigned pending advice and undergo further catalog data screening described below. Other items are assigned advice using SSR Filter Chart #1 (Figure III-10). As indicated by the SSR Filter Chart, items which were found in the TRF or ONR file and items which have a significant Pending Change Notice are assigned pending advice and undergo further screening along with the no match items.

(2) The skeleton advice transactions generated by EAM processing are completed by adding the advice from the SSR Filter Chart #1 and a Date of Advice equal to the current date plus five days.

(a) Advice transactions containing ATC "36" were rejected because the item requested is used by the Navy in nuclear reactor plant application. A letter stating this and suggesting that the SICC request assignment of a separate NSN based on his application accompanies each advice transaction containing this ATC.

SPCC WIMM SSR FILTER CHART #1

Internal Screening

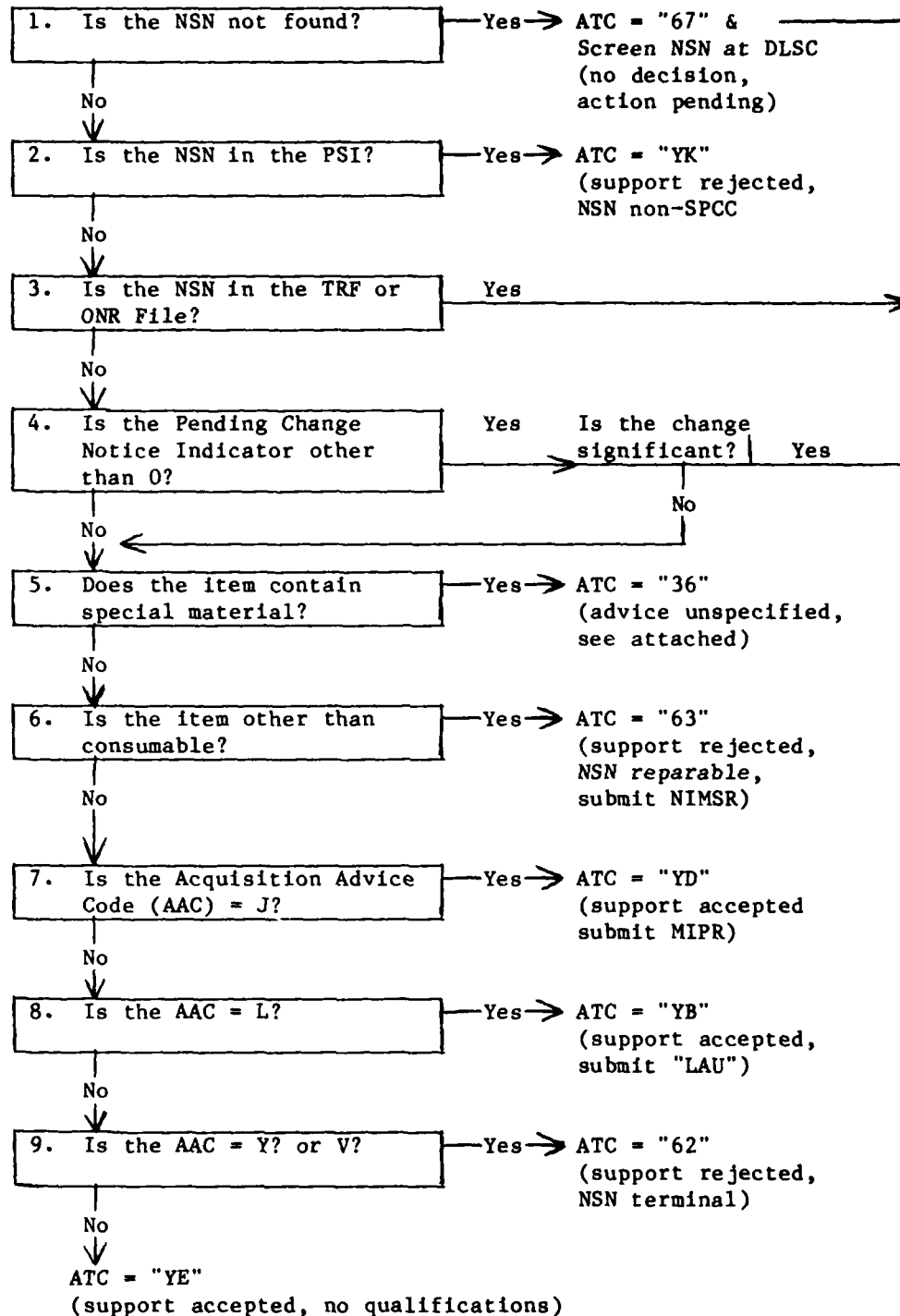


Figure III-10

(b) The advice determined is annotated beside each item on the SSR transaction list and those items assigned pending advice have "Action Pending" written in the margin beside them.

(3) These advice transactions are mailed to the appropriate SICC.

f. File Maintenance. This major event consists of a single subevent to update the SSR History File.

(1) A duplicate of the advice transaction is placed with the original SSR transaction in the Incoming SSR History File.

g. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of three subevents to complete required catalog actions on SSR items that are accepted for support.

(1) The IEB lines out those items on the SSR Transaction List that were rejected for support. One copy of the listing is forwarded to the Cataloging Branch.

(2) The Cataloging Branch reviews each item and initiates required catalog transactions (e.g., add user transactions) to update DLSC and local ICP files.

(3) The catalog transactions are forwarded to CDPD for automated file updating.

h. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of two subevents to ensure SSR requirements are included in the requirements determination process.

(1) The IEB divides the PPR transactions from EAM processing into three groups. One group contains transactions for items on which support was rejected; these transactions are destroyed. The second group consists of transactions for items on which pending advice was returned to the SICC; these transactions remain in the IEB. The last group is for items on which support was accepted; these transactions are completed by the IEB.

(2) The IEB forwards the completed PPR transactions to the CDPD for processing. The CDPD inputs these transactions for automated processing which places the SSR requirements in the requirements records for each item so they are considered in requirements computation and forecasting.

i. Catalog Data Screening. This major event consists of three subevents to screen items for which a pending advice was returned to the SICC against DLSC Files.

(1) The IEB prepares DLSC screening request transactions for those items which received pending advice after local file screening was done. The screening transactions are forwarded to CDPD for input to the UICP Provisioning Screening Application discussed in subsection D. above. Screening results are returned to the IEB.

(2) The IEB reviews the screening results to ensure responses are received for all items.

(3) When DLSC screening indicates the NSN is valid and the current manager is SPCC, the item is set aside for further action. In this case, a discrepancy between DLSC files and SPCC files exists.

j. Advice Decision. This major event consists of these subevents as shown on Figure III-9.

(1) For items not having file discrepancies existing, existing, an advice decision is reached using SSR Filter Chart #2 (Figure III-11). Note that all of the advices from this Filter Chart are rejects.

(2) Reject Advice transactions are generated by the IEB using the ATCs from SSR Filter Chart #2. Those advice transactions containing ATC "36" have the screening results attached to indicate to the SICC the reason for the rejection of support. A Date of Advice equal to the current date plus five days is assigned each advice transaction. Pending advice transactions are generated for items having file discrepancies to be resolved.

(3) The advice transactions are mailed to the SICC.

k. File Maintenance. This major event consists of a single subevent to update the Incoming SSR History File.

(1) A duplicate of the advice transaction mailed to the SICC is filed with the original SSR transactions in the Incoming SSR History File. The advice is annotated beside each item on the SSR transaction list. Those items not receiving pending advice, received rejected advice and the PPR transactions for these items are destroyed.

l. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of four subevents to resolve file discrepancies.

(1) The IEB forwards items on which file discrepancies exist, along with DLSC and internal file screening results to the Cataloging Branch. They are forwarded under cover of a memo citing a 10-day suspense for completion of cataloging action.

SPCC WIMM SSR FILTER CHART #2

DLSC Screening

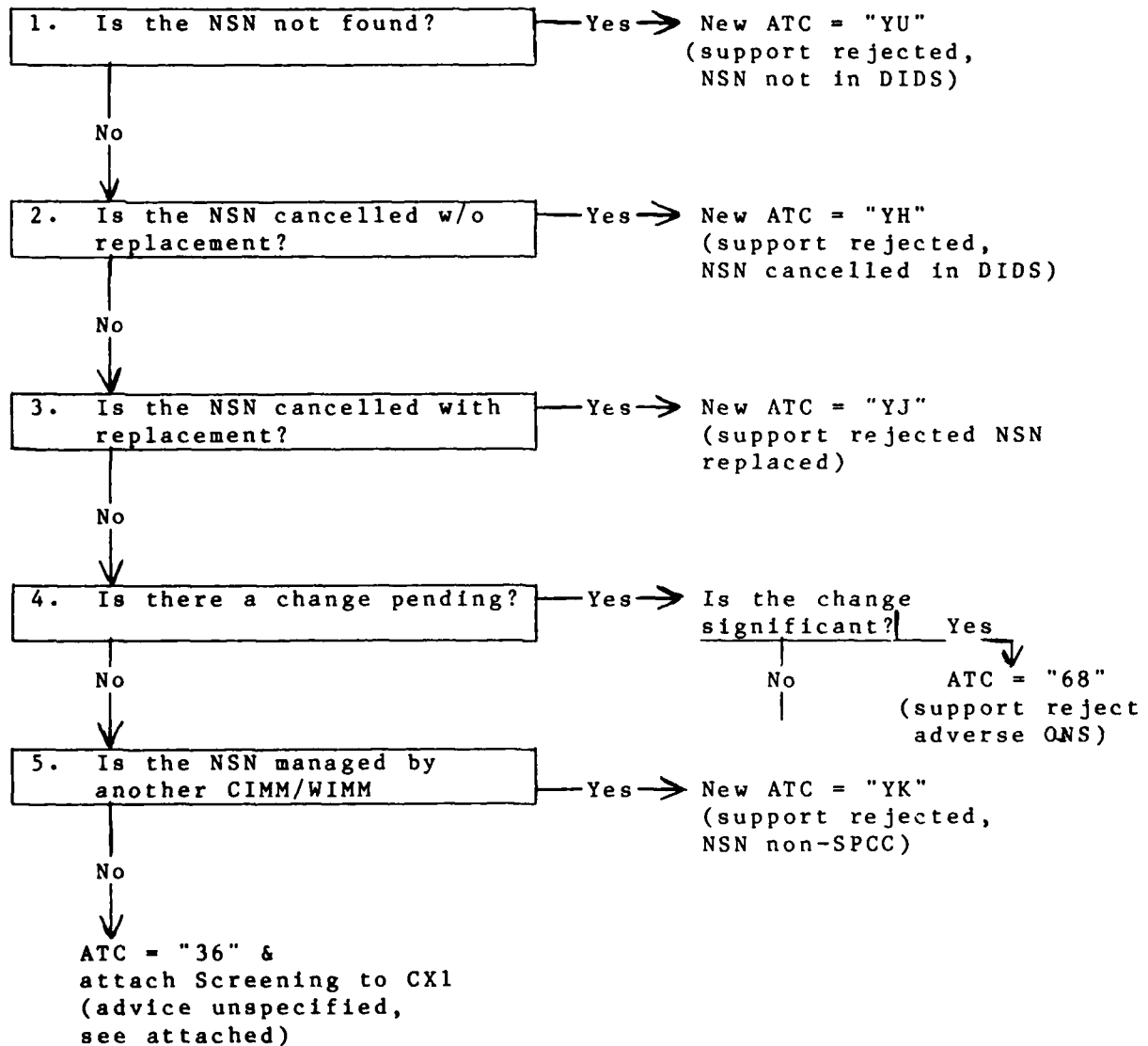


Figure III-11

(2) The Cataloging Branch reviews each item to determine the discrepancies and the cause of each.

(3) Action is taken to resolve the discrepancies and take other necessary cataloging actions through the use of file update transactions. These transactions are forwarded to CDPD for automated file update processing, resulting in compatible DLSC and local ICP files.

(4) The proper information is annotated for each item which is then returned to the IEB.

m. Advice Decision. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) From the information returned to the IEB by the Cataloging Branch, an advice is determined for each item.

(2) Advice transactions are generated for each item containing the determined advice and a Date of Advice equal to the Current Data plus five days.

(3) The advice transactions are mailed to the SICC.

n. File Maintenance. This major event consists of a single subevent to update the Incoming SSR History File.

(1) A duplicate advice transaction is filed with the original SSR transactions in the Incoming SSR History File. The advice is annotated on the SSR transaction list. When accept or reject advice has been forwarded to the SICC for all items on the list, it is destroyed.

o. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) For items on which support was rejected, the skeleton PPR transactions are destroyed. For items on which support was accepted after resolution of the file discrepancies, the skeleton PPR transactions are completed by the IEB.

(2) The IEB forwards the completed transactions to the CDPD for automated update of requirements files, to include SSR requirements in recomputation and forecasting.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This phase is accomplished at the provisioning activity which processes accept and reject advice transactions and followup response transactions from SPCC. This processing may result in SSR resubmittal as shown in Figure III-8. The resubmittals are treated as initial submittals by SPCC.

CHAPTER IV

AIR FORCE

A. INTRODUCTION

SSR generation and processing in the Air Force is performed by the five Air Logistics Centers (ALCs). One of these ALCs, Sacramento Air Logistics Center (SMALC), was visited for the Operational Implementation Review of the Air Force Automated SSR Subsystem. SMALC was selected for review because it is the major processor of SSRs and because it is colocated with the design activity of the SSR Subsystem. SMALC also served as the prototype activity for testing and implementation of the Automated SSR Subsystem.

This section presents the operational system being used at SMALC at the time of the review, followed by a discussion of organizational elements involved in SSR generation and processing. Presentations of Outgoing Provisioning SSR Generation and Processing, Outgoing Nonprovisioning SSR Generation and Processing, and Incoming SSR Processing are given in that order. These presentations describe the processes found at SMALC and, although all the ALCs are tied to specific AFLC Regulations, minor differences in processing procedures may occur among them.

B. AIR FORCE AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1. Implementation Status. The Automated SSR Subsystem in the Air Force was designed as two separate applications. One application was designed to handle processing on a daily basis. The second application was designed to perform monthly processing. The Daily SSR Application was implemented by all ALCs concurrently with the implementation of the IMM Manual on 1 May 1978. The Monthly SSR Application was implemented by all ALCs by 30 June 1978. Both of these applications were operational at SMALC during the implementation review. However, the Provisioning Subsystem was not operational during the review. Provisioning processing during the review was totally manual; this manual processing is reflected in the discussion below. The Provisioning Subsystem and the SSR Subsystem were both operational at all ALCs except San Antonio ALC (SAALC) by the end of 1979.

2. Operational System Description. The automated operational system is illustrated in Figure IV-1. A comparison of this figure and Figure IV-3 in Part 1 of this Volume shows that

AIR FORCE AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

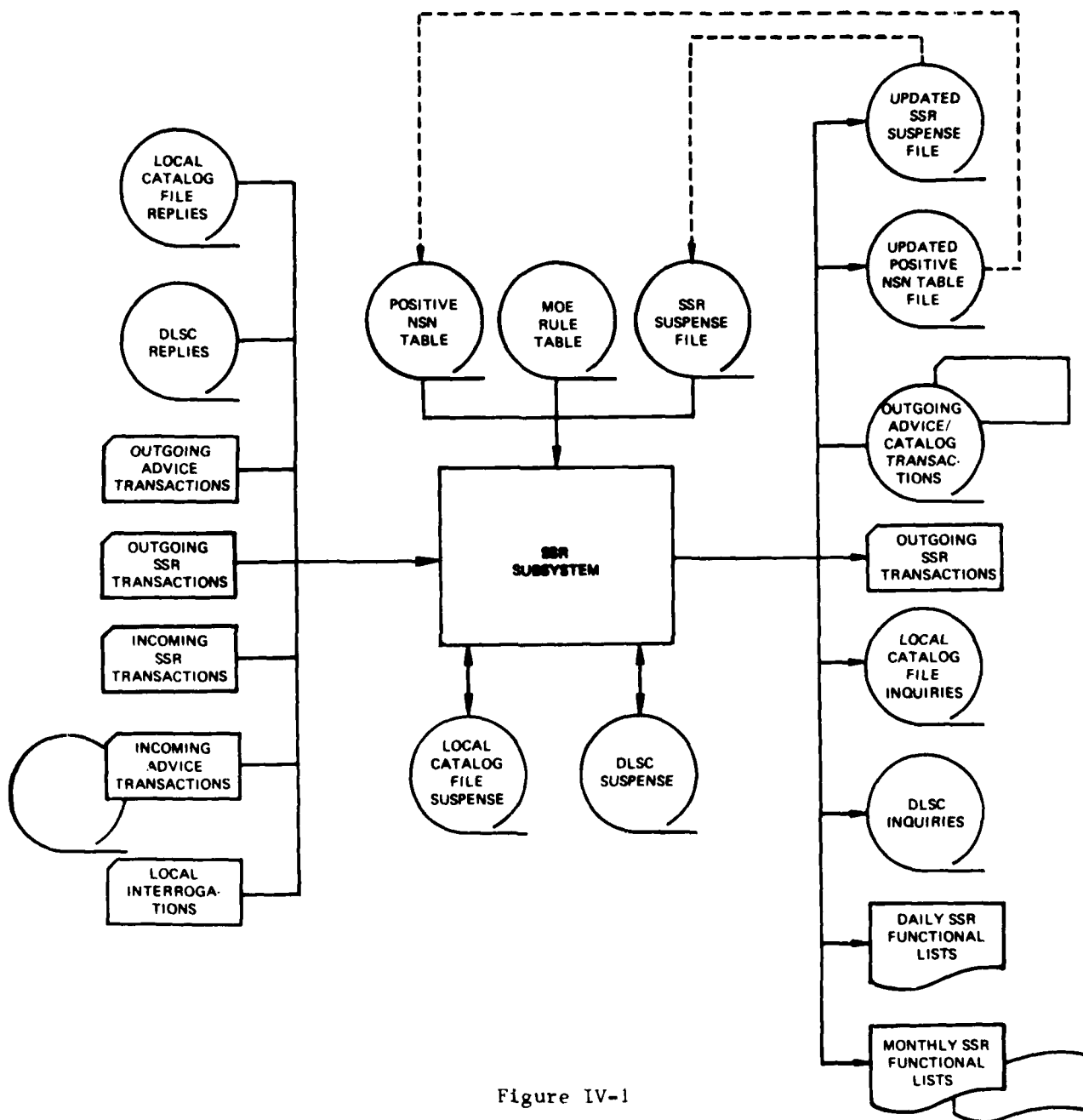


Figure IV-1

other than the Provisioning Subsystem interfaces, the SSR Subsystem inputs, outputs and files are identical. Processing is also identical and, since this subsystem was described in detail in Part 1 of this Volume, it will not be discussed here. The SSR Daily Application is executed three times per week at SMALC.

C. AIR FORCE SICC/WIMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Each Air Logistics Center is responsible for item selection, SM&R coding and IMC during provisioning of equipments. This responsibility includes method of management decisions indicating which items will be retained for management by the Air Force ALCs, which consumable items require SSRs to be sent to another Service activity as the WIMM or to DLA/GSA as the CIMM, and which repairable items require NIMSRs to be prepared and sent to another Service activity as the Lead ICP. Method and Level of Support determinations are made for items retained by the Air Force for management. The organizational structure is similar at all the ALCs; however, the structure presented here is that found at SMALC.

The SICC/WIMM organizational structure shown in Figure IV-2 reflects the particular elements involved in SSR generation and processing. Because of the organizational arrangement in the Air Force, it is necessary to view the SICC/WIMM organizational structure as illustrated by this figure. The primary thrust of SSR generation and processing is contained within the Item Management Division at SMALC; the AFLC Cataloging and Standardization Office (CASO) which is physically located at Battle Creek, Michigan, but is under the direct control of the DCS/Logistics Operations at HQ, AFLC; and the Comptroller Division of the 2851nd Air Base Group which is colocated with SMALC. Each of the particular elements within these Divisions and CASO will be discussed in terms of the events performed in SSR generation and processing.

1. AFLC Cataloging and Standardization Office (CASO). This Office is the centralized activity in the Air Force responsible for all cataloging functions. It serves as the interface between the Air Force ALCs and DLSC for entry of all management data into DLSC files. This Office also maintains all Air Force cataloging files. The primary SSR related functions performed by this Office include reviewing substitute item offers from DLA IMMs and accepting/rejecting the offered item, performing DLSC screening for nonprovisioning SSR candidates submitted by Air Force Bases as Requests for Cataloging Action, taking appropriate action to lodge Air Force peculiar management data on DLSC files, and taking action to add other service activities as users of Air Force managed items.

```

graph TD
    C1[COMMANDER HQ AFLC] --- C2[COMMANDER SMC]
    C1 --- C3[DCS/LOGISTICS OPERATIONS]
    C2 --- C4[ITEM MANAGEMENT DIVISION]
    C3 --- C5[AFLC CATALOGING & STANDARDIZATION OFFICE]
    C4 --- C6[MATERIEL SUPPORT BRANCH]
    C4 --- C7[ENGINEERING & RELIABILITY BRANCH]
    C4 --- C8[STOCK FUND BRANCH]
    C6 --- C9[PROVISIONING SECTION]
    C6 --- C10[SUPPLY SUPPORT SECTION]
    C9 --- C11[AIRCRAFT UNIT]
    C9 --- C12[SPACE SYSTEMS/GENERATOR/LATERAL UNIT]
    C9 --- C13[CATALOG/SSR UNIT]
    C10 --- C14[SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT]

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2. Item Management Division. This Division at SMALC is where all manual processing related to SSR generation and processing is performed. Three branches within this Division are involved as illustrated in Figure IV-2. These branches are the Materiel Support Branch (MSB), Engineering and Reliability Branch (ERB) and Stock Fund Branch (SFB).

a. The Materiel Support Branch has two sections performing SSR related functions, the Provisioning Section and the Supply Support Section.

(1) The Provisioning Section has three units which perform SSR functions: the Aircraft Unit, Space Systems/Generator/Lateral Unit and Catalog/SSR Unit.

(a) Aircraft Unit. This unit consists of provisioning technicians who initially receive the PTD submitted by the contractor and are responsible for reviewing it for completeness. The provisioning technicians perform DLSC screening when it has not been done by the contractor or when contractor screening results are obsolete. The provisioning technician identifies SSR candidate items and forwards these items and required technical data to the Catalog/SSR Unit for further processing. The provisioning technician monitors the provisioning of an end item from the time the PTD is received from the contractor until every support item has been accepted for support by an Air Force ALC or other IMM.

(b) Space Systems/Generator/Lateral Unit. This unit also consists of provisioning technicians performing identical actions to those described for the Aircraft Unit above.

(c) Catalog/SSR Unit. This unit is made up of control clerks, supply clerks and supply technicians. Control clerks generally control all incoming and outgoing products (data transcripts, mail, EAM cards, etc.) for the unit. The supply clerks and supply technicians perform many of the same functions interchangeably. This unit is where all SSR transactions originate and where all incoming SSR transactions are received and initially processed. All inputs and outputs from the automated SSR Subsystem come from and are delivered to this unit for initial review. This unit reviews all incoming and outgoing SSR transactions and attempts to correct any errors encountered either through manual review or automated validation. Manual files are maintained for all SSR transactions processed and final advice is forwarded to the SSR originator.

(2) Supply Support Section. The Special Programs Unit within this section performs requirements determination for outgoing nonprovisioning SSR candidate items. In this unit requirements are reviewed, if furnished, or a decision is made whether to compute SSR requirements manually, or have it done by the SSR Subsystem. Also this unit may generate IMC adopt transactions for use in lieu of SSR transactions.

b. Engineering and Reliability Branch (ERB). This branch consists of equipment specialists who generally assign SM&R codes, IMC and FSC for new items. Other technical data elements are also assigned in this branch for outgoing provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR candidates. The equipment specialists generally perform DLSC screening for nonprovisioning SSR candidates identified at the ALC.

c. Stock Fund Branch (SFB). This branch is made up of Item Managers (IMs) responsible for managing consumable items for which the ALC has cognizance. These IMs are responsible for determination of Method/Level of Support for items managed by the ALC. This branch is involved only in incoming SSR processing and may change the Method/Level of Support based on SSR requirements. The IMs review incoming SSR requirements and update requirements records and initiate procurement action when necessary. The advice decision to be returned to the SICC is reached in this branch.

3. Comptroller Division. The Data Automation Branch functions as the data processing organization for both the 2852nd Air Base Group and the colocated SMALC. This branch provides keypunch support and is responsible for scheduling and executing the SSR Subsystem for the ALC.

D. OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR GENERATION AND PROCESSING

The Air Force Outgoing Provisioning SSR Operational System used at SMALC is illustrated in Figure IV-3. This operational system extends from the time the contractor is developing a PTD package until support is accepted by an IMM or provided by an Air Force ALC. This figure displays the system in terms of phases and major events; the discussion of this operational system is keyed to subevents within each of the major events shown in Figure IV-3. The relationship between the phases, major events and subevents as well as the organizational elements performing each subevent is shown in Figure IV-4. The operational system shown contains no processing priorities and is not used to process Design Change Notices (DCNs).

AIR FORCE OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

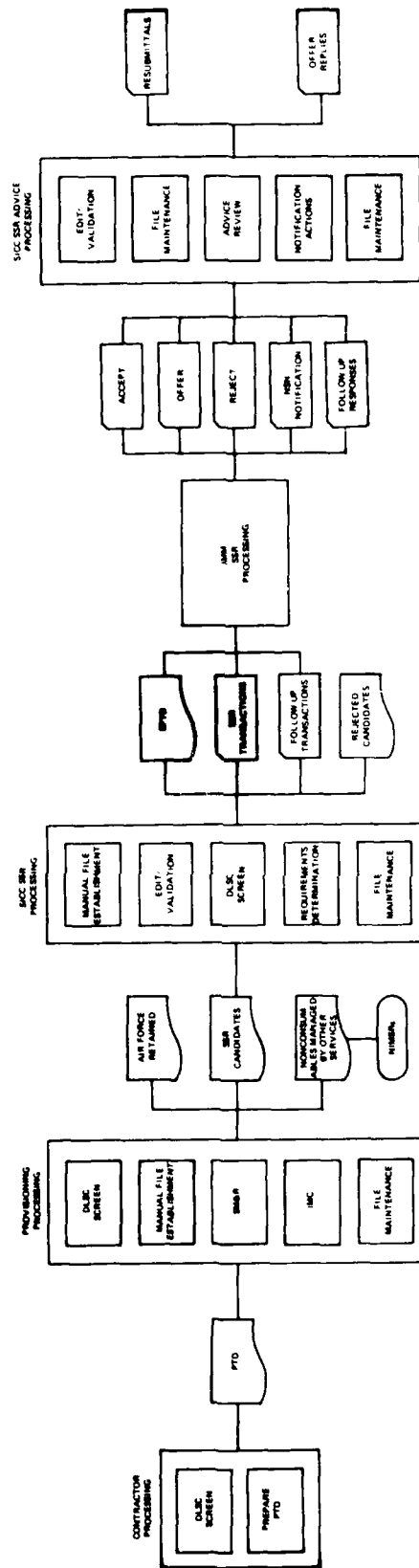


Figure IV-3

AIR FORCE OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

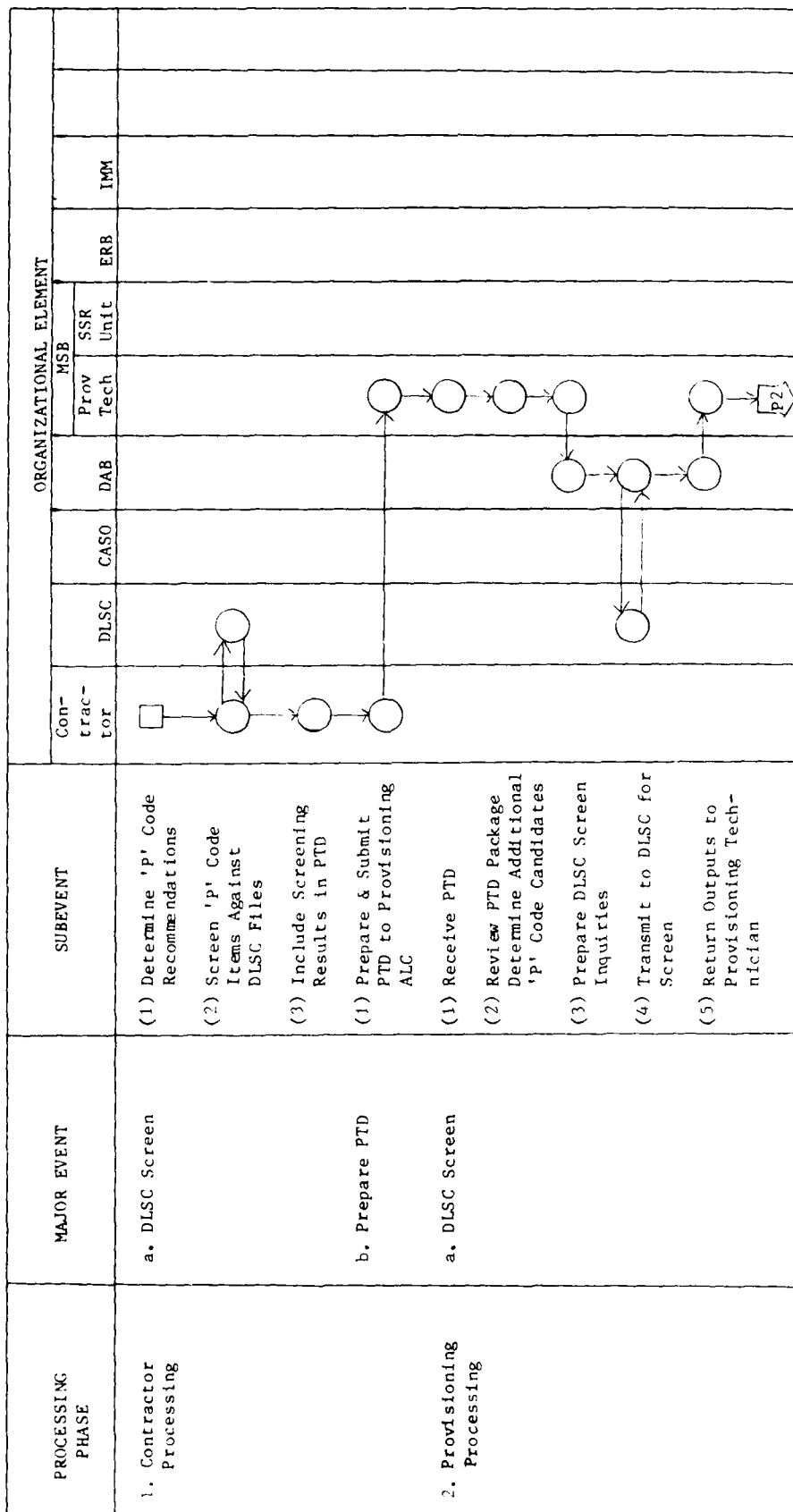
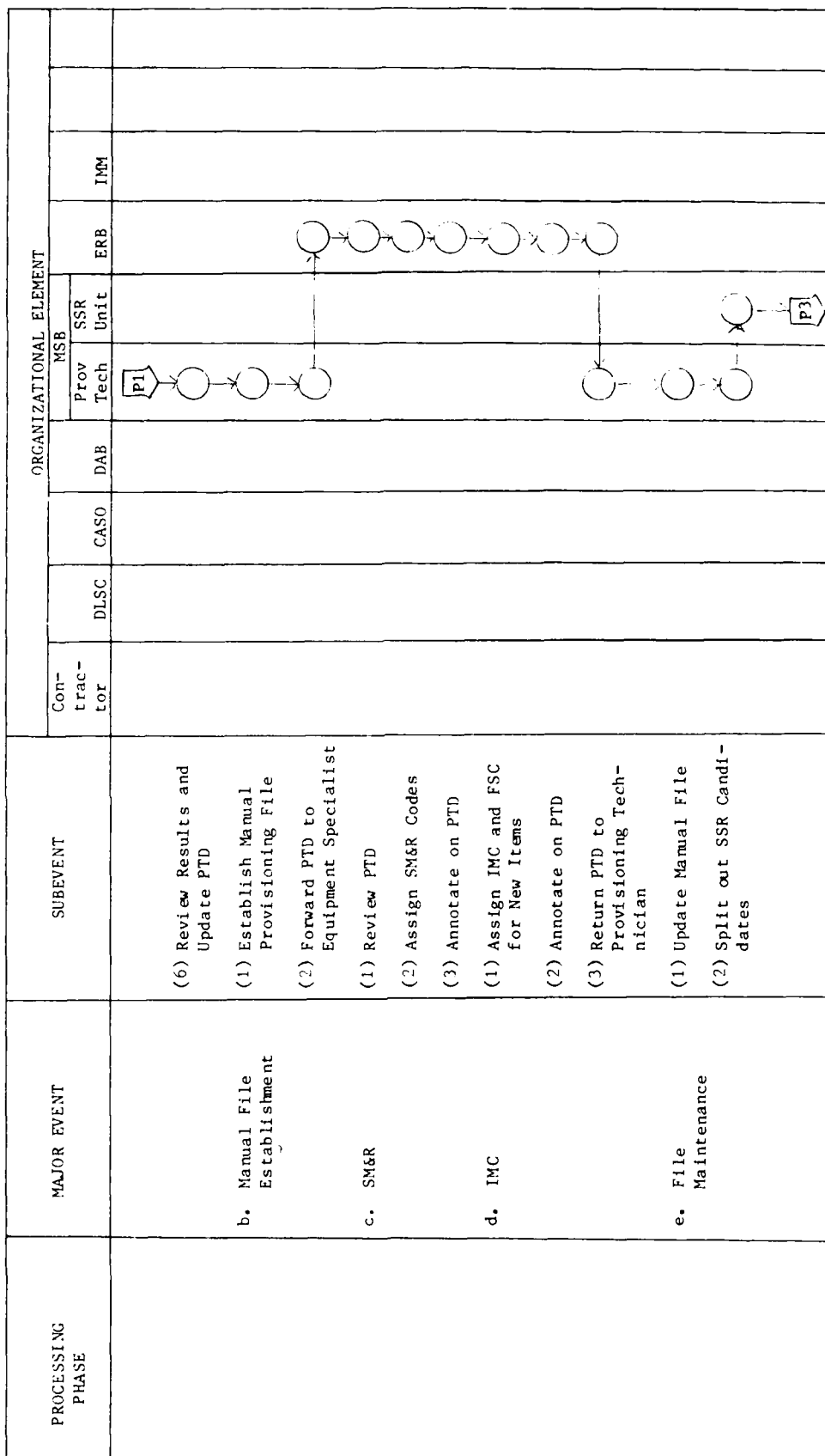


Figure IV-4

AIR FORCE OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - SUSPENSE/CONTROL FILE ▽ - HISTORY FILE ▽ - PAGE CONNECTOR



Page 2

Figure IV-4

AIR FORCE OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

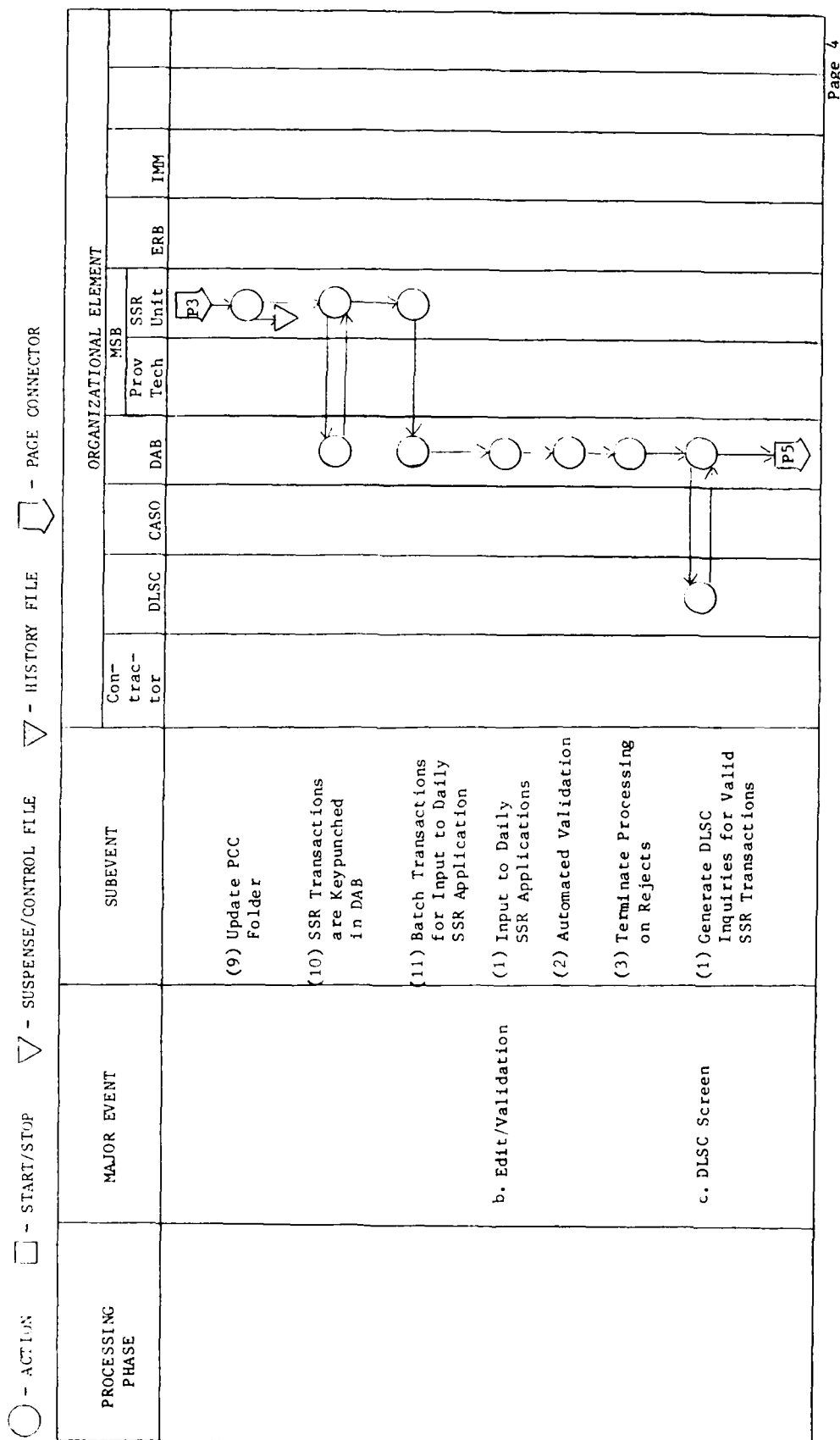


Figure 1v-4

AIR FORCE OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

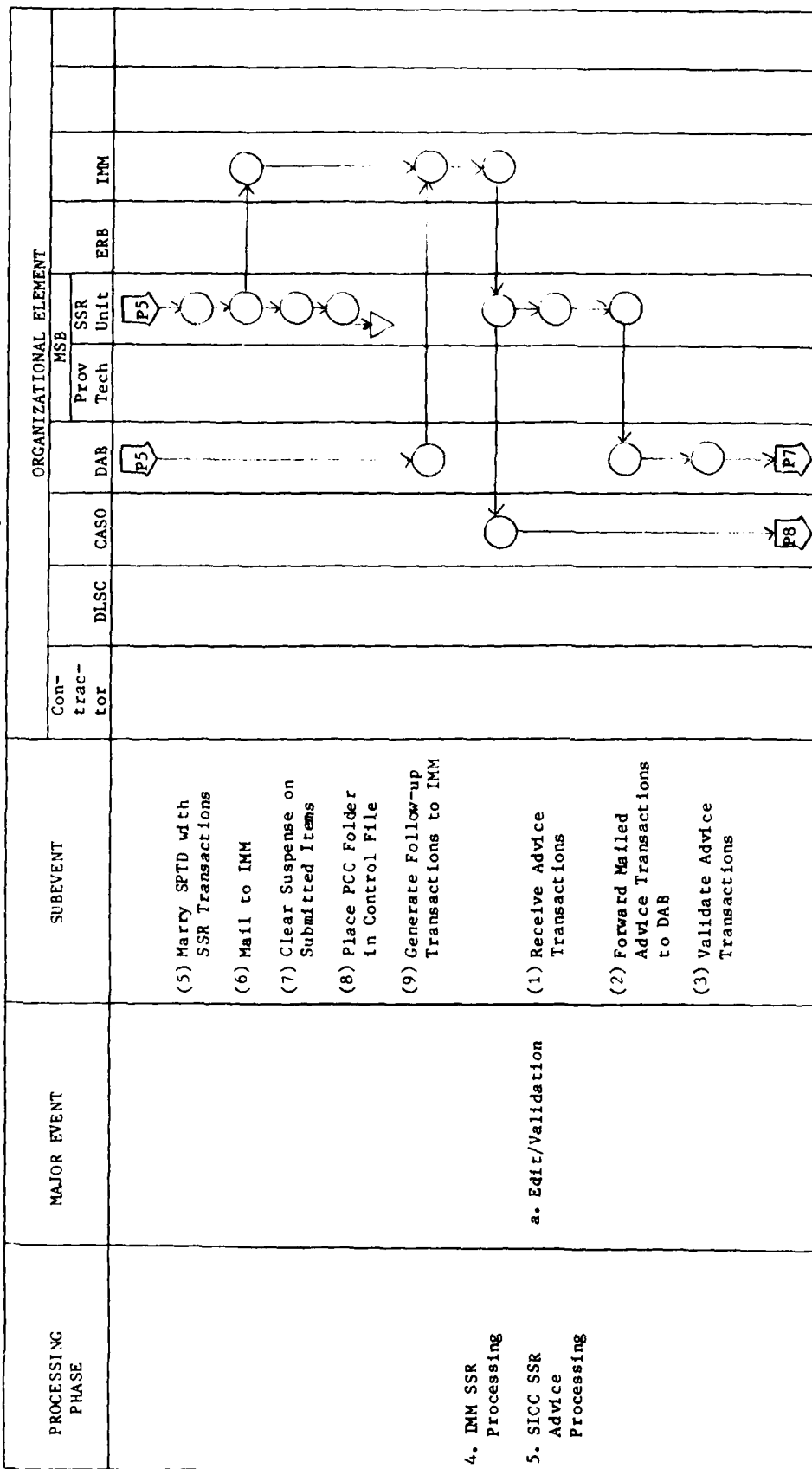


Figure IV-4

AIR FORCE OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

- ACTION
 - START/STOP
 - SUSPENSE/CONTROL FILE
 - HISTORY FILE
 - PAGE CONNECTOR

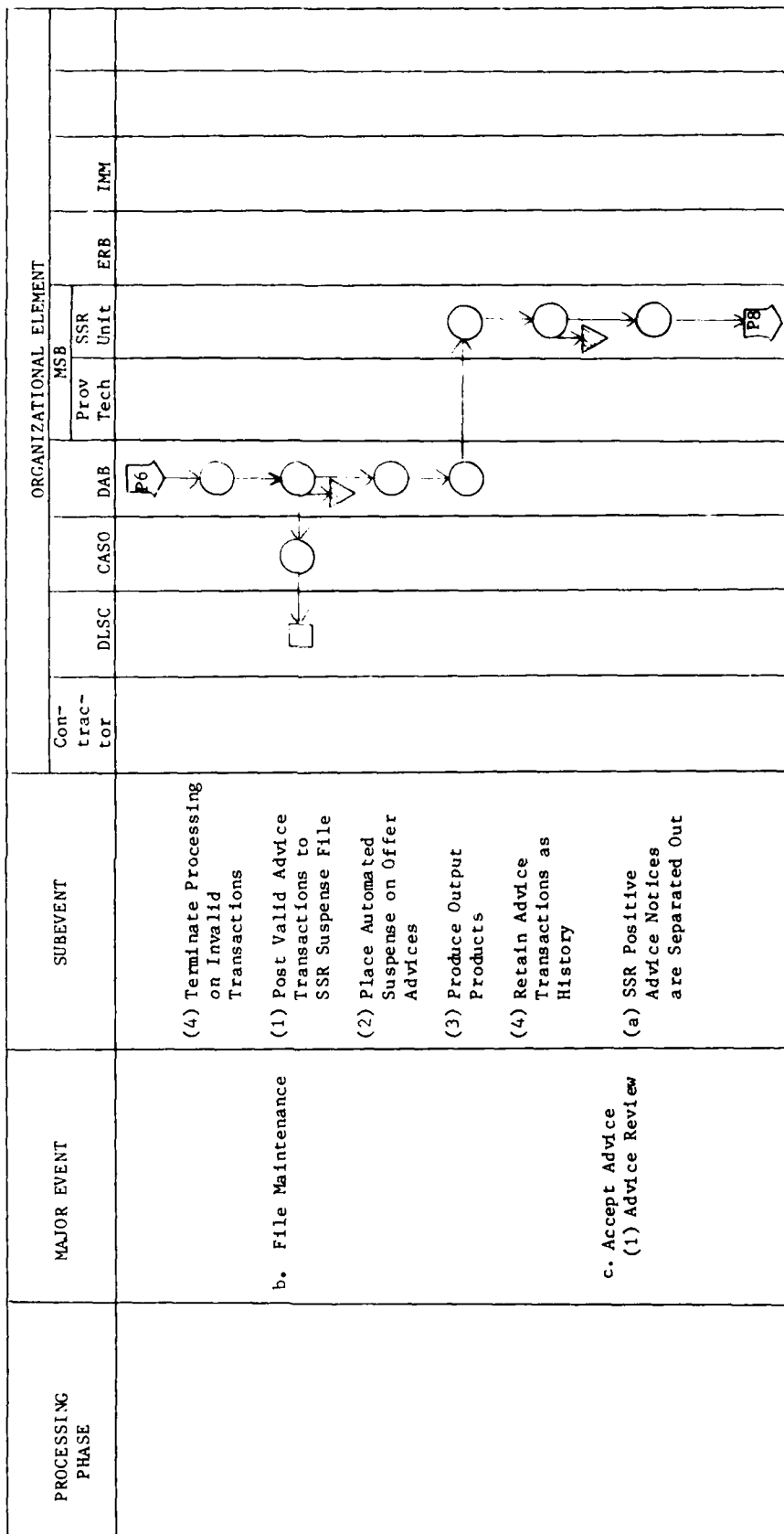


Figure IV-4

AIR FORCE OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - SUSPENSE/CONTROL FILE ▽ - HISTORY FILE ▽ - PAGE CONNECTOR

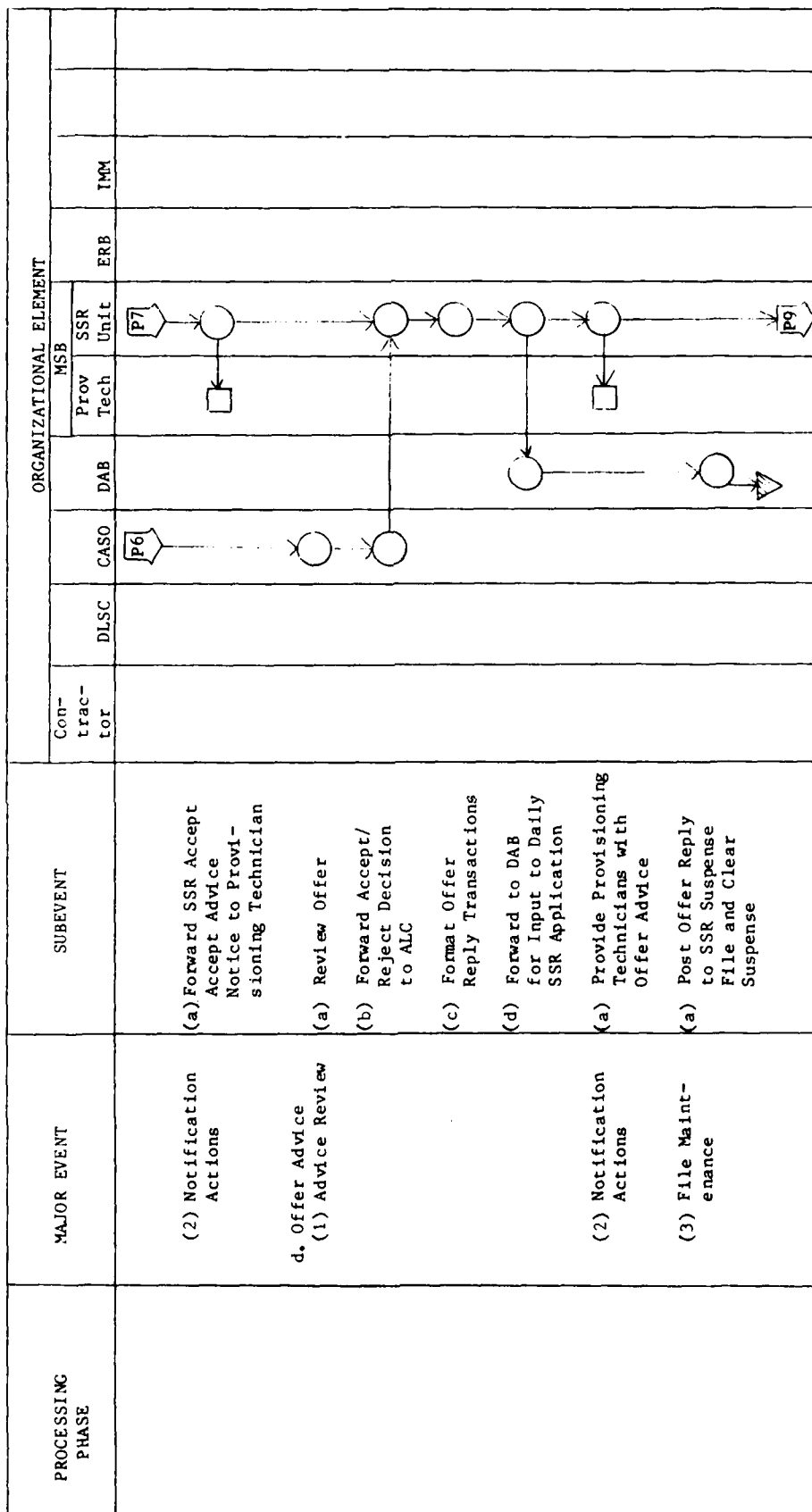


Figure IV-4

AIR FORCE OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

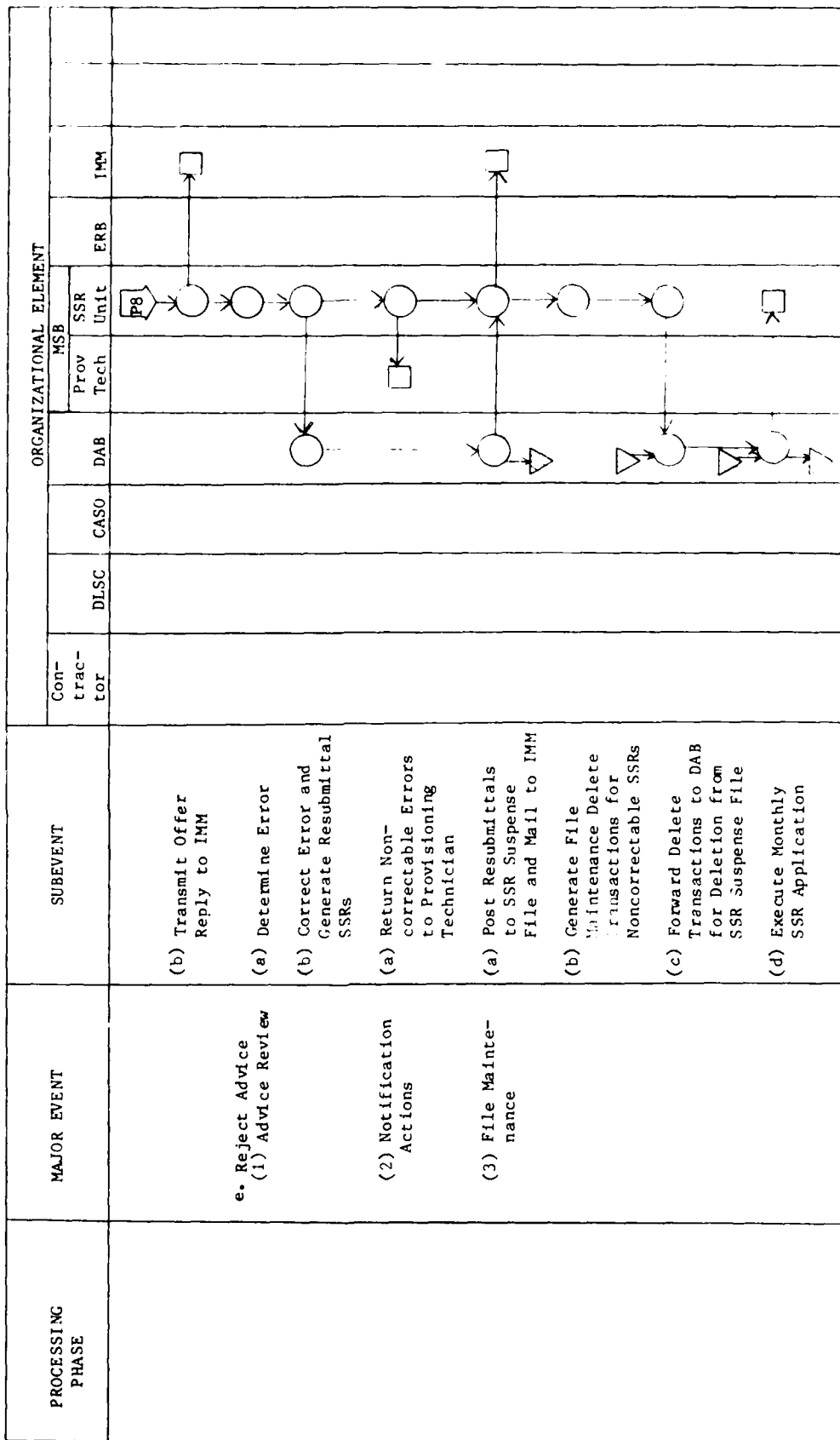


Figure IV-4

DCNs are processed at SMALC based on the type action required; additional quantities, reduced quantities, replaced item/superseding item combination, or other change. DCNs in relation to SSR items are dependent on the status of the original SSR transaction submitted. DCNs, indicating an additional quantity of the items is required, are processed by generating an interrogation to the SSR Suspense File. When a match is found, the total quantity is compared to the quantity originally submitted. A new SSR is generated for the difference in quantities. If no match is found on the SSR Suspense File, an initial submission SSR is generated for the total quantity required.

DCNs indicating a reduction in quantity also have interrogations generated for matching against the SSR Suspense File. When a match is found, an SSR reflecting the reduction in quantity is generated. When no match is found, the DCN is returned to the provisioning technician without further action.

DCNs indicating replaced item/superseding item combinations have interrogations generated for the replaced item against the SSR Suspense File. When a match is found, the appropriate replaced item/superseding item SSR transactions are generated. When no match is found, an initial submission SSR is generated for the superseding item.

Other SSRs requiring changes to be submitted are accomplished by processing a delete SSR for the current SSR transaction and generating a new SSR for the required changes. All SSR transactions generated are processed through the Daily SSR Application for validation and posting to the SSR Suspense File. Action taken on items is annotated on the DCN before it is returned to the provisioning technician.

1. Contractor Processing Phase. As shown in Figures IV-3 and IV-4 this processing phase consists of two major events; DLSC Screen and Prepare PTD.

a. DLSC Screen. This major event consists of three subevents and is accomplished when contractor screening is a contractual requirement.

(1) The contractor, in the initial stages of preparing PTD, identifies items he will recommend be source coded in the 'P_' series.

(2) These 'P' code recommended items are screened against DLSC files to identify items already having an NSN assigned.

(3) The results from the DLSC screen become part of the PTD and are forwarded to the provisioning ALC.

b. Prepare PTD. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(1) The contractor completes the PTD package and forwards it to the provisioning ALC for processing.

2. Provisioning Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of five major events: DLSC Screen, Manual File Establishment, SM&R, IMC and File Maintenance.

a. DLSC Screen. This major event consists of six subevents.

(1) PTD received from the contractor is generally in hard copy form and is received at the ALC by a provisioning technician.

(2) The provisioning technician reviews the PTD package and is responsible for obtaining any additional data required from the contractor. The PTD is next reviewed to determine if DLSC screening was performed by the contractor. Additional 'P' code candidates may also be identified by the provisioning technician.

(3) When the contractor did not perform DLSC screening, additional 'P' code candidates are identified or the contractor screening results are obsolete, new DLSC screening transactions are prepared.

(4) These transactions are transmitted to DLSC via AUTODIN and screened against DLSC files with responses returned to the ALC.

(5) Hard copy DLSC results are printed and returned to the provisioning technician.

(6) The provisioning technician reviews the DLSC screening results and makes appropriate changes to the PTD.

b. Manual File Establishment. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The provisioning technician establishes a manual provisioner file and prepares a Provisioning Document Control Card with a suspense of 44 days for completion of provisioning actions.

(2) The PTD is then forwarded to the Equipment Specialist for determination of technical data.

c. SM&R. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) The PTD is reviewed by the equipment specialist to determine the required technical data.

(2) The SM&R codes are assigned to each item in the PTD.

(3) Assigned codes and other technical data are annotated on the PTD.

d. IMC. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) The equipment specialist next assigns IMC and FSC for appropriate items.

(2) These codes are annotated on the PTD.

(3) The PTD is returned to the provisioning technician.

e. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The provisioning technician updates the manual provisioning file and clears the suspense for completion of the PTD package.

(2) The provisioning technician then splits out the PTD into management categories. The Air Force has grouped all items into five management categories. Each ALC is responsible for one of these management categories. All items except SSR candidates are split out into the appropriate management category. Items currently managed by SMALC, or falling into the SMALC management category, are forwarded to the appropriate IM for further processing. Items currently managed by other ALCs or falling in another ALC's management category are mailed to the appropriate ALC for further processing. SSR transactions are not used for intra-Air Force support. All SSR candidates are forwarded to the Catalog/SSR Unit.

3. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This phase consists of five major events, as illustrated by Figure IV-3, and is where the Automated SSR Subsystem is used.

a. Manual File Establishment. This major event consists of eleven subevents.

(1) The control clerk in the Catalog/SSR Unit receives SSR candidate items and associated technical data from the provisioning technician.

(2) The control clerk establishes an internal suspense (usually 15 days) for processing candidates into the Daily SSR Application.

(3) A PCC folder is prepared and placed in a file cabinet reserved for them.

(4) The SSR unit supervisor spot checks SSR candidates for completeness and forwards them to a supply technician for generation of SSR transactions. Incomplete candidates are returned to the provisioning technician.

(5) The supply technician acts on SSR candidates assigned to him, based on the suspense date. Candidates with the closest suspense due date are processed first.

(6) The supply technician extracts the PCC folder from the file cabinet.

(7) Each SSR candidate in the PCC folder is checked for completeness of required data. Incomplete items are returned to the provisioning technician.

(8) SSR candidate items which are complete are formatted into the required PDSSR, LISSR, Item Name, Additional Reference Number and Additional User Transactions. The part number items are identified to a drawing or other appropriate technical data in the PCC folder at this time. The ISN, FSC, PCC and other control data are annotated on the technical data.

(9) The technical data and other data are filed in the PCC folder to await computer processing of the formatted SSR transactions.

(10) Formatted SSR transactions are forwarded to the Data Automation Branch (DAB) for keypunching and return.

(11) Key punched SSR transactions are batched by the control clerk for input to the Daily SSR Application.

b. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) SSR transactions are input by the DAB to the Daily SSR Application.

(2) Input transactions are validated by the Daily SSR Application.

(3) Transactions containing validation errors are rejected and terminate processing. They are printed on the Input Errors listing for manual review, correction and reinput.

c. DLSC Screen. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) Valid SSR transactions have DLSC screening inquiries automatically generated for both NSN and part number items.

(2) These items remain on a suspense file awaiting a reply from DLSC for seven days, or until a reply is received, whichever is shorter. When DLSC replies are received within the seven days, the data in the SSR is compared with data returned from DLSC. Based on this comparison, the NSN, ACC, Unit of Issue, or managing activity code may be revised.

(3) SSR transactions containing an NSN are matched against the Positive NSN Table File.

(4) The extended dollar value of each SSR transaction is computed. SSR transactions containing an NSN that match the Positive NSN Table File and have an extended dollar value less than or equal to \$1,000 terminate processing. These transactions are printed on the Supply Support List with a special code indicating the item will be supported without an SSR transaction being submitted. Items with an extended dollar value over \$1,000 are printed on the SSR Items with Total Dollar Value over \$1,000 for Review List and posted to the SSR Suspense File under an internal suspense of 15 days to complete the review and respond.

d. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) SSR transactions which require computation of retail and replenishment quantities have these quantities computed.

(2) These computed quantities are inserted in the SSR transaction.

e. File Maintenance. This major event consists of nine subevents.

(1) Valid SSR transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File. A suspense of 40 days is placed on NSN items and a suspense of 75 days is placed on part number items for return of advice from an IMM.

(2) The Daily SSR Application produces various output products in each cycle. DLSC replies are printed as DLSC Screening Results. SSR transactions which contain validation errors are listed on the Input Errors list. All SSR transactions input are listed on the Source SSR/Advice Input list. SSR transactions meeting the extended dollar value criteria are listed on the SSR Items with Total Dollar Value over \$1,000 for Review List. When the suspense on these items is not cleared the SSR transactions are listed on the Reply Past Due for over \$1,000/Review Items. SSR Transactions not meeting the \$1,000 review criteria are listed on the Supply Support Request List. SSR cards are produced for transactions on the Supply Support Request List which did not match to the Positive NSN Table File.

(3) The output products are forwarded to the supply technician for review.

(4) SSR transactions rejected because of validation errors are corrected and prepared for reinput to the Daily SSR Application.

(5) Technical data from the PCC folder is married to the appropriate SSR cards and cover letters are prepared for transmitting the packages to the IMMs.

(6) SSR transaction packages are mailed to the appropriate IMMs.

(7) The Supply Support List is returned to the provisioning technician and the control clerk clears the internal suspense on submitted items.

(8) The PCC folder is placed in the control file awaiting advice from IMMs and results of invalid SSR transactions resubmitted to the Daily SSR Application. When all items are complete, the PCC folder is filed in the completed file, and after two years, is purged from the file.

(9) The Daily SSR Application will automatically generate followup transactions for AUTODIN transmittal to IMMs when advice has not been received within 40 days for NSN items and 75 days for part number items. When advice is not received after 95 days for NSN items and 130 days for Part Number items, they are listed on the Reply to Supply Support Request, Past Due for functional notification.

4. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This phase is performed at other Service activities, DLA and GSA. SSR transactions are processed by these activities resulting in accept/offer/reject/NAN notification advice transactions being returned to SMALC. Followup transactions are also processed by these activities, resulting in Followup Response transactions.

5. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of the five major events. Processing in the first two events (Edit/Validation and File Maintenance) are the same for all advice transactions shown in Figure IV-3 as input to this processing phase; however, processing differs for the other major events depending on the advice returned. These last three major events are discussed separately for accept advice (accept advice transactions, NSN notification transactions, and Followup Response transactions containing accept advice), offer advice (offer advice transactions and Followup Response transactions containing offer advice), and reject advice (reject advice transactions and Followup Response transactions containing reject advice).

a. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) Advice transactions are received by mail in the Catalog/SSR Unit by the control clerk. Advice transactions received via AUTODIN are automatically routed to DAB.

(2) The control clerk forwards transactions received by mail to the DAB for input to the Daily SSR Application.

(3) The SSR Application validates these transactions for format and content. They must also match a LISSR on the SSR Suspense File.

(4) Advice transactions found invalid terminate processing and are printed on the Input Errors list for functional action.

b. File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) Valid advice transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File. When accept advice transactions are received, those containing Air Force cataloging data are automatically generated for AUTODIN transmission to CASO. Reject advice transactions containing certain reject codes automatically have SSR resubmittals generated and output for mailing to the IMM as described in Part 1 of this Volume.

(2) An internal suspense of 15 days is placed on offer advice transactions. An internal suspense of 30 days is placed on reject advice transactions other than those from which SSR resubmittals are automatically generated. When action is not taken to generate transactions to clear the suspense within the specified timeframes, these items are output to the Reply to SSR Advice Past Due listing as an internal followup.

(3) Advice transactions input to the Daily SSR Application result in several output products other than those discussed above. All advice transactions input are listed on the Source SSR/Advice Input listing. Accept advice transactions are listed on the SSR Positive Advice Notice. Offer and reject advice transactions are listed on the SSR Negative Advice Notice. SSR resubmittals are listed on the Supply Support Request List and are punched on standard EAM cards.

(4) Advice transactions received by mail are returned to the control clerk with the output products and are retained as a history of advice received.

c. Accept Advice. Two of the remaining three major events are performed when accept advice is received.

(1) Advice Review. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(a) When output products are received by the control clerk in the Catalog/SSR Unit, the SSR Positive Advice Notices are separated from the remaining listings and cards.

(2) Notification Actions. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(a) The SSR Positive Advice Notices are forwarded to the appropriate provisioning technicians as notification of acceptance of support by the IMM.

d. Offer Advice. There are three major events remaining for processing of offer advice transactions: advice review, notification actions and file maintenance.

(1) Advice Review. This major event consists of four subevents.

(a) Offer advice must be reviewed by CASO. A copy of the offer is automatically mailed to CASO as well as to the ALC by the IMM.

(b) CASO determines if the offer will be accepted or rejected. The decision is forwarded to the provisioning ALC and arrives in the Catalog/SSR Unit at SMALC.

(c) Offer reply transactions are formatted and keypunched.

(d) These transactions are forwarded to the DAB for input to the Daily SSR Application.

(2) Notification Actions. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(a) The control clerk in the Catalog/SSR Unit provides the offer advice notification, the item offered and the CASO accept/reject decision to the appropriate provisioning technician.

(3) File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents.

(a) Offer reply transactions input to the Daily SSR Application clear the automated 15-day suspense and are posted to the SSR Suspense File.

(b) The offer reply transactions are generally transmitted to the IMM via AUTODIN.

e Reject Advice. There are three major events remaining in processing reject advice transactions.

(1) Advice Review. This major event consists of two subevents.

(a) SSR Negative Advice Notices are reviewed to determine rejected SSR transactions which require manual correction for resubmittal by the supply technician in the Catalog/SSR Unit.

(b) When the supply technician is able, he determines the correct data and formats a new SSR transaction and forwards it to the DAB for input to the Daily SSR Application.

(2) Notification Actions. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(a) When the supply technician cannot determine the correct data, a notification is prepared and forwarded to the provisioning technician who must determine appropriate action.

(3) File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents.

(a) The resubmittals generated by the supply technician are input to the Daily SSR Application for processing by DAB. These resubmittals are processed as initial submissions except they must clear the automated 30-day suspense. The SSR transactions generated are returned to the Catalog/SSR Unit for mailing to the IMM.

(b) For items returned to the provisioning technician for action, file maintenance delete transactions are generated. These transactions delete the SSR transactions for these items from the SSR Suspense File and indirectly clear the automated suspense for these items.

(c) The file maintenance transactions are forwarded to the DAB for input to the Daily SSR Application to accomplish the delete action.

(d) Monthly SSR transactions which are not complete, and have resided on the SSR Suspense File for a year or more, are purged from the file and listed on the Deleted One Year Open Items list. This list is forwarded by the supply technician to the appropriate provisioning technician for appropriate action. Various other functional listings and updated files are produced on a monthly basis as described in Part 1 of this Volume.

E. OUTGOING NONPROVISIONING SSR GENERATION AND PROCESSING

The Air Force Outgoing Nonprovisioning SSR Operational System is illustrated in Figure IV-5. The organizational relationships are similar to those of the Outgoing Provisioning SSR Operational System already discussed since many of the processing phases and major events are the same. The primary difference between these operational systems is the origination of SSR candidates and the actual documents used in manually generating SSR transactions for initial input to the Daily SSR Application.

The requirement for nonprovisioning SSR transactions may originate outside of the ALC (at an Air Force Base), or within the ALC, generally by an equipment specialist. When an Air Force Base identifies an item, a Request for Catalog Action is prepared and forwarded to CASO for action. CASO performs DLSC screening on the item and, when the item is not already managed by the Air Force, the screening results and the Request for Cataloging Action are mailed to the appropriate ALC for action. These items are initially processed at the ALC by the equipment

AIR FORCE OUTGOING NONPROVISIONING SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

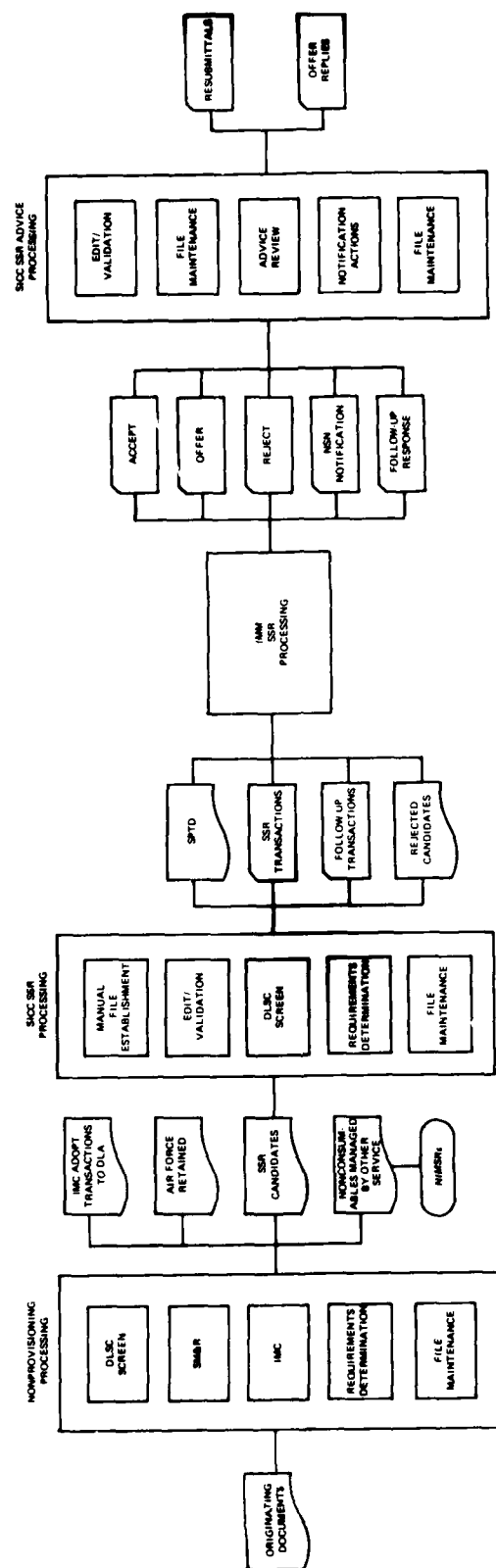


Figure IV-5

specialist. The equipment specialist generally identifies nonprovisioning SSR candidates from part number requisitions, Engineering Change Proposals, Technical Order Modifications, and adoption of new systems through processes other than provisioning. The discussion that follows begins with the receipt of these originating documents by the equipment specialist.

1. Nonprovisioning Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of the five major events shown in Figures IV-5 and IV-6. DLSC screen, SM&R, IMC, Requirements Determination and File Maintenance.

a. DLSC Screen. this major event consists of five subevents.

(1) Originating documents are received by an equipment specialist. These documents may have come directly to him (e.g., Engineering Change Proposals) or may have been forwarded to him after initial review by CASO.

(2) Each originating document received is reviewed to determine required actions.

(3) When screening results do not accompany an originating document, the equipment specialist will prepare DLSC screening inquiries for transmittal.

(4) These inquiries are forwarded to the DAB for AUTODIN transmittal to DLSC. No automated suspense or record is kept of these transactions; however, if the equipment specialist has not received a reply in five days, he will initiate action to resubmit the inquiry.

(5) DLSC screening results are received via AUTODIN and forwarded to the equipment specialist.

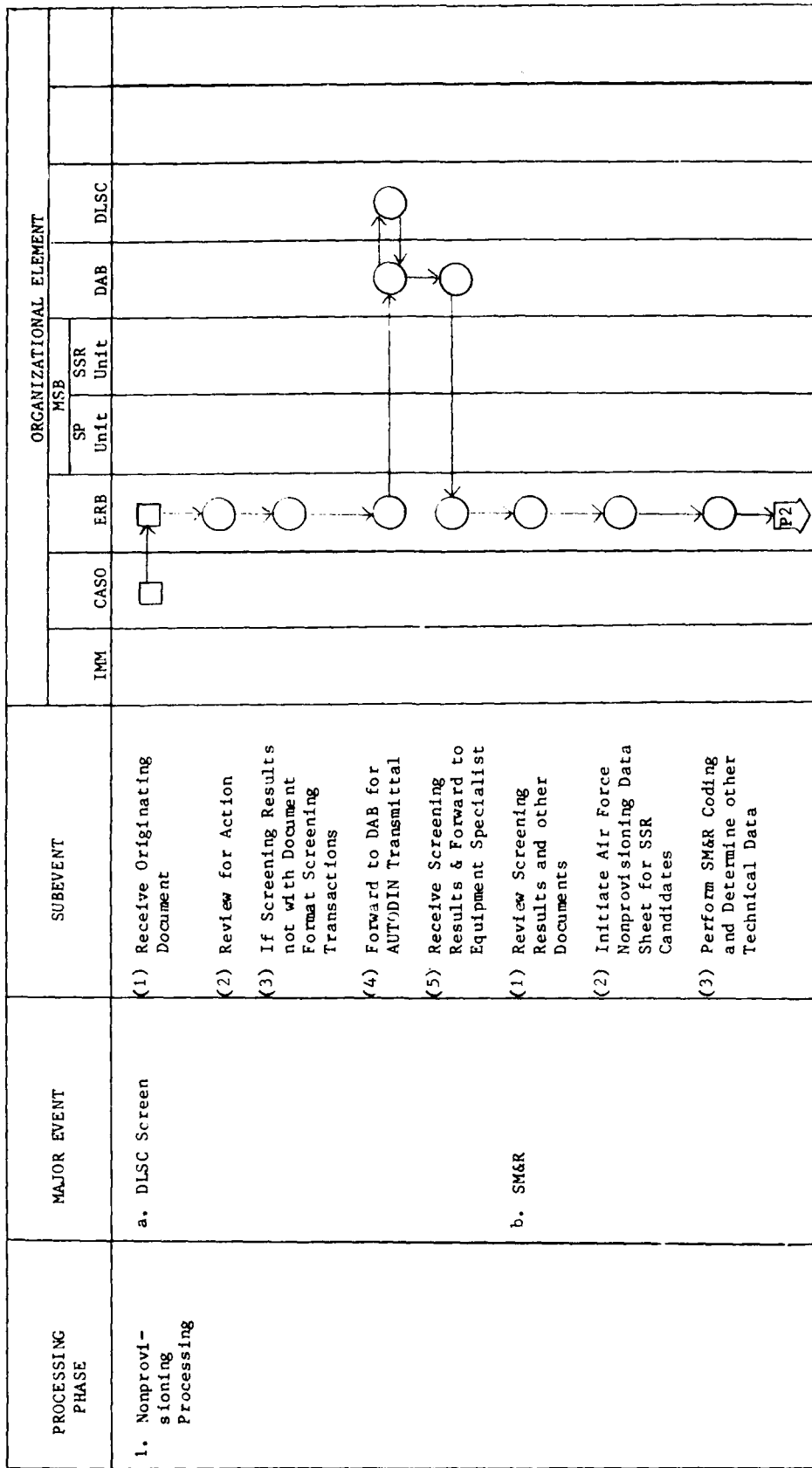
b. SM&R. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) The equipment specialist reviews the screening results, originating document and available technical data.

(2) SSR candidates are selected and an Air Force Nonprovisioning Data Sheet is initiated for each candidate. When completed, each Data Sheet will contain the information required to generate SSR transactions.

(3) SM&R codes are assigned to new items and all required technical data is entered on the Nonprovisioning Data Sheet.

AIR FORCE OUTGOING NONPROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART



Page 1

Figure IV-6

AIR FORCE OUTGOING NONPROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

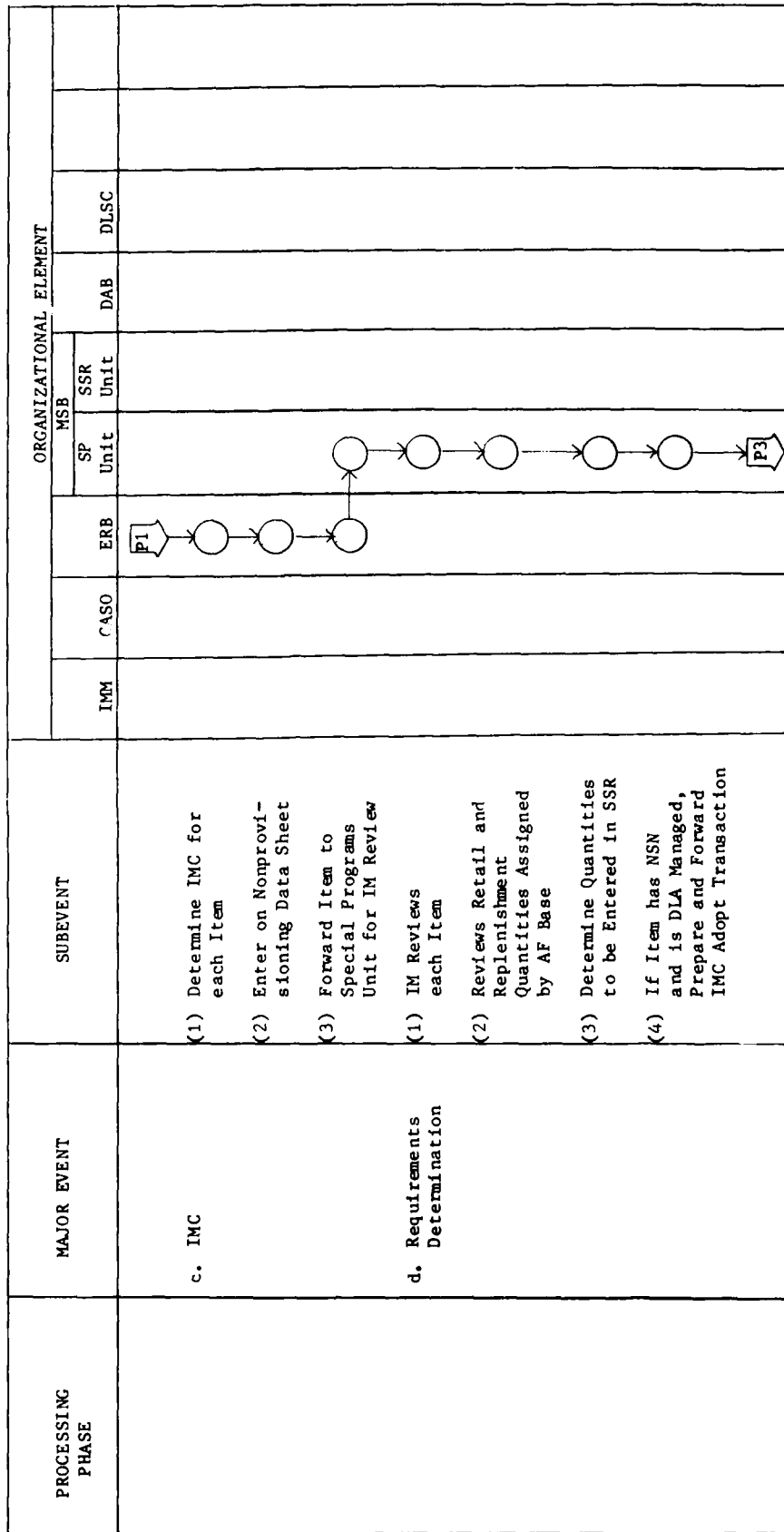


Figure IV-6

AIR FORCE OUTGOING NONPROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

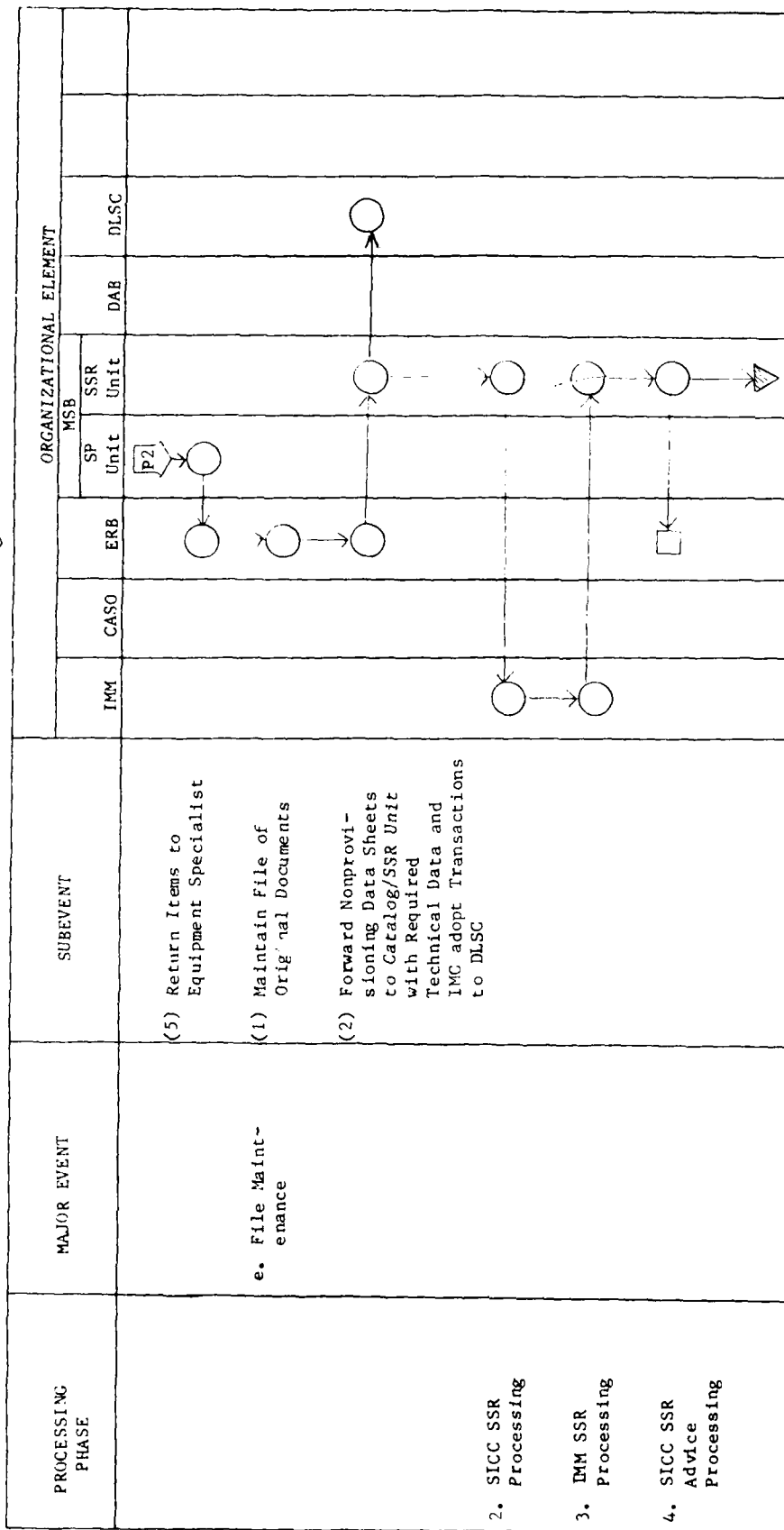


Figure IV-6

c. IMC. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) The equipment specialist determines the IMC for each item from DLSC screening results for NSN items or by assignment for new items.

(2) The IMC is entered on the nonprovisioning Data Sheet.

(3) SSR candidate items are forwarded to the Special Programs Unit (SPU) for review by an IM.

d. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of five subevents.

(1) The IM reviews each SSR candidate item forwarded to him.

(2) Primary review is in the requirements area. The retail and replenishment quantities assigned in the originating document are reviewed for reasonableness and dollar value.

(3) The IM then determines the retail and replenishment quantities to be entered in the SSR candidate, or if the computation of SSR requirements will be done by the Daily SSR Application.

(4) The IM generates an IMC adopt transaction for SSR candidates that already have an NSN assigned and are managed by a DLA activity. SSR transactions are not generated for these candidates.

(5) SSR candidate items are then returned to the equipment specialist.

e. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The equipment specialist reviews the items when returned from the IM and prepares a Nonprovisioning Data Sheet for forwarding to the Catalog/SSR Unit. Items for which IMC Adopt Transactions were generated are not forwarded to the Catalog/SSR Unit, but are sent to DLSC instead. The equipment specialist maintains a file of items completed and those forwarded to the Catalog/SSR Unit for SSR transaction submittal.

(2) The equipment specialist forwards SSR Candidate Item Nonprovisioning Data Sheets and required technical data to the Catalog/SSR Unit and IMC adopt transactions to DLSC.

2. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This phase consists of five major events; processing within these major events is identical to that discussed in Subsection D.3. above, except that notifications and original documents are returned to the equipment specialist and/or Air Force base originator rather than the provisioning technician. The PCC and ISN for nonprovisioning SSR items is assigned during this phase by a supply technician just prior to generating the SSR transactions.

3. IMM SSR Processing Phase. Actions in this processing phase are identical to those discussed in Subsection D.4. above.

4. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of five major events. Processing within major events is identical to that discussed in Subsection D.5. above, except that notifications are returned to the equipment specialist and/or Air Force Base originators rather than the provisioning technician.

F. AIR FORCE INCOMING SSR PROCESSING

The operational system used at SMALC for processing incoming SSR transactions is illustrated in Figure IV-7. As shown by the figure processing at SMALC centers around the WIMM SSR Processing Phase and the WIMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase. Processing in this operational system is a combination of manual and automated actions. The automated actions include validation, suspense/history file and followup processing; other actions are predominantly manual. There is no distinction made in processing provisioning and nonprovisioning SSRs and there is no set order or priority in processing incoming transactions. Although the Air Force will accept and process NSN and part number SSR transactions on an equal basis, specific procedures exist only for NSN SSR transaction processing. Part number SSR transactions and SSR change transactions are handled strictly on a case by case basis. The discussion that follows is keyed to processing active NSN SSR transactions which constitute most of the SSR transactions received, and for which specific procedures are available and used.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at a non-Air Force activity, and results in submission of SSR transactions to an Air Force ALC as the WIMM.

2. WIMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of twelve major events as illustrated in Figures IV-7 and IV-8. These events include Edit/Validation, File Maintenance, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Method/Level of Support, Requirements Determination, Advice Decision, File Maintenance,

AIR FORCE INCOMING SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

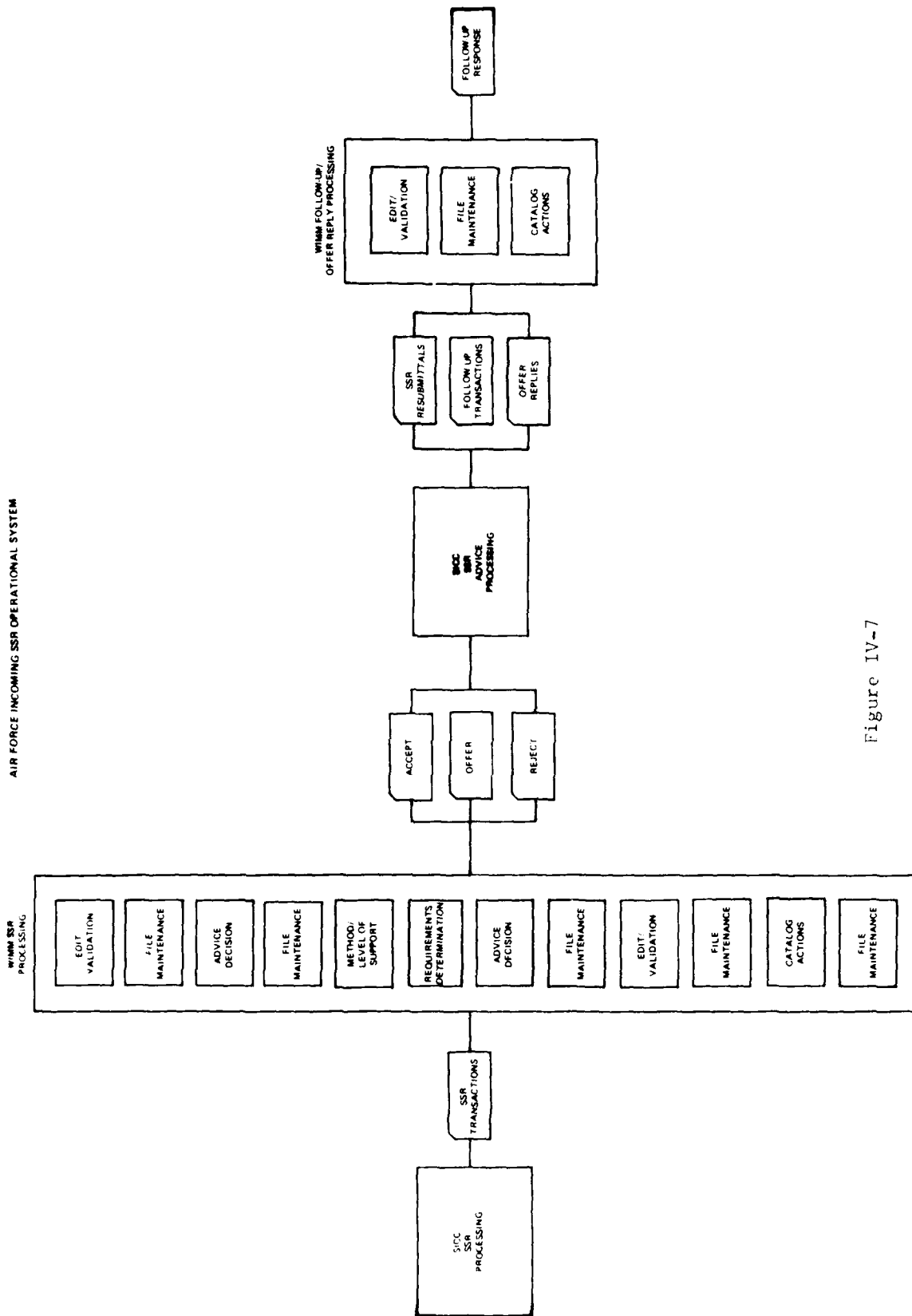


Figure IV-7

AIR FORCE INCOMING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

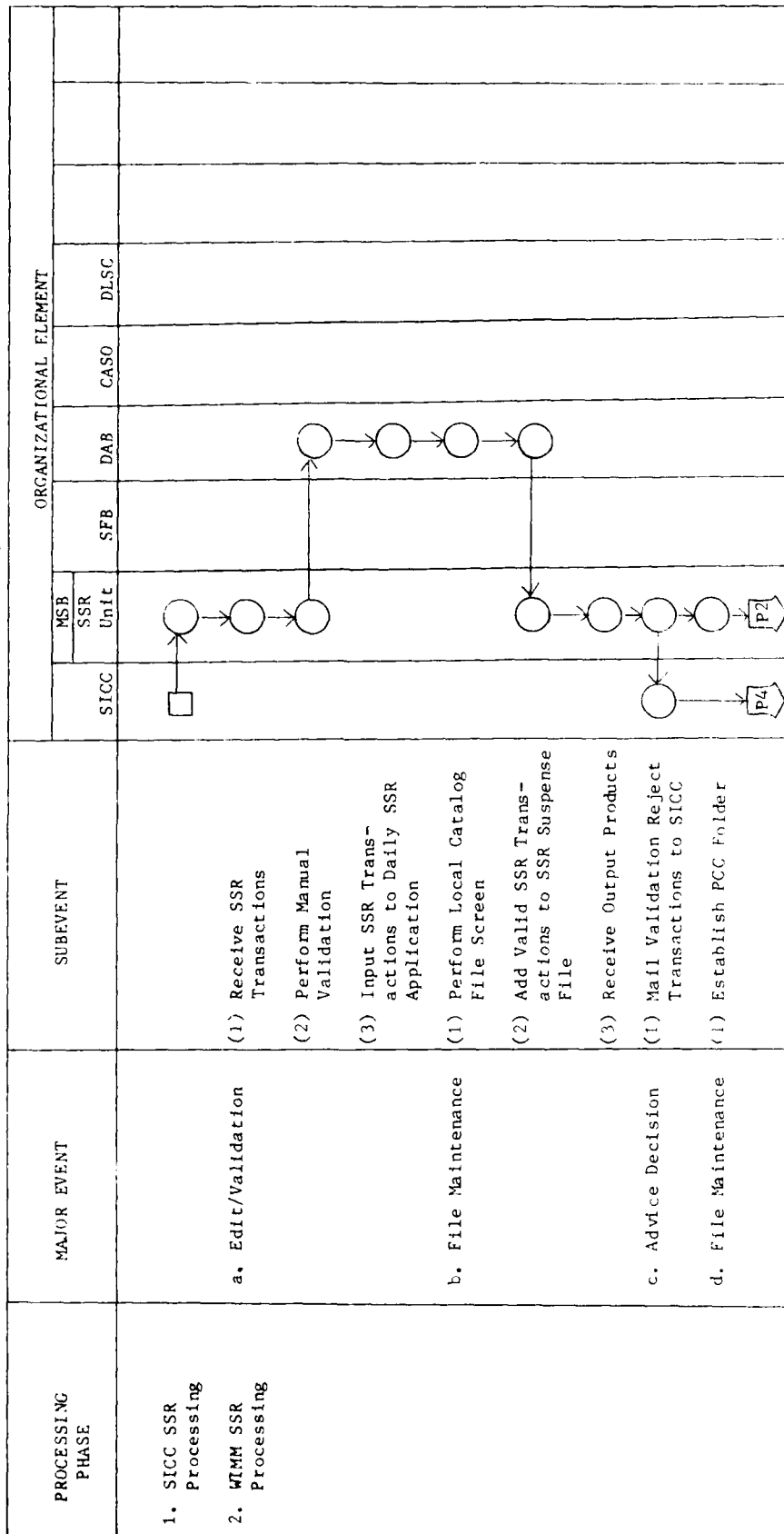


Figure IV-8

AIR FORCE INCOMING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

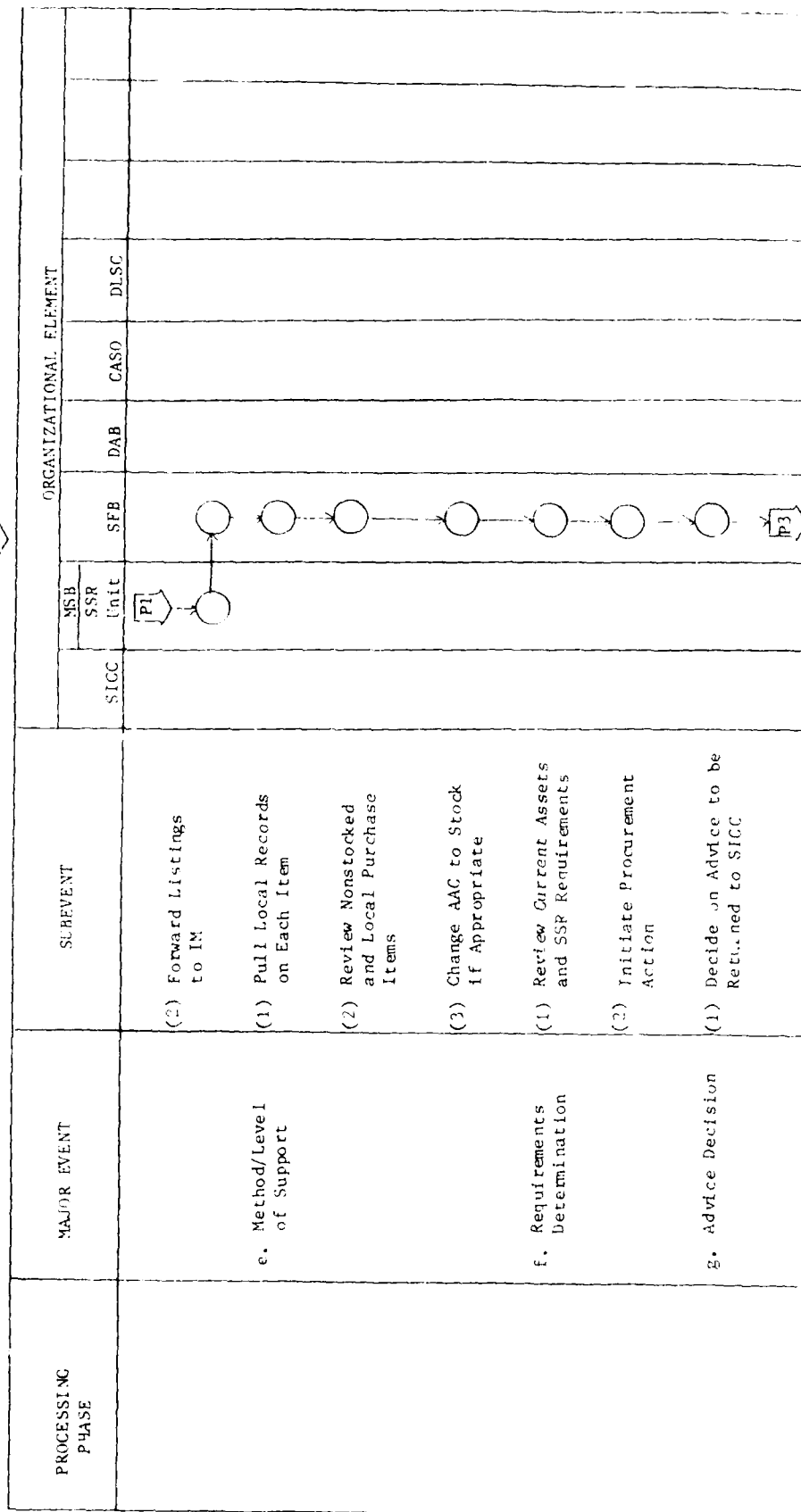
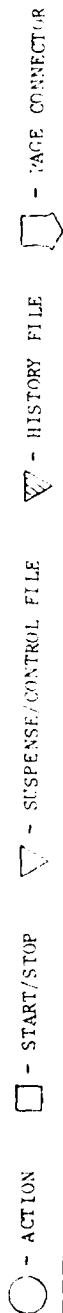


Figure IV-8

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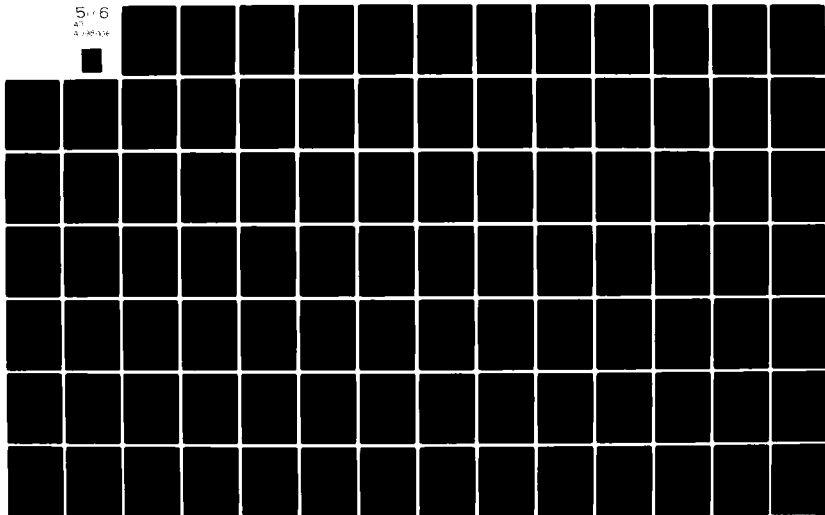
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AIR FORCE INCOMING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

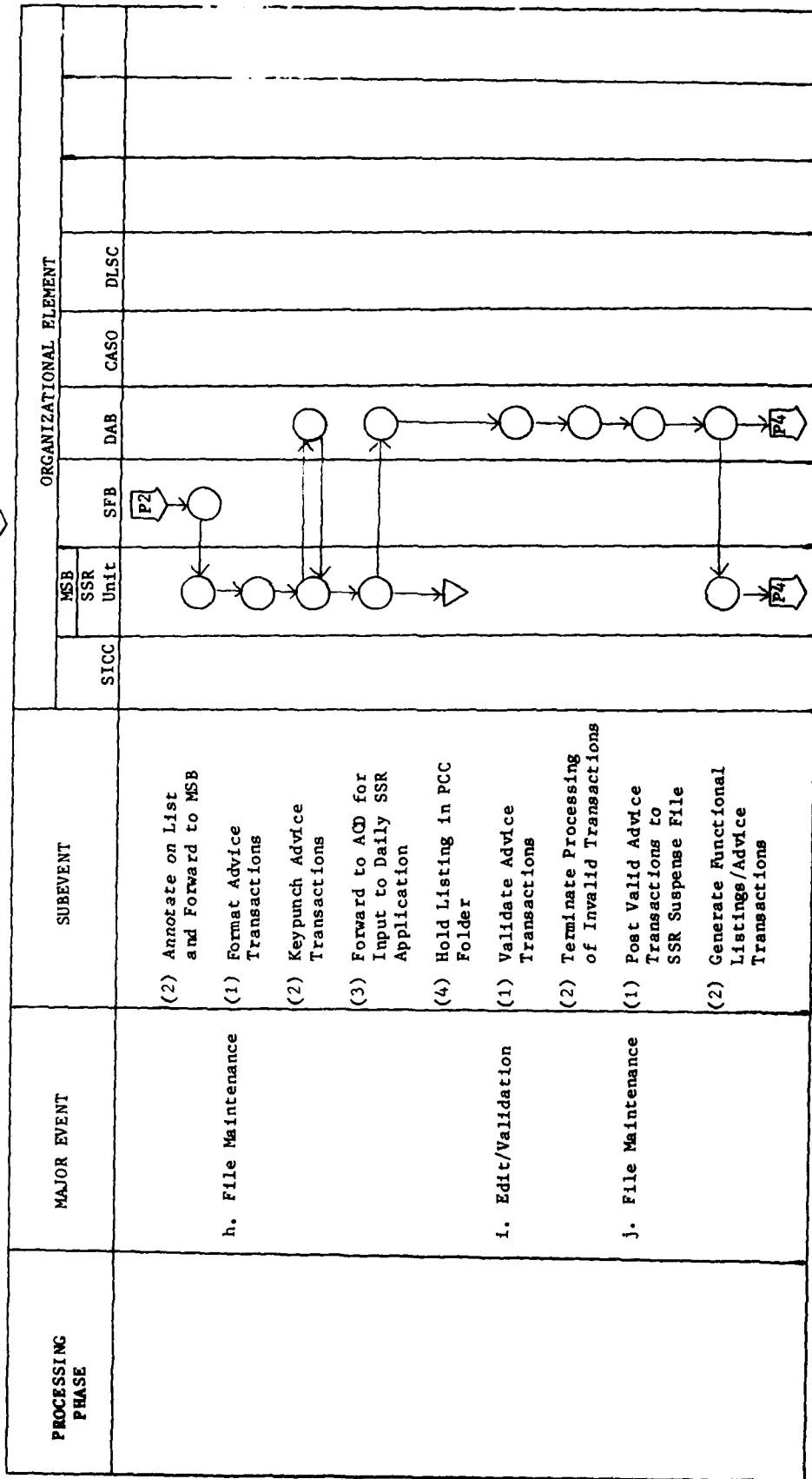


Figure IV-8

○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - SUSPENSE/CONTROL FILE ▽ - HISTORY FILE ◡ - PAGE CONNECTOR

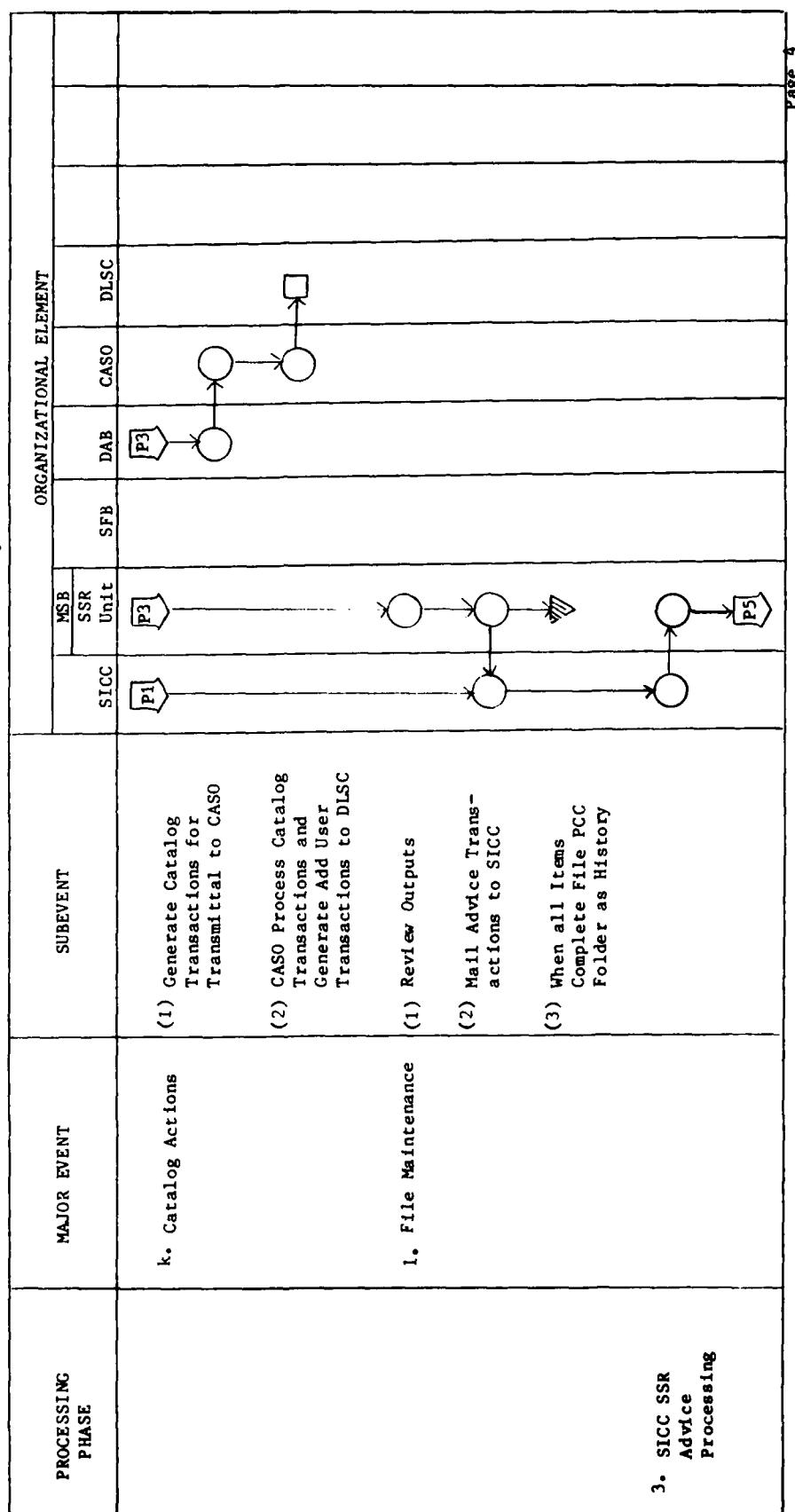


Figure IV-8

AIR FORCE INCOMING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

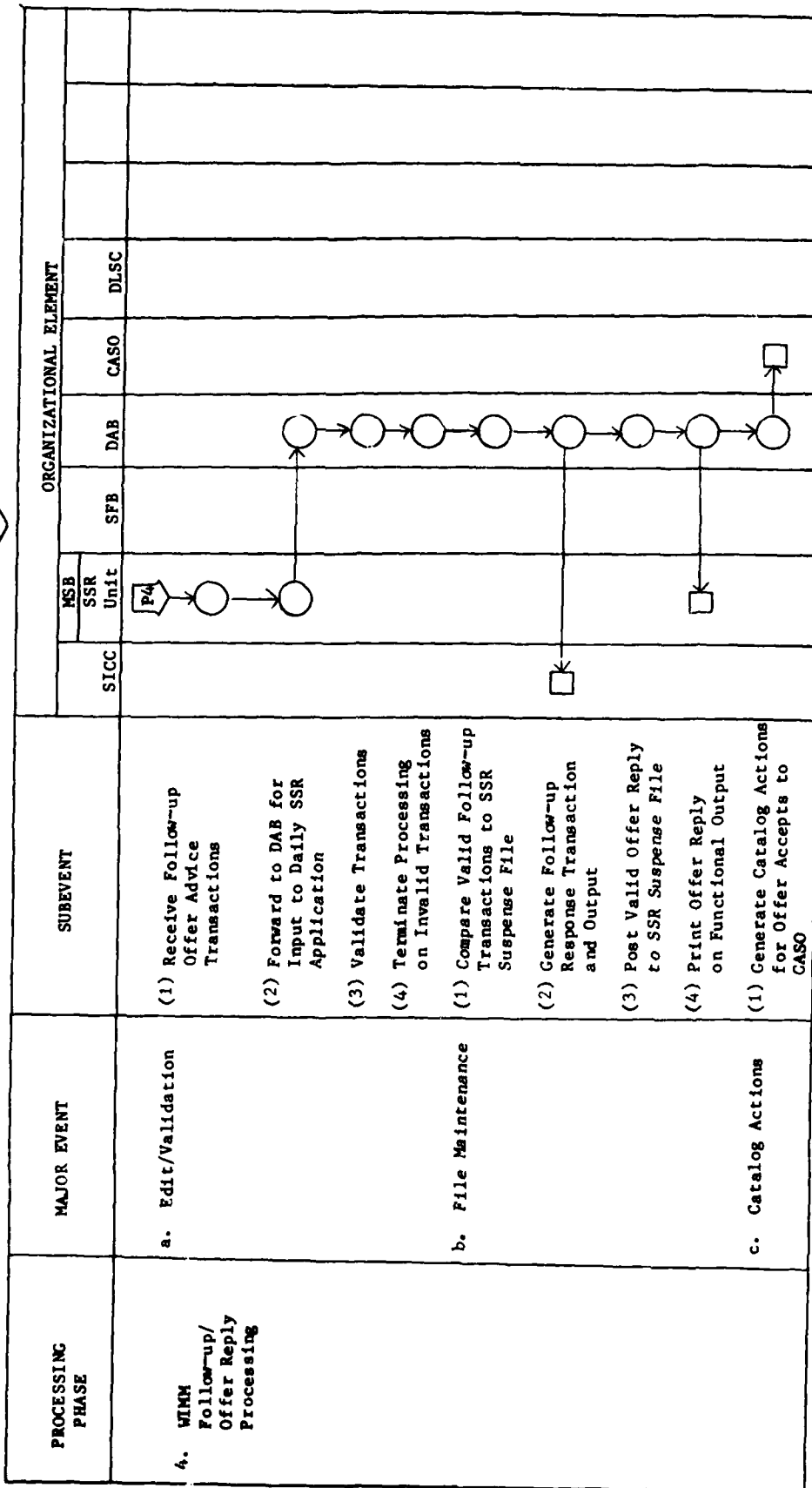


Figure IV-8

Edit/Validation, File Maintenance, Catalog Actions, and File Maintenance. Catalog Data Screening is generally not done by the Air Force for incoming SSR transactions.

a. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of three subevents; including both a manual and an automated validation of incoming SSR transactions.

(1) Incoming SSR transactions are received in the Materiel Support Branch by a supply clerk.

(2) The supply clerk manually validates each PCC package submitted for valid package content, replenishment quantity, retail quantity, PCC, DOR, End Item Quantity, and unit price. When errors are found, they are manually corrected by the supply clerk after obtaining the proper data from the SICC via telephone. The SSR transactions are then forwarded to the DAB for input to the Daily SSR Application.

(3) The DAB inputs these transactions to the next scheduled cycle of the SSR Daily Application where they are mechanically validated. If an error is identified here, a reject advice transaction is generated for output. In addition, further processing on these incoming SSR transactions in error is terminated.

b. File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents that add valid transactions to the SSR Suspense File and set up an automated suspense of 25 days for return of advice. An internal followup is generated if 25 days elapse without cycling a valid advice transaction through the application.

(1) After the automated validation, valid incoming SSR transactions are screened against a local cataloging file to obtain the Item Manager Designator. This identifies an individual within the Stock Fund Branch (SFB) who has management responsibility for the item.

(2) Valid SSR transactions are then posted to the SSR Suspense File and a 25-day suspense is placed on each item for return of advice. An internal followup is automatically generated when advice is not returned within the 25 days.

(3) The Daily SSR Application produces functional listings and advice transactions for review and action by the supply clerk. These outputs include the WIMM SSR Advice List, Input Errors, Source SSR/Advice Input, SSR/Advice for Weapons

Integrated Materiel Manager, SSR/Advice Delinquent Notice for Air Force Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager and Reject Advice Transactions.

c. Advice Decision. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(1) The supply clerk mails the reject advice transactions from the mechanized validation to the SICC.

d. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents to establish a manual control file.

(1) When output listings are received, a PCC folder is established for each incoming PCC package. A copy of the WIMM SSR Advice List, Input Errors and Source SSR/Advice Input is placed in the folder.

(2) The supply clerk establishes a suspense for return of advice for items on the SSR/Advice for Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager and forwards this list and the SSR/Advice Delinquent Notice for Air Force Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager to the Stock Fund Branch (SFB). This manual suspense is relatively informal, and followups initiated as a result of this suspense are infrequent.

e. Method/Level of Support. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) When the item manager in the SFB receives the listings forwarded to him, he pulls local records kept on each item managed by the ALC.

(2) When the local records for an item indicate the item is centrally procured, nonstocked or local purchase, the item is reviewed in terms of current demand and SSR projected requirements.

(3) When warranted, the item manager may decide to assign a new AAC and stock the item. If so, he may take action to initiate the appropriate transactions for transmittal to CASO who will update DLSC and Air Force files. However, our field research indicated that this is done infrequently.

f. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The item manager in the SFB reviews local records and SSR requirements to determine if procurement is necessary.

(2) The item manager may initiate procurement actions for SSR quantities greater than available assets and budgets for future SSR requirements; however, our field research indicated that it is done infrequently.

g. Advice Decision. This major event consists of two subevents to determine the advice to be returned to the SICC.

(1) The item manager in the SFB, based on his review, determines the advice to be returned to the SICC. This advice is most often accept; however, offer and reject advices may also be returned.

(2) The advice is annotated on the SSR/Advice for Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager Listing. When offer or reject advice is determined, the offered item or, reason for reject, is annotated on the listing. When advice for all items on the listing is determined, it is returned to the supply clerk in the Catalog/SSR Unit.

h. File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents to clear the manual suspense on the SFB and format advice transactions.

(1) Advice transactions are formatted by the supply clerk from the information on the listings returned from the SFB and the informal suspense on these items is cleared.

(2) The formatted advice transactions are given to a control clerk within the Catalog/SSR Unit for keypunching.

(3) The keypunched advice transactions are forwarded to the DAB for input to the Daily SSR Application.

(4) The listing, with annotated advice, is placed in the PCC folder.

i. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) Advice transactions input to the Daily SSR Application are validated for format and content. They must also match a LISSR transaction on the SSR Suspense File.

(2) Invalid advice transactions terminate processing and are output for correction and reinput.

j. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents to update the SSR Suspense File.

(1) Valid advice transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File and the 25-day suspense for the item is cleared. If the advice is an offer, a 60-day suspense is established for a reply by the SICC. If a reply is not received in the 60-day period, a reject advice transaction is automatically generated, for return to the SICC. When the reject advice is generated, the 60-day suspense is cleared and the item is considered complete. Accept and reject advice also complete action for an item on the SSR Suspense File.

(2) After posting to the SSR Suspense File, advice transactions are output as cards and listed on the WIMM SSR Advice List. These outputs are forwarded to the Catalog/SSR Unit.

k. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) When an accept advice is returned to the SICC, the Daily SSR Application automatically generates cataloging transactions for AUTODIN transmittal to CASO.

(2) When CASO receives these transactions, the item is screened against DLSC files and Add User transactions are generated when the SICC is not registered as a user of the item. The Add User transactions update DLSC files and, in turn, update Air Force cataloging files.

l. File Maintenance. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) Outputs from the Daily SSR Application are reviewed in the Catalog/SSR Unit. Input advice transactions found to be invalid are corrected for reinput to the Daily SSR Application.

(2) Output advice transactions are mailed to the SICC, along with the listings annotated with reject advice information.

(3) A copy of the WIMM SSR Advice List containing the latest advice for each item in the PCC package is kept in the PCC folder. When all items in the PCC package are completed, the PCC folder is filed as a manual history record.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities to process advice transactions generated by SMALC. When an offer advice transaction is received by the SICC, it is required by the IMM Manual that the SICC review the offer and provide an Offer Reply transaction to the IMM

indicating acceptance or rejection of the offered item. Also, if the SICC does not receive an advice transaction within 35 days of SSR transaction submittal, the SICC may generate a followup transaction and either mail or transmit it via AUTODIN to SMALC.

4. WIMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase. This processing phase completes the processing cycle for incoming SSR transactions at SMALC. SSR resubmittals are processed identically to initial submissions, and are not addressed separately. This phase consists of three major events.

a. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) Followup and offer advice transactions are received at SMALC either by mail or by AUTODIN transmission. Those received by mail come to the Catalog/SSR Unit.

(2) The supply clerk forwards transactions received by mail to the DAB for input to the Daily SSR Application. Transactions received via AUTODIN are automatically forwarded to the DAB for input to this application.

(3) Followup transactions and offer reply transactions are input to the Daily SSR Application where they are validated for format and content. Offer Reply transactions must also match a LISSR transaction on the SSR Suspense File as part of the validation.

(4) Invalid transactions terminate processing and are output for manual action. The supply clerk attempts to correct these transactions and reinputs them. When he cannot correct them, he contacts the appropriate SICC, or if he cannot identify the SICC, they are destroyed.

b. File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) Followup transactions are matched to the SSR Suspense File for a matching LISSR transaction.

(2) Based on the results of the match, a Followup Response transaction is automatically generated and output for mailing to the SICC. The specific criteria for advice is discussed in Part 1 of this Volume.

(3) Valid Offer Reply transactions are posted to the SSR Suspense File and clear the 60-day suspense.

(4) Offer Reply transactions are output to the SSR/Advice for Weapons Integrated Materiel Manager List. This list is forwarded by the supply clerk in the Catalog/SSR Unit to the IM in the SFB for action as appropriate. Accepted NSN offers require no action, while rejected offers require a new advice decision. These rejected offers have an automated 25-day suspense placed upon them. Advice must be determined and input to the Daily SSR Application to clear this suspense and complete the item.

c. Catalog Actions. This major event completes incoming SSR transaction processing and consists of a single subevent.

(1) Offer Accept transactions which indicate acceptance of an offered NSN item, automatically have cataloging transactions generated and transmitted via AUTODIN to CASO. These transactions may be used to generate Add User transactions to DLSC when the SICC is not registered as a user of the accepted item.

CHAPTER V

MARINE CORPS

A. INTRODUCTION

The Marine Corps Logistic Support Base Atlantic (MCLSBA) is the sole Marine Corps activity involved in SSR generation and processing. MCLSBA was visited as part of the operational implementation phase of research. This visit took place prior to the implementation of the IMM Manual.

This section first presents the automated operational system in use at MCLSBA during the visit. Next the organizational elements involved in generating and processing SSRs are presented. This is followed by discussion of outgoing SSR generation and processing, and incoming SSR processing.

B. MARINE CORPS AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1. Implementation Status. The automated processing of SSRs was in the conceptual phase of system development at the time of the field research visit to MCLSBA. There was no formal target date set at that time for actual development or implementation of the conceptual approach described in Part 1 of this Volume.

2. Operational System Description. The automated processing interfacing with SSR generation is shown in Figure V-1. A comparison of this figure to Figure V-2 in Part 1 of this Volume illustrates the differences between the operational system and the system under development. The primary differences are that there is no direct feed from the Provisioning Subsystem to the Technical Data Management Subsystem and all SSR transactions are generated and processed on a manual basis in the operational system, while there is a direct feed between these subsystems and automated processing in the system under development.

C. SICC/WIMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

MCLSBA is responsible for item selection, SM&R coding and IMC for provisioning of end items within the Marine Corps. The method of management function also is the responsibility of method MCLSBA who determines the items to be retained for management, the consumable items requiring SSRs to be generated and transmitted to IMMs for support, and reparable items requiring NIMSRs to be prepared and sent to Lead Services for support. MCLSBA also has the responsibility of determining the method of management by the Marine Corps and for items submitted to MCLSBA as the WIMM from other SICC's.

MARINE CORPS SRI AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

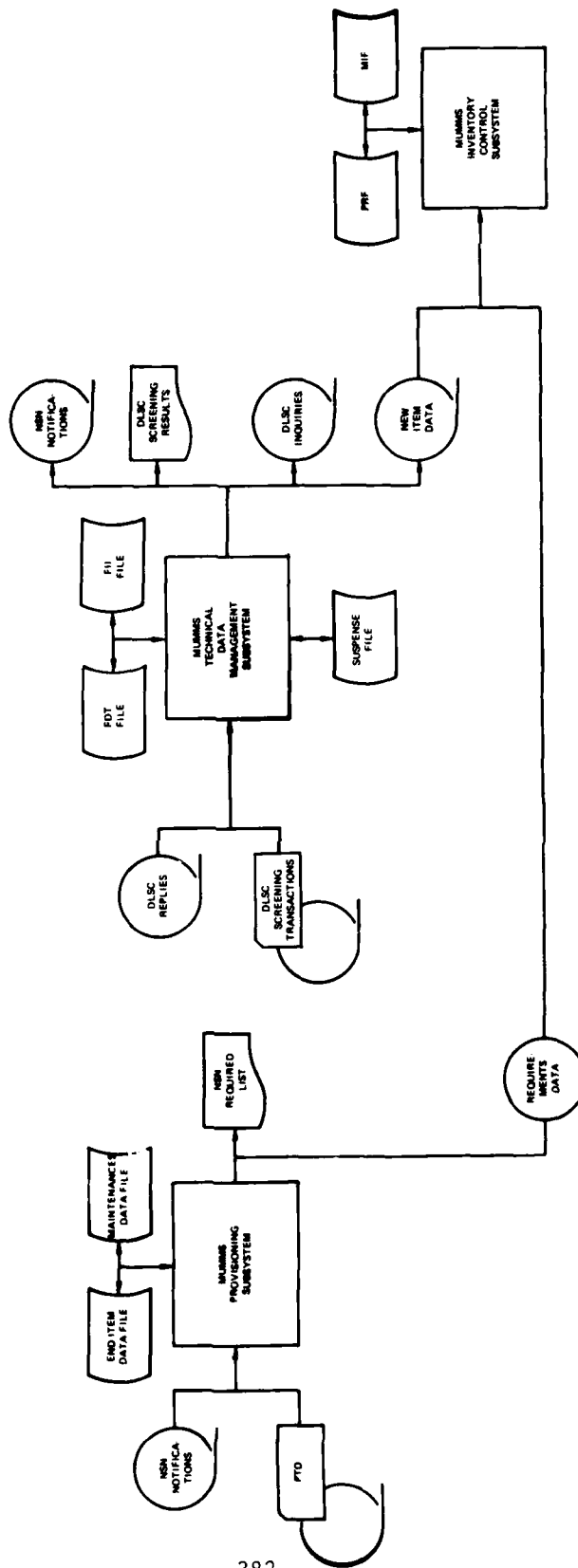


Figure V-1

Figure V-2 shows the SICC/WIMM organizational structure at MCLsBA performing the generation and processing of SSRs. This figure illustrates that four division level organizational elements are involved in SSR generation and processing: the Provisioning Division, the Technical Operations Division, the Supply Operations Division, and the Marine Corps Automated Services Center.

1. Provisioning Division (PD). There are three Weapons Systems/Equipment (WS/Equip) Provisioning Branches within this Division. These branches consist of provisioning technicians who initially receive and review PTD received from the contractor. During the provisioning conference, the provisioning technicians assign SM&R codes to all items on the provisioning list. Each branch maintains provisioning files for items currently in the provisioning cycle and items for which provisioning has been completed. The provisioning technician may also be involved in making accept/reject decisions for substitute items offered by IMMs.

2. Technical Operations Division (TOD). There are five branch level organizational elements within this Division involved in SSR generation and processing as shown in Figure V-2. These elements include the Operations Office, three WS/Equip Support Data Branches and the WS/Equip Support Technical Data Branch.

a. Operations Office. This office is responsible for handling incoming and outgoing correspondence for the division. It also maintains correspondence files and an Item History Card File for provisioning support items which have completed processing.

b. WS/Equip Support Branches

Each of these branches contains both catalogers and equipment specialists. Cataloging personnel perform most SSR functions, with equipment specialists providing technical assistance when necessary, and providing help in reaching accept/reject decisions for substitute items offered by IMMs.

Catalogers within these branches are responsible for reviewing PTD received from contractors for adequacy, and performing DLSC screening for items in the PTD when the contractor did not screen the items or contractor screening is too old to be useful. Catalogers assign IMCs to all 'P_' source coded items during the provisioning conference and prepare and submit SSR transactions to IMMs. They also maintain manual provisioning files and are responsible for adding new items to major Marine

MARINE CORPS SICC/WIMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

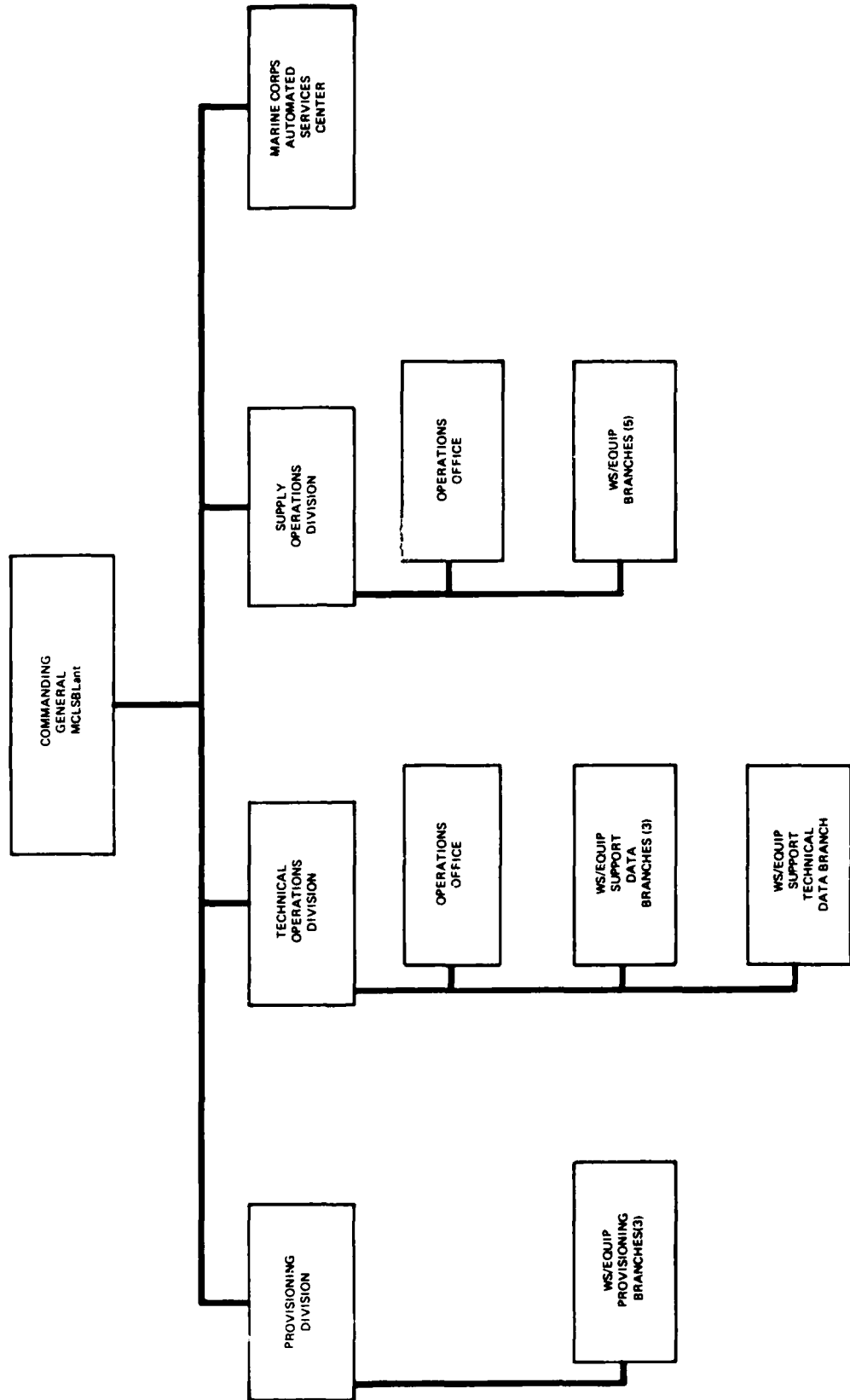


Figure V-2

Corps Unified Materiel Management System (MUMMS) files. Catalogers receive advice transactions from IMMs and prepare resubmittals for validation rejects, obtain accept/reject decisions for substitute item offers and prepare offer reply transactions for these items, and inform the provisioner when support is available for all items on the NSN Required List. Obtaining NSNs for retained items is also the responsibility of the catalogers. On incoming SSR transactions, catalogers become involved when file discrepancies exist, or research is required because items are not on the MIF. Catalogers also prepare required cataloging transactions for incoming SSRs.

c. WS/Equip Support Technical Data Branch. The Technical Data Repository is located within this branch. All contractor furnished drawings and other technical data storage are the responsibility of this Branch.

3. Supply Operations Division. There are six branch level organizational elements involved with SSR processing. These are the Operations Office, and five WS/Equip Branches.

a. Operations Office. This Office receives all incoming SSR transactions and followups. These transactions are screened against the Master Inventory File (MIF). When a match is not found the item is forwarded to the Technical Operations Division for further research. When a match is found, the MIF is checked for user information. When the SICC is not registered as a user, the Operations Office notifies the Technical Operations Division. The Operations Office prepares and forwards all advice transactions and maintains a history file of completed incoming SSRs. This office also processes and responds to followups from SICC's.

b. WS/Equip Branches. There are five of these branches within the Supply Operations Division. Each branch consists of item managers responsible for requirements determination and determining advice to be returned to SICC's for incoming SSRs. The item manager also updates the MIF with user information and the Project Requirements File (PRF) with SSR retail requirements.

4. Marine Corps Automated Services Center (MCASC). The MCASC provides computer support to the functional divisions described above and is responsible for receiving automated MUMMS inputs, scheduling and executing MUMMS Subsystems, and distributing outputs to the proper functional user.

D. MARINE CORPS OUTGOING SSR GENERATION AND PROCESSING

The Marine Corps Outgoing Provisioning SSR Operational System is shown in Figure V-3. This system begins with the preparation of PTD by the contractor and ends with notification to the provisioner that all repair parts will be supported. Figure V-3

MARINE CORPS OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSP OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

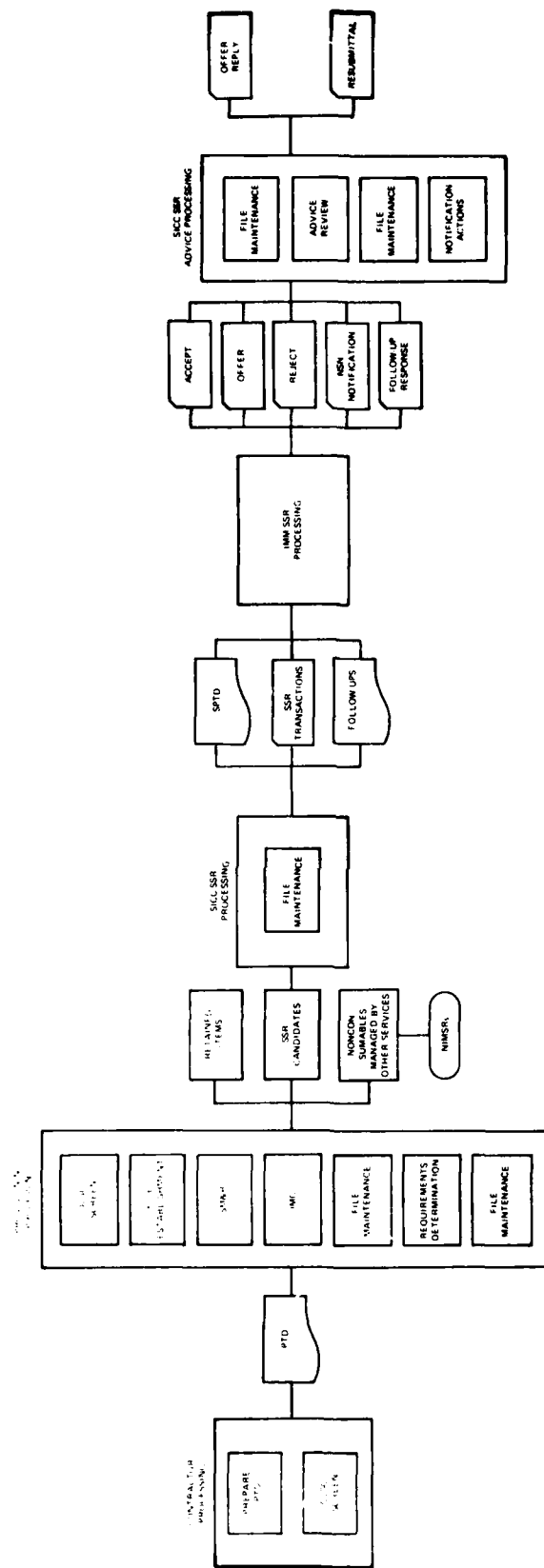


Figure V-3

illustrates the composition of this operational system in terms of processing phases and major events within these phases. The Marine Corps Outgoing Provisioning SSR Work Flow Chart (Figure V-4) further breaks down these phases and major events into sub-events and the organizational elements performing each subevent. SSR change transactions resulting from Design Change Notices were not researched during the operational review, and generation and processing of these transactions are not addressed in documentation furnished to the Study Team. There is an established processing priority for items requiring support.

Processing priority is based on two criteria; the priority placed on the end item, and the manager of the item. Each end item in the provisioning process is assigned a priority for processing. This results in all items within the end item having the highest priority being processed first. Within each end item there is also a priority for processing support items. All long leadtime items are processed first, followed by all new items requiring an NSN which are retained for management by the Marine Corps. Part number WIMM SSR transactions are processed third followed by part number CIMM SSR transactions. Next PSCN WIMM SSR transactions, followed by PSCN CIMM SSR transactions, are processed. Finally, NSN SSR transactions are processed in the same WIMM, then CIMM, sequence. This processing priority is most significant in the Technical Operations Division where NSN assignment requests and SSR transactions are generated and processed.

The review of Marine Corps SSR generation and processing took place prior to the implementation of the new IMM Manual. As a result, MCLSBA was operating under the old procedures, requiring the use of a DD Form 1590 for nonprovisioning SSRs. During the Operational Implementation Review, it was found that nonprovisioning SSRs are generally initiated within the Supply Operations and Technical Operations Divisions. The initiator furnishes all data required to prepare the form for submittal. MCLSBA uses IMC adopt transactions in lieu of the DD Form 1590 whenever possible. There were no nonprovisioning SSR procedures developed at the time of the review for post IMM Manual implementation; however, it was expected that IMC adopt transactions would continue to be used whenever possible and nonprovisioning SSR transactions in the new formats would be generated and processed similarly to provisioning SSR transactions when an IMC adopt transaction could not be used.

1. Contractor Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of two major events as shown in Figures V-3 and V-4. These major events include preparation of PTD and DLSC screening.

a. Prepare PTD. This major event consists of two sub-events.

MARINE CORPS OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

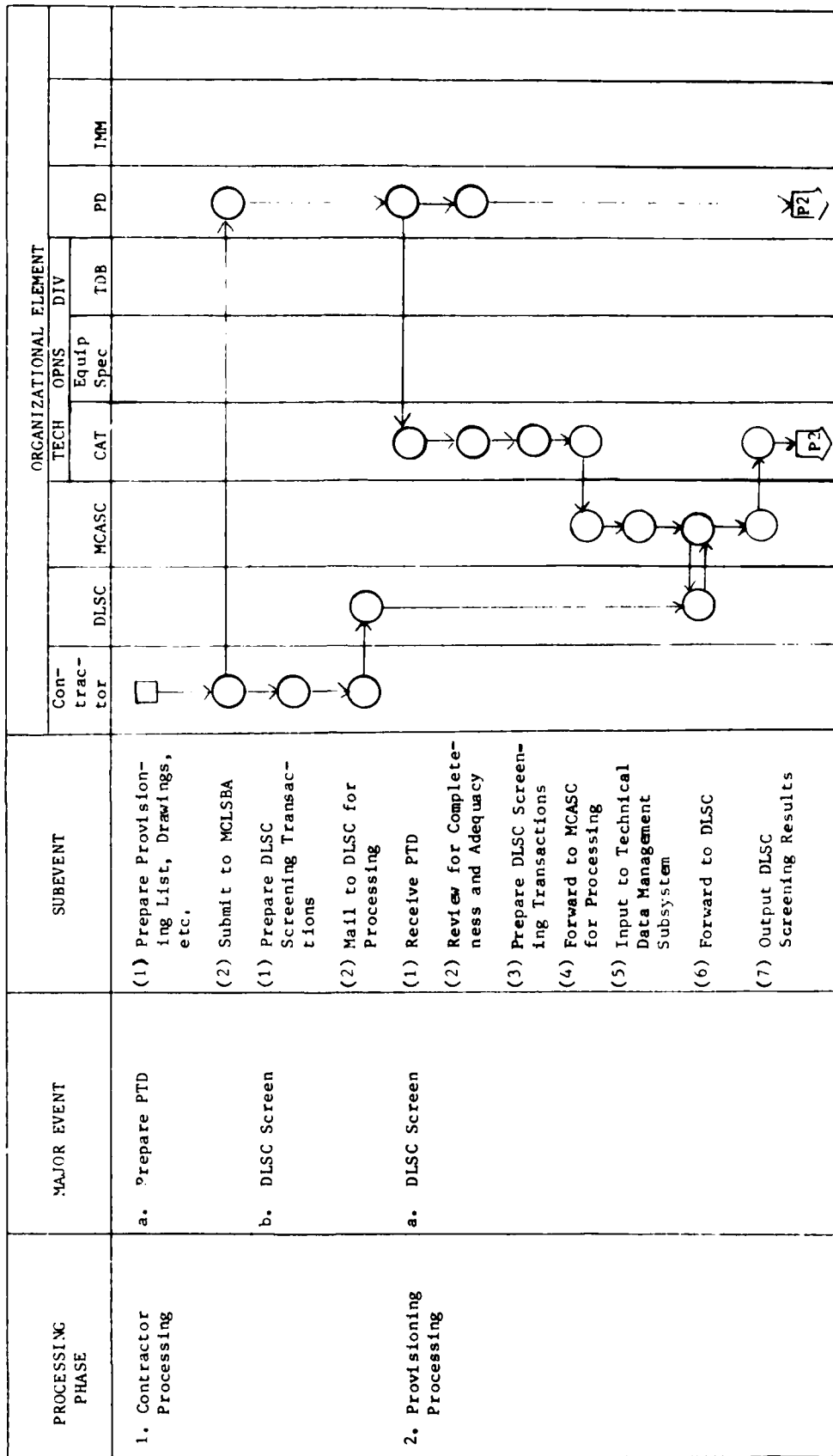
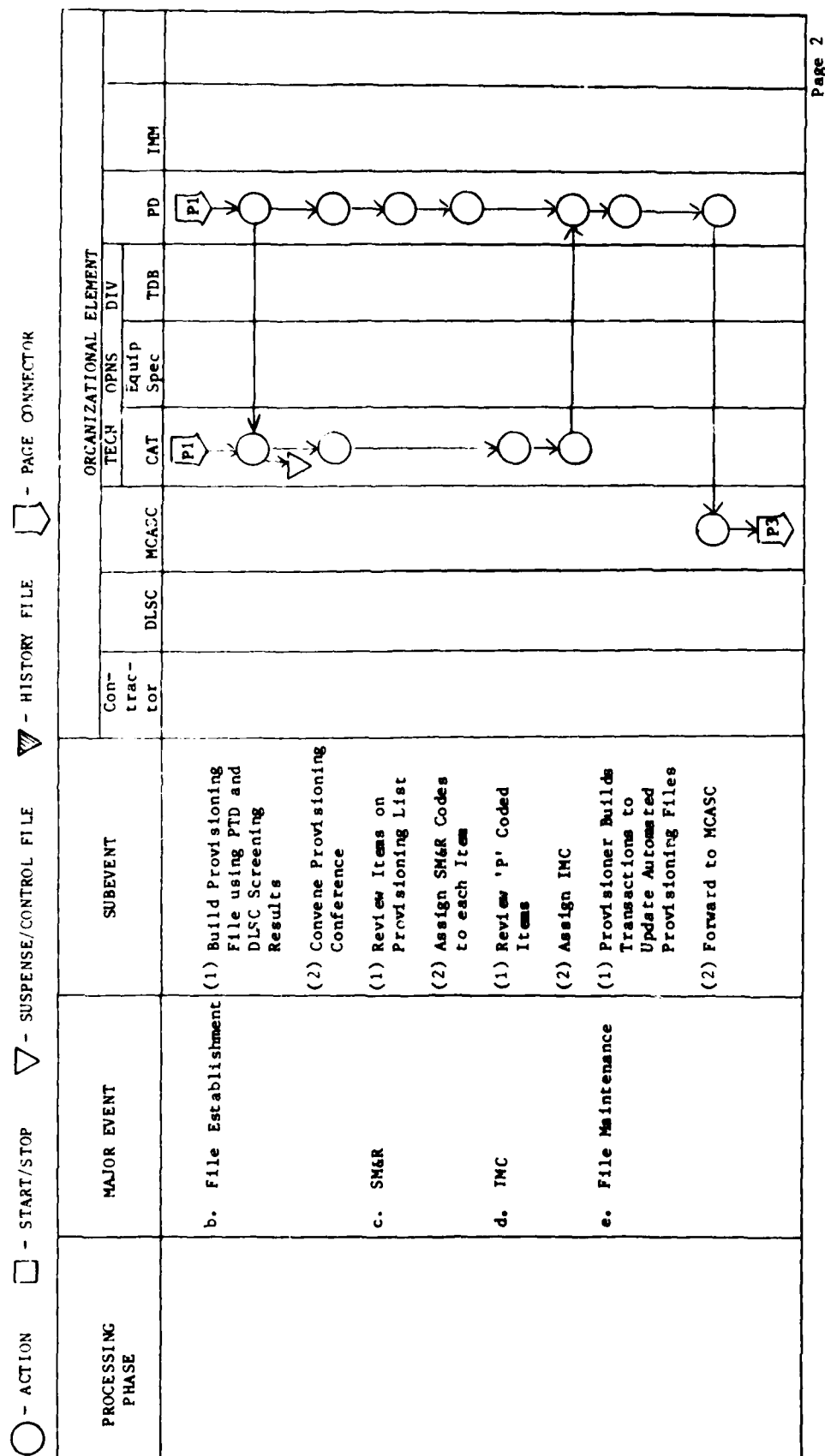


Figure V-4

MARINE CORPS OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART



MARINE CORPS OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

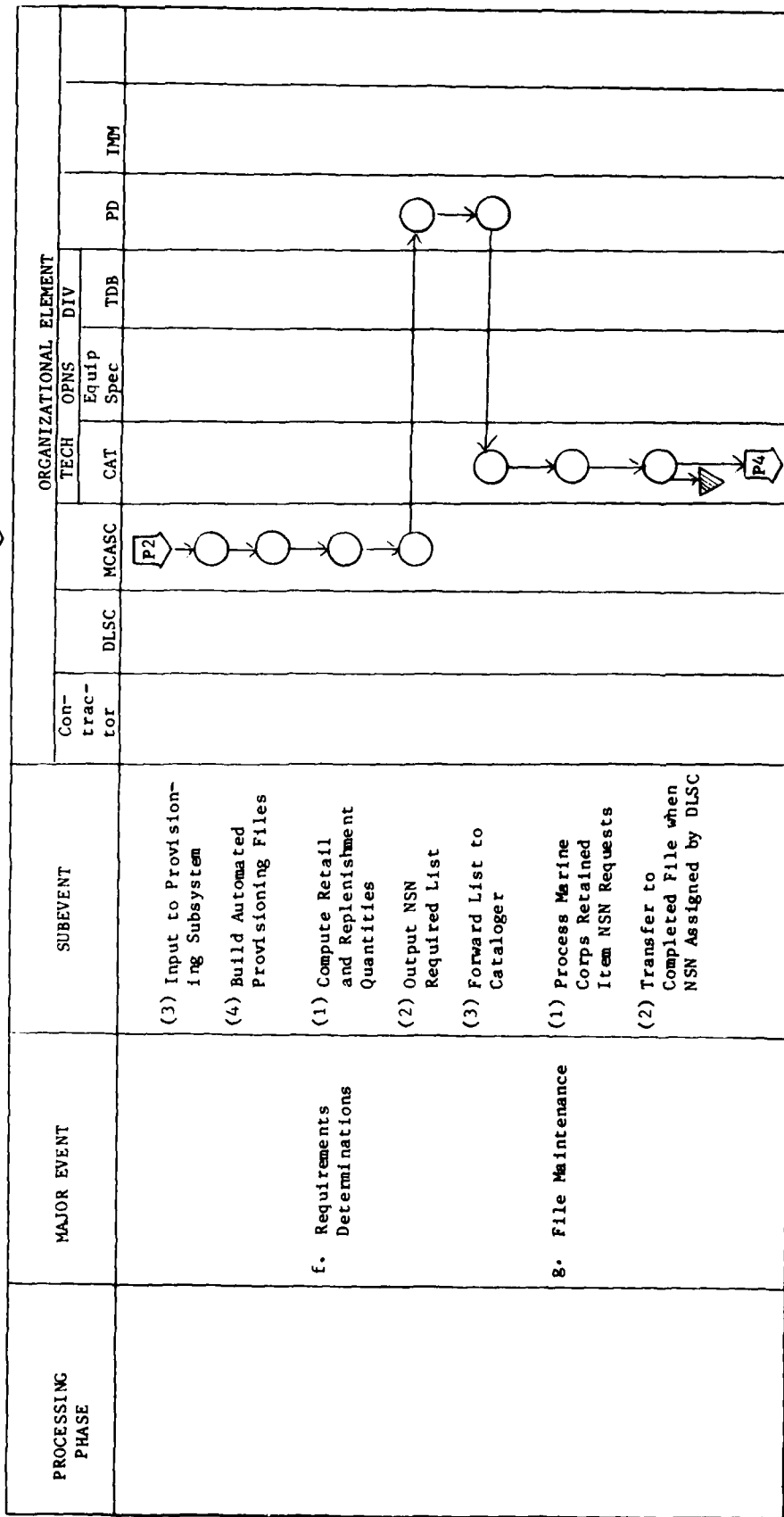


Figure V-4

MARINE CORPS OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

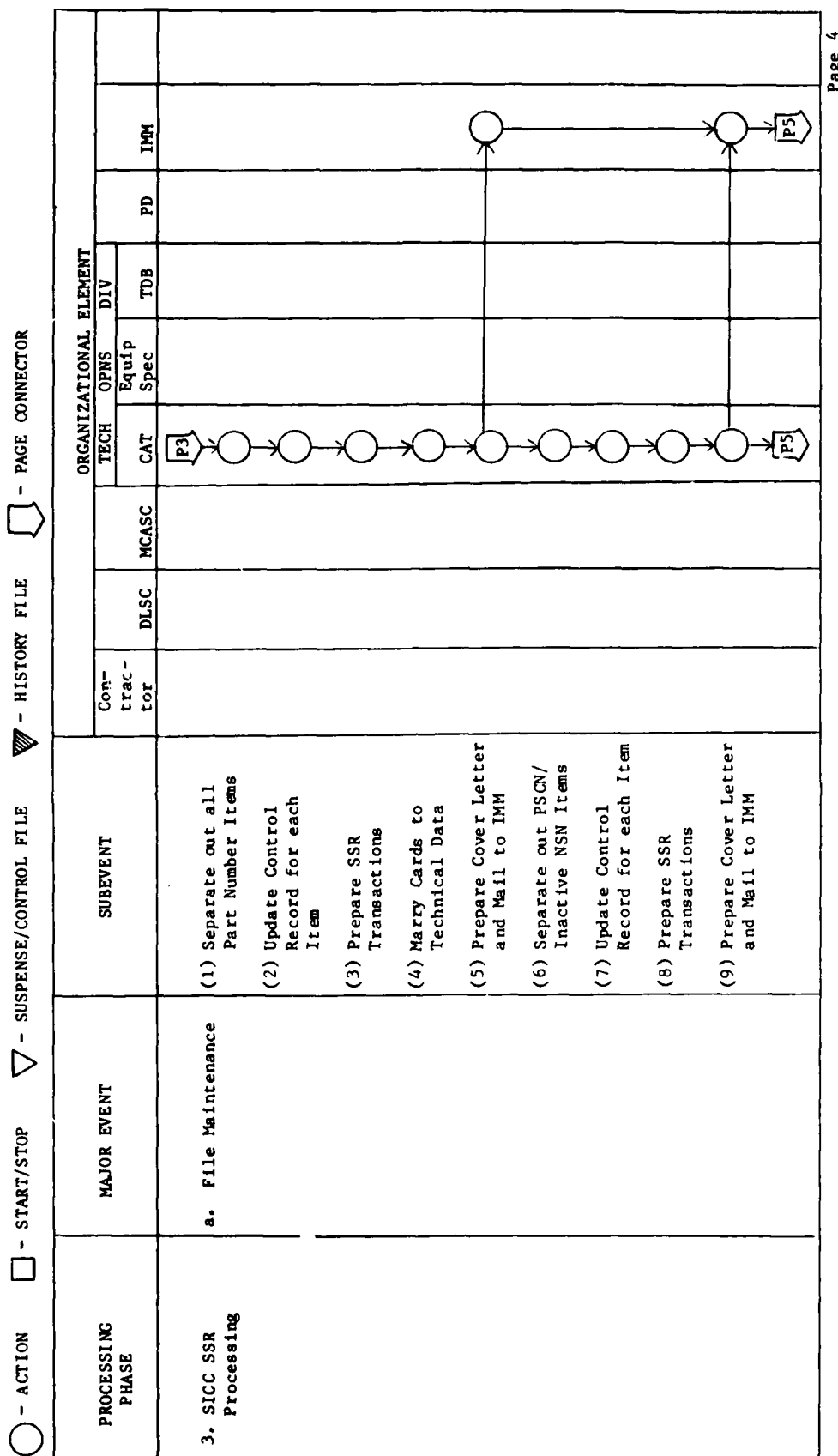


Figure V-4

MARINE CORPS OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART



PROCESSING PHASE	MAJOR EVENT	SUBEVENT	ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT						
			Con- trac- tor	DLSC	MCASC	TECH			IMM
						CAT	Equip Spec	TDB	
4. IMM SSR Processing		Q0) Update Control Record for each NSN Item				P4			P4
		Q1) Prepare SSR Transactions							
		Q2) Prepare Cover Letter and Mail to IMM							
		Q3) Place SSR Items Awaiting IMM Advice in Suspense File							
5. SICC SSR Advice Processing	a. Accept Advice (1)File Main-tenance	(a)Receive Advice Transaction and Pull Suspense File							
		(b)Prepare Catalog Transaction							

Figure V-4

MARINE CORPS OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

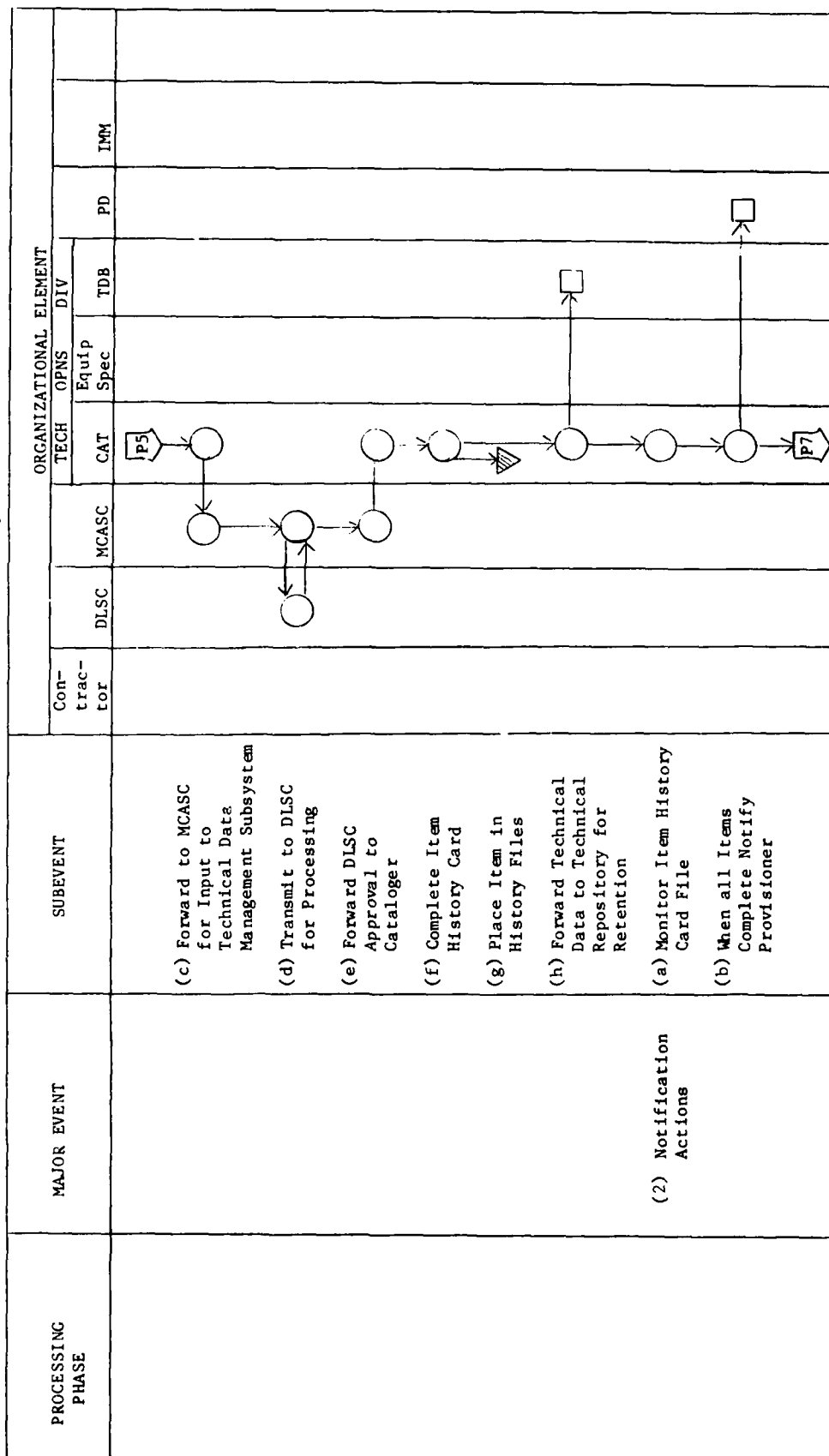


Figure V-4

MARINE CORPS OUTGOING PROVISIONING SSR WORK FLOW CHART

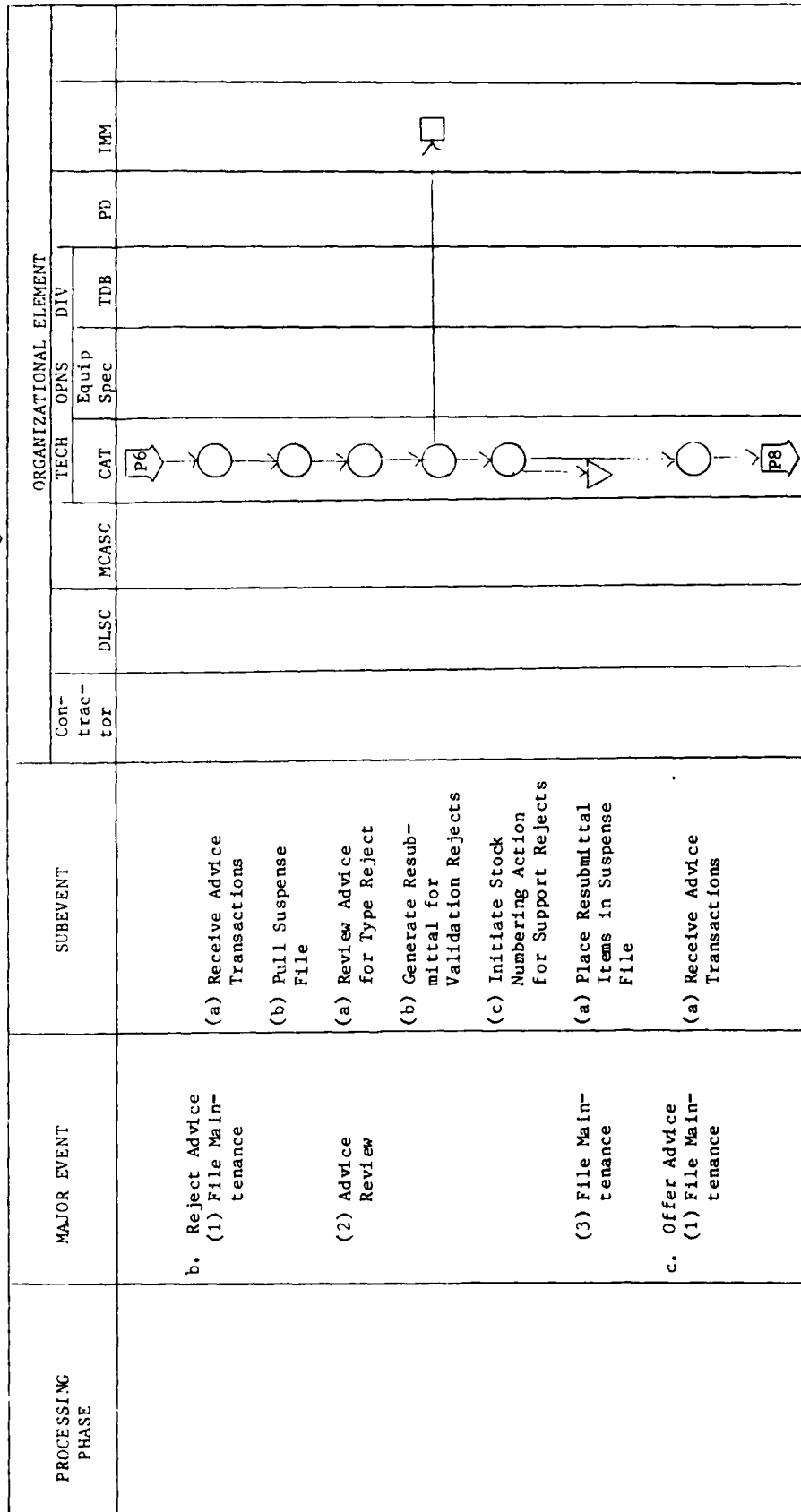


Figure V-4

(1) PTD is prepared by the contractor for submission to MCLSBA.

(2) The PTD is submitted to MCLSBA for review and approval.

b. DLSC Screen. This major event consists of two sub-events.

(1) Generally, the Marine Corps includes DLSC screening as a contractual requirement. This places the task of preparing DLSC screening transactions on the contractor.

(2) Due to the volume of items being screened, these transactions are generally mailed to DLSC for processing. Results from this screening are forwarded directly to MCLSBA for processing.

2. Provisioning Processing Phase. This phase consists of seven major events: DLSC Screen, File Establishment, SM&R, IMC, File Maintenance, Requirements Determination and File Maintenance.

a. DLSC Screen. This major event consists of seven subevents as shown in Figure V-4.

(1) PTD is received by the provisioner at MCLSBA who forwards one copy of the PTD to the cataloger for review. Both the provisioner and cataloger review the PTD submitted for completeness and accuracy. When problems are identified with the submitted PTD, it is returned to the contractor for correction and resubmission.

(2) When contractor screening has been done, the screening results are received by the cataloger.

(3) When DLSC screening is not a contractual requirement, or the results from contractor screening are too old to be useful, the cataloger prepares DLSC screening transactions.

(4) These screening transactions are forwarded to MCASC for automated processing.

(5) MCASC inputs these transactions to the Technical Data Management Subsystem for processing and recording on the Suspense File.

(6) Screening transactions are forwarded to DLSC via AUTODIN.

(7) The DLSC replies are automatically fed to the Technical Data Management Subsystem to clear the suspense file to print the DLSC screening results for forwarding to the cataloger for review.

b. File Establishment. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) When screening results have been received for all items and the remainder of the PTD is acceptable, manual provisioning files are established for the item jointly by the provisioner and the cataloger with the file retained by the cataloger.

(2) A Provisioning Conference is scheduled and convened at the contractor facility. Events 2.e. and 2.d. generally occur at the conference.

c. SM&R. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) During the provisioning conference, the provisioner reviews each item in the PTD.

(2) SM&R codes are assigned for each item.

d. IMC. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) Each item source coded in the 'P_' series is reviewed by the cataloger at the provisioning conference.

(2) The cataloger assigns an IMC code to each of these items.

e. File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) When the provisioner returns from the provisioning conference, he prepares transactions to load automated provisioning files. The cataloger prepares a manual history card file for all items source coded in the 'P_' series at this time.

(2) The provisioner prepared transactions are forwarded to MCASC for input to the Provisioning Subsystem.

(3) MCASC inputs the transactions into the Provisioning Subsystem.

(4) The input transactions are sorted, validated and used to build records on automated provisioning files.

f. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) The Provisioning Subsystem computes requirements for items established on provisioning files.

(2) The requirements are translated into retail and replenishment quantities for SSR candidate items. Items retained for management by the Marine Corps requiring NSN assignment and SSR candidate items are printed on the NSN Required List.

(3) This list is forwarded to the cataloger via the provisioner processing.

g. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The cataloger processes Marine Corps retained items by generating NSN assignment requests for these items.

(2) When the NSN assignment is received from DLSC, the NSN is annotated on the Item History Card and filed in a completed file.

3. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of a single event.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of thirteen subevents.

(1) Part Number SSR candidate items from the NSN Required List are identified for processing.

(2) The Item History Card is updated for each item.

(3) SSR transactions are prepared using PTD annotated with the results of the provisioning conference, NSN Required List, and DLSC screening results.

(4) Technical Data is married to the SSR transactions when available.

(5) The cataloger prepares cover letters and mails the SSR transactions and technical data to the appropriate IMMs for processing.

(6) PSCN/Inactive NSN SSR candidate items from the NSN Required List are identified for processing.

(7) The Item History Card is updated for each item.

(8) SSR transactions are prepared for these items using the PTD annotated with results from the provisioning conference, DLSC screening results, and the NSN Required List.

(9) Cover letters are prepared and the SSR transactions are mailed to the appropriate IMMs.

(10) The Item History Card is updated for each NSN SSR candidate item remaining on the NSN Required List.

(11) SSR transactions are prepared for each NSN SSR candidate item except those with both retail and replenishment quantities equal to zero. SSR transactions are not generated for NSN SSR candidate items containing zero quantities.

(12) The cataloger prepares cover letters and mails the SSR transactions to the appropriate IMMs.

(13) Items for which SSR transactions are generated are placed in a suspense file awaiting advice from the IMMs. Followups to SSR transactions at MCLSBA are generated manually and, at the time of the operational review, took the form of a message requesting status. There was no specific criteria or time standard at MCLSBA for submission of followups; however, MCLSBA intends to use the time standards and formats in the IMM Manual upon implementation.

4. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing is performed at IMM activities and results in advice being furnished the SICC.

5. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of four major events: File Maintenance, Advice Review, File Maintenance, and Notification Actions. The types of advice that may be received from the IMM are also shown in Figure V-3. Since processing between these types differ significantly, accept advice and NSN notifications are discussed first followed by reject advice. Offer advice is discussed last. Followup Responses generally provide one of the types of advice discussed above and is processed as an advice transaction.

a. Accept Advice/NSN Notification Processing. Two major events shown in Figure V-3 involved in processing accept advice transactions and NSN Notifications are File Maintenance and Notification Actions.

(1) File Maintenance. There are eight subevents included in this major event.

(a) Accept advice transactions and NSN Notifications are received by the cataloger. These items are pulled from the suspense file for processing.

(b) When the accept advice is a final advice or when an NSN Notification is received for an item new to the Marine Corps, a catalog transaction is prepared to add Marine Corps peculiar data to DLSC files.

(c) Catalog transactions are forwarded to MCASC for input to the Technical Data Management Subsystem.

(d) Catalog transactions are automatically transmitted to DLSC for processing.

(e) DLSC approvals are forwarded to the cataloger as notification.

(f) The cataloger completes the Item History Card when DLSC approvals are received, and forwards completed cards to the Operations Office for retention.

(g) When items are complete, the Provisioning List is retained by the equipment specialist and a correspondence (NSN Required List/Followup/etc.,) file is maintained by the cataloger.

(h) The cataloger forwards technical data to the Weapons Systems/Equipment Support Technical Data Branch (TDB) for retention in the technical data repository.

(2) Notification Actions. This major event consists of two subevents.

(a) The cataloger monitors the completion of items in the provisioning project using the item history cards as a control file.

(b) When all item history cards for a provisioning project have been forwarded to the Operations Office for retention, the provisioner is notified of completion of the provisioning project.

b. Reject Advice Processing. There are three major events included in processing reject advice transactions. As shown in Figure V-4 these major events are File Maintenance, Advice Review, and File Maintenance.

(1) File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents.

(a) Reject advice transactions are received by the cataloger.

(b) The cataloger pulls the suspense file for these items and updates the Item History Cards with the reject advice.

(2) Advice Review. This major event consists of three subevents.

(a) Each item is reviewed to determine if the reject is based on invalid data or improper support data (bad IMC).

(b) New SSR transactions are generated for validation rejects, using source data, for resubmittal to the appropriate IMMs.

(c) Support rejects are generally retained for management by the Marine Corps and the cataloger initiates NSN assignment requests or other appropriate action for these items.

(3) File Maintenance. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(a) Items for which resubmittal SSR transactions were generated are placed in the suspense file awaiting advice from IMMs.

c. Offer Advice Processing. There are three major events included in processing offer advice transactions. These major events are File Maintenance, Advice Review, and File Maintenance.

(1) File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents.

(a) Offer advice transactions are received by the cataloger.

(b) The cataloger pulls each item for which an offer advice transaction is received from the suspense file and updates the Item History Records.

(2) Advice Review. This major event consists of six subevents.

(a) The cataloger reviews each offer using the source documents, technical data for the offered item, item description, drawings, catalog pages and item specifications.

(b) When the cataloger cannot determine if the offered item should be accepted or rejected, he forwards the item to an equipment specialist for review.

(c) When the equipment specialist cannot make an accept/reject determination, the item is forwarded to the provisioner for review.

(d) The accept/reject decision is reached by one of these persons and returned to the cataloger.

(e) The cataloger prepares an Offer Reply transaction for each item which received offer advice.

(f) The Offer Reply transactions are mailed to the appropriate IMMs.

(3) File Maintenance. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(a) Items requiring an NSN Notification from the IMM are placed in the suspense file. The Item History Card is completed for other items and is forwarded to the Operations Office for retention.

E. MARINE CORPS INCOMING SSR PROCESSING

Incoming SSR processing at MCLSBA is illustrated in Figure V-5 in terms of processing phases and major events. Subsequent to the DODSSR Study Team visit to this activity, incoming SSR processing was significantly altered. The discussion here represents the altered processing as documented and provided by MCLSBA.

Processing of incoming SSR transactions is shown in terms of subevents and organizational elements in Figure V-6.

Provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions are processed identically. SSR resubmissions as a result of reject advice are processed as initial submittals by MCLSBA. SSR change submissions are rarely received by MCLSBA and were not specifically addressed during the operational review. The Marine Corps generally accepts support only on those items which are currently being actively managed at MCLSBA; other items are rejected to the SICC. Therefore, only NSN SSR transactions are discussed in this section.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities and results in submission of SSR transactions to MCLSBA for processing as the WIMM.

2. WIMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of eight major events as shown in Figures V-5 and V-6. These major events are Catalog Data Screen, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Catalog Data Screen, Catalog Actions, Requirements Determination, Advice Decision and File Maintenance.

MARINE CORPS INCOMING SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

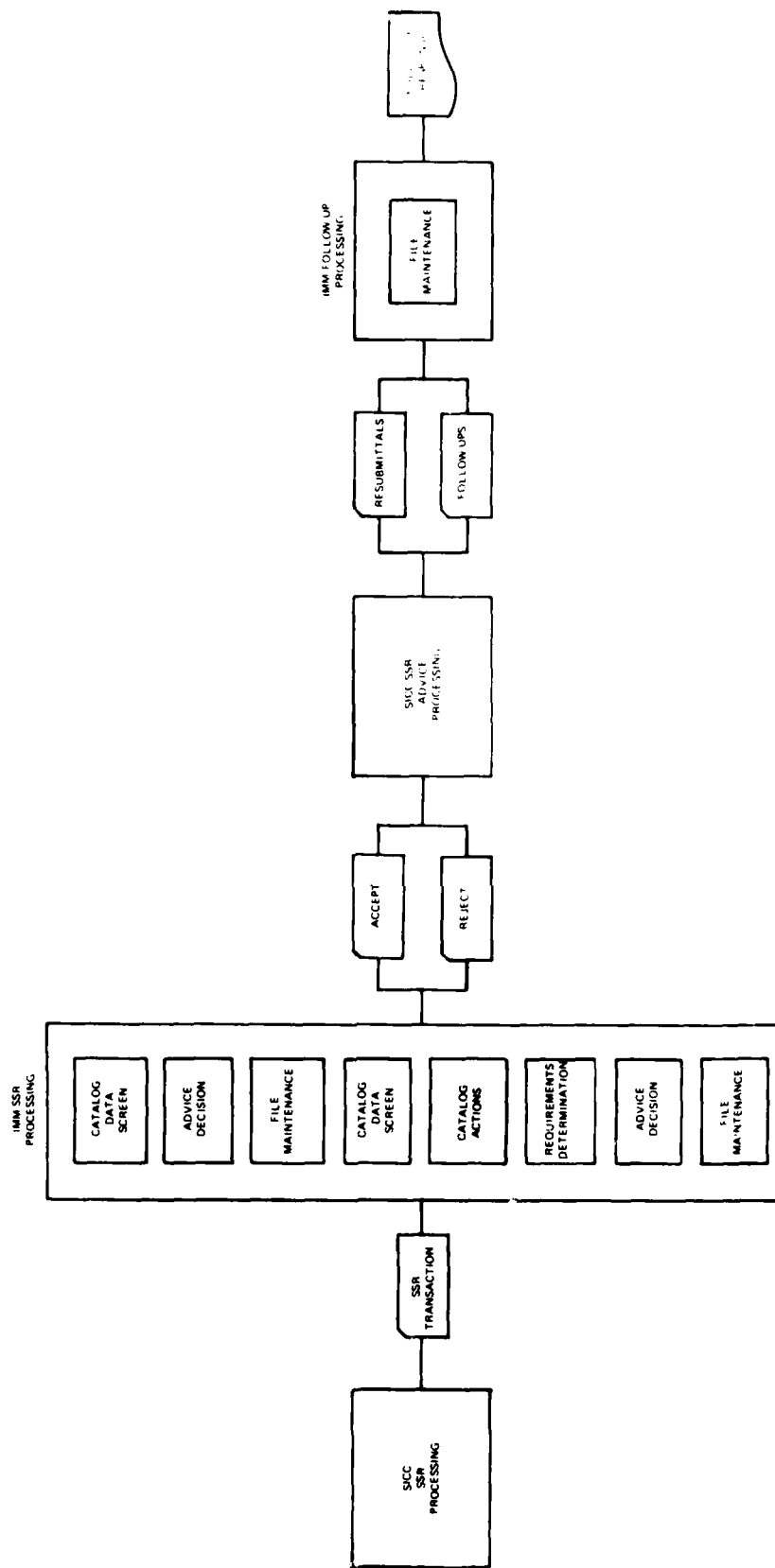


Figure V-5

MARINE CORPS INCOMING NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

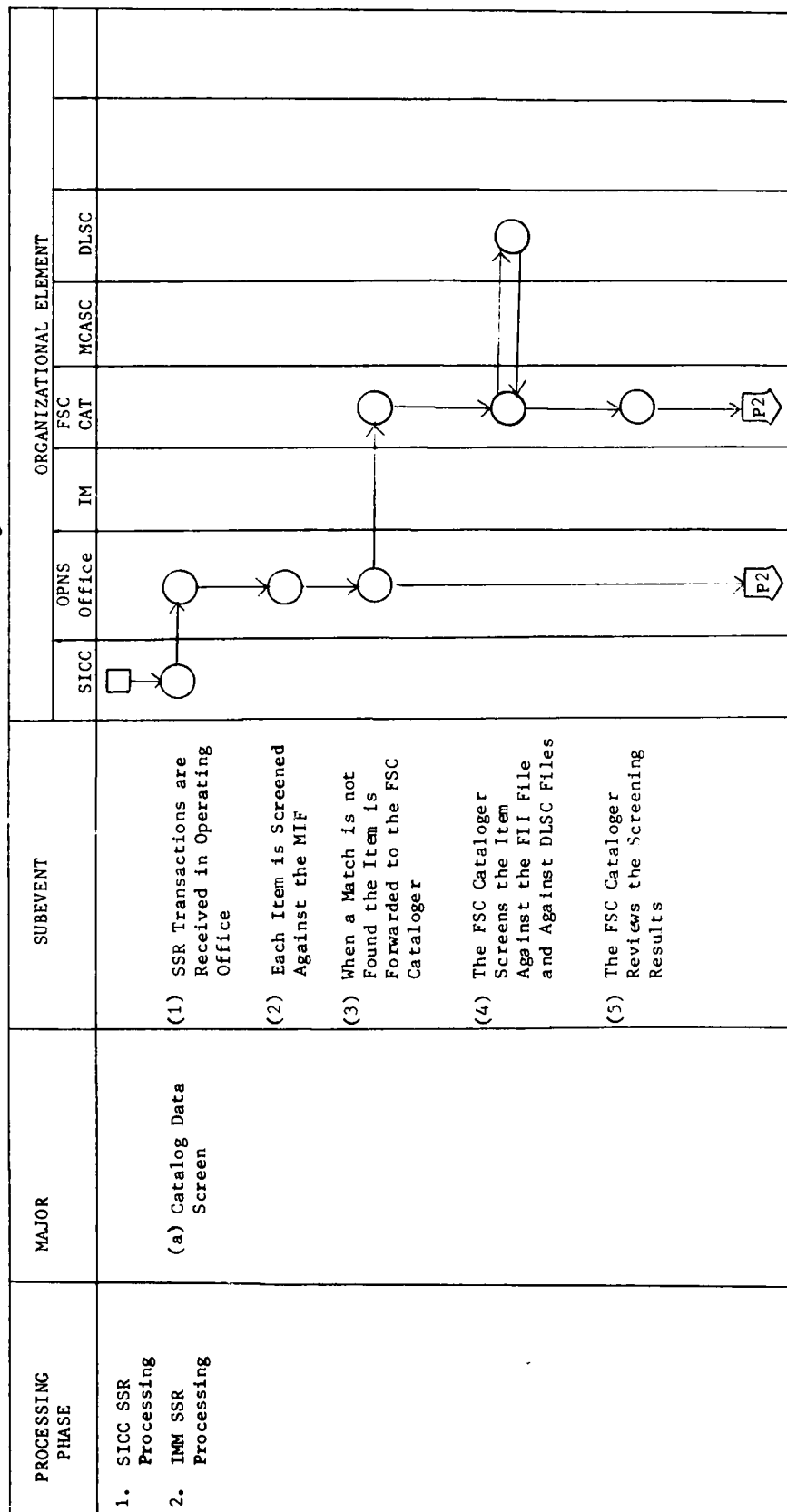


Figure V-6

MARINE CORPS INCOMING NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

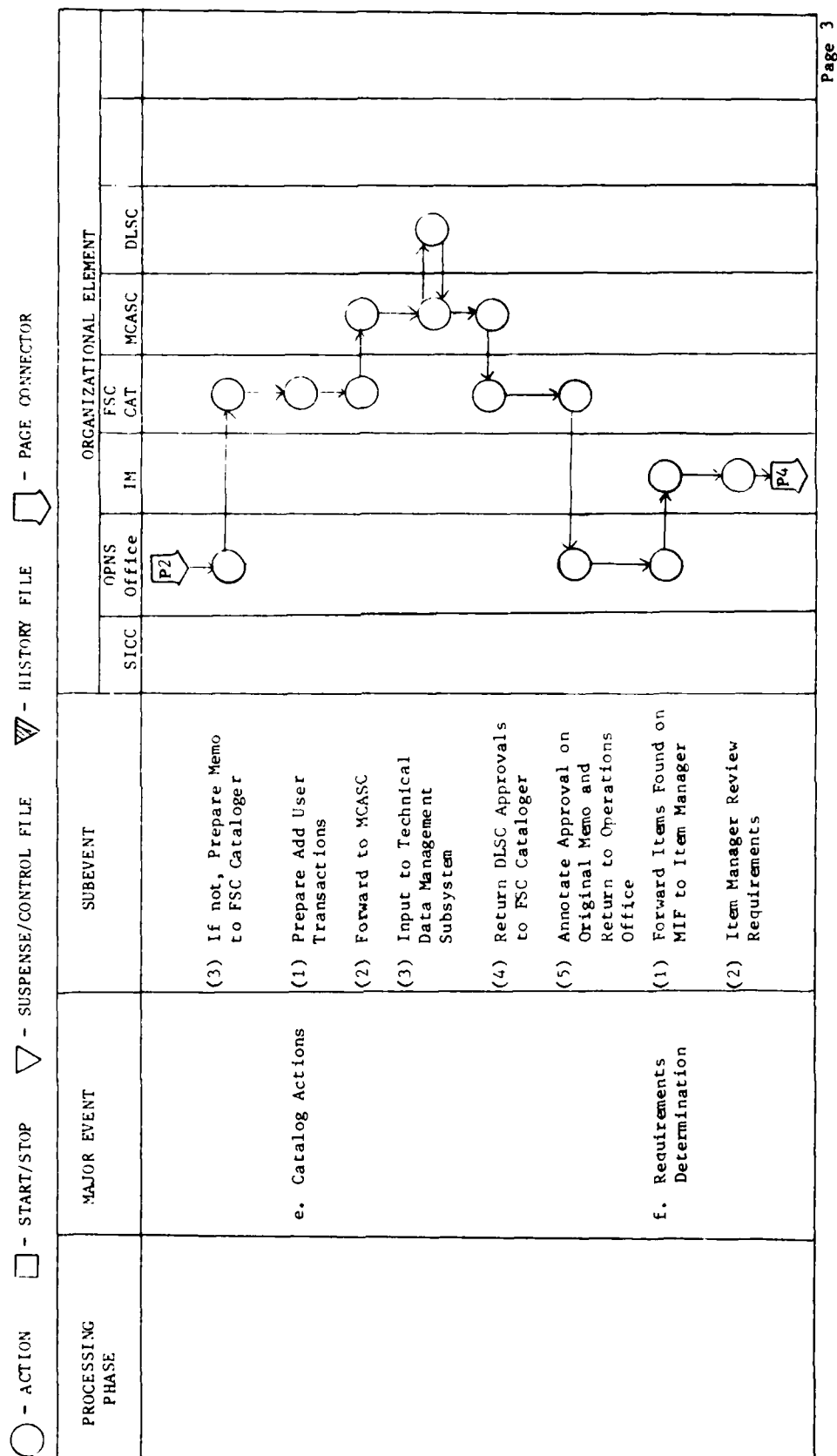


Figure V-6

MARINE CORPS INCOMING NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

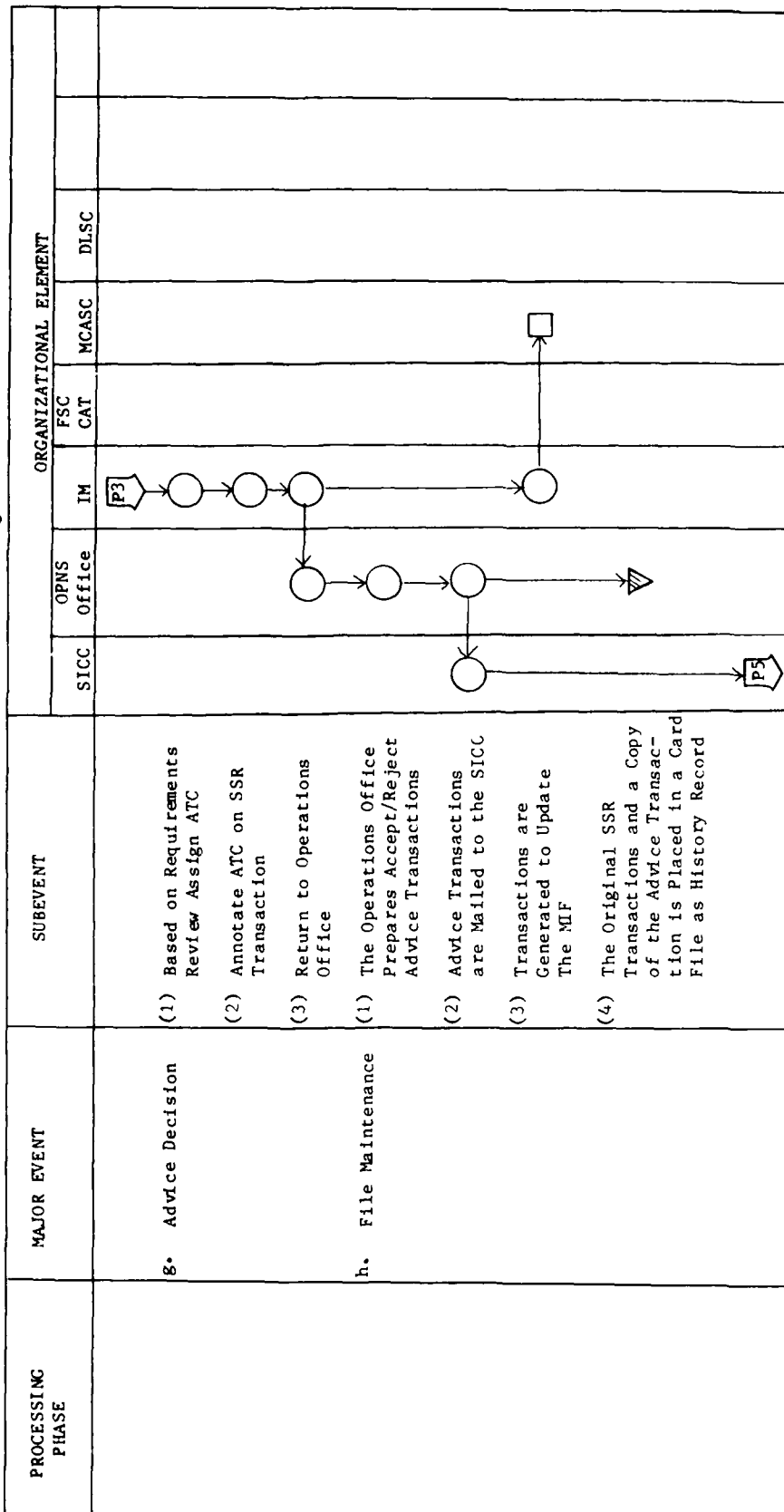


Figure V-6

MARINE CORPS INCOMING NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

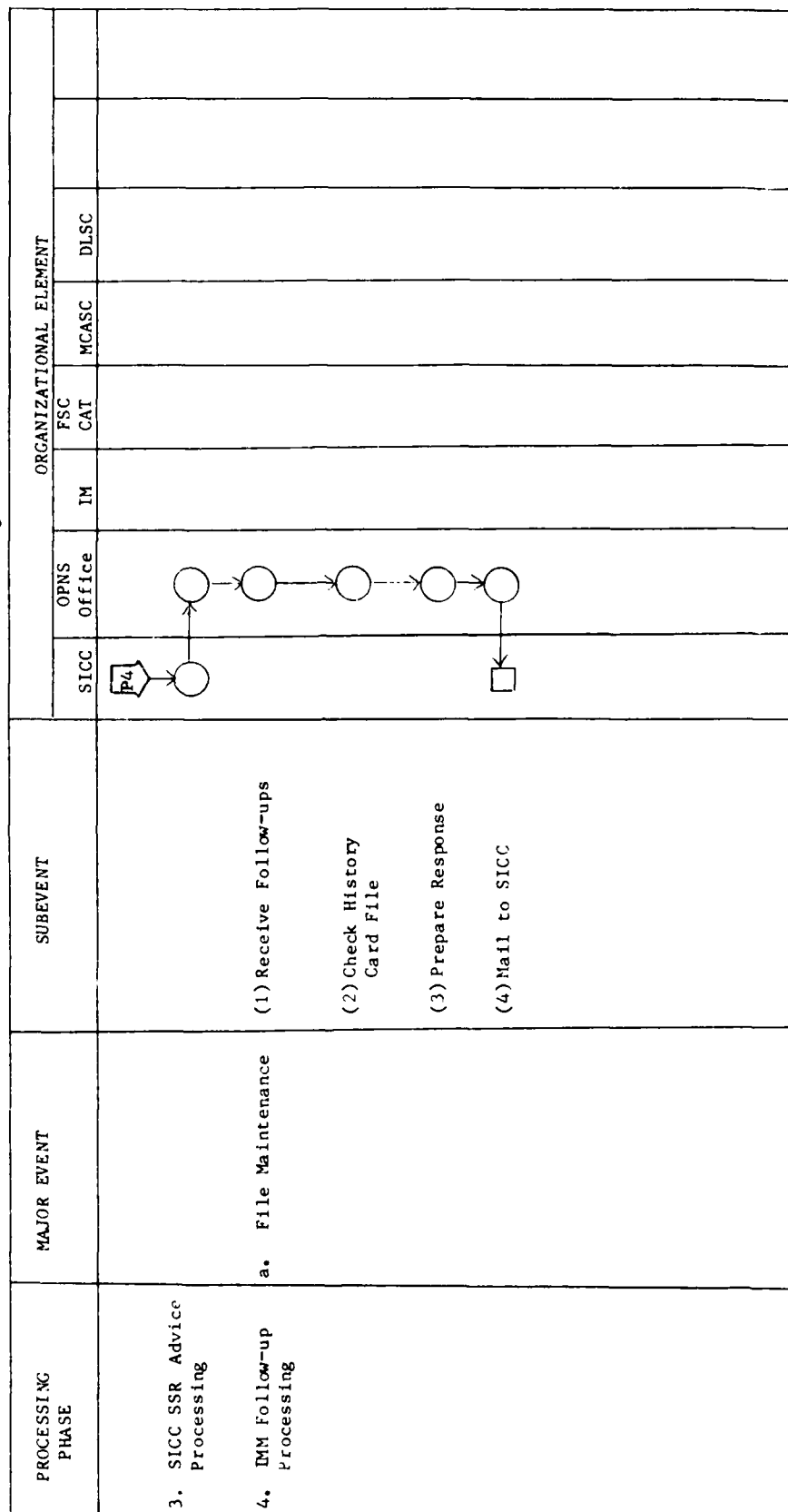


Figure V-6

a. Catalog Data Screen. This major event consists of five subevents.

(1) Incoming SSR transactions are received in the Operations Office within the Supply Operations Division at MCLSBA.

(2) Each item received is screened against the Master Inventory File (MIF) to extract requirements and user information.

(3) When screening indicates the item is not in the MIF, the item is forwarded to the FSC Cataloger for further screening. Items located on the MIF continue processing as described below, beginning with subsection 2.d.(2).

(4) The FSC cataloger screens each item received from the Operations Office against the Item Identification File (IIF). He also screens each item against DLSC files.

(5) The FSC cataloger reviews the screening results for each item to determine if the NSN is valid and the identity of the current manager.

b. Advice Decision. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The FSC cataloger determines from the screening results which items should be rejected because the NSN is invalid, the item is not managed by the Marine Corps, etc.

(2) Items to be rejected are returned to the Operations Office for preparation of reject advice transactions.

c. File Maintenance. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) If DLSC screening results indicate the item is managed by the Marine Corps, then a file discrepancy exists between DLSC files, the Item Identification file and the MIF.

(2) The FSC cataloger takes action to resolve these file discrepancies. File maintenance transactions are generated to establish these items in the Item Identification File and the MIF as necessary.

(3) These items are then returned to the Operations Office for further processing.

d. Catalog Data Screen. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) Items returned from the FSC cataloger, for which a file discrepancy existed, are screened against the MIF to ensure that the item is established on that file.

(2) The Operations Office next reviews each item to determine whether or not the SICC is a registered user of the item.

(3) When the SICC is not registered as a user, a memo is prepared to the FSC cataloger requesting that the SICC be added as a user of the item in DLSC files.

e. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of five subevents.

(1) The FSC cataloger prepares Add User transactions to update DLSC files.

(2) Add User transactions are forwarded to MCASC.

(3) MCASC inputs these transactions to the Technical Data Management Subsystem for transmittal to DLSC.

(4) DLSC approvals are forwarded to the FSC cataloger.

(5) The approval is annotated on the memo from the Operations Office and returned for information purposes only.

f. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The Operations Office forwards Marine Corps managed items to the appropriate item manager.

(2) The item manager reviews each item forwarded to him to determine the availability of assets to meet SSR retail requirements.

g. Advice Decision. This major event consists of three subevents as shown in Figure V-6.

(1) Based on the requirements review an ATC is assigned each item.

(2) The ATC assigned is annotated on the SSR transaction.

(3) The SSR transaction is returned to the Operations Office.

h. File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) The Operations Office prepares accept advice transactions for items returned from the item manager and reject advice transactions for items determined to be rejects by the FSC cataloger.

(2) These advice transactions are mailed to the appropriate SICC's.

(3) The item manager prepares transactions to add the SICC as a user in the MIF. Items which were assigned an ATC of 'YE' have the retail quantity placed in the PRF to prevent assets from being declared as excess when they are needed to support SSR requirements.

(4) The Operations Office places the original SSR transaction and a copy of the advice transaction in a manual history file.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities which process advice transactions from MCLSBA. Reject advice transactions may result in a resubmittal of the SSR transaction to MCLSBA. When advice is not received from MCLSBA, the SICC may followup on the progress of the SSR transactions submitted. During the operational review, these followups took the form of a letter, message or telephone call.

4. IMM Followup Processing Phase. This processing phase completes the processing cycle for incoming SSR transactions at MCLSBA. SSR resubmittals are processed identically to initial submittals discussed above. There is a single major event involved in processing followup transactions.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) All followups received are referred to the Operations Office for action.

(2) In the Operations Office, the followup is matched to the manual history file on NSN, DOR, ISN and PCC.

(3) When matching transactions are found in the history file, a duplicate of the advice transaction in the file is made. A letter indicating No Record of receipt of the SSR transaction is prepared when the item cannot be located in the history file.

(4) The letter and/or advice transactions are mailed to the SICC. When the followup is by telephone, the response is also made via telephone.

CHAPTER VI
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

A. INTRODUCTION

Four of the Defense Supply Centers (DSCs) under the Standard Automated Materiel Management System (SAMMS) are the primary DLA activities involved in SSR generation and processing. Under the Operational Implementation Review phase of research, two of these DCSs were visited: the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC) and the Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC). DCSC was visited prior to the implementation of the IMM Manual. This DCSC was visited because it is colocated with DLA's System Design Activity and provided a picture of the manual steps involved in processing SSR transactions. DCSC also does provisioning of construction equipment for DLA. DESC was visited because of the volume of business experienced and because electronics items were reported to be a problem commodity by the Military Services. The visit to DESC was made after the implementation of the new IMM Manual. The processing described in this section is keyed to the review at DESC, since this review did take place after 1 May 1978. Also, because only a minimal amount of provisioning is done by DLA, this Section describes DLA processing on a CIMM basis only.

This Section first presents the DLA automated SSR operational system used at DESC during the implementation review. The organizational elements involved in SSR processing at DESC are described, followed by a description of the actual processing that takes place. As in previous sections, the processing description is given in terms of phases, major events and subevents.

B. DLA AUTOMATED SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTIONS

1. Implementation Status. The SAMMS SSR Subsystem was designed and developed as three independent applications. The Daily SSR Application processes active SSR items on a daily basis. The weekly SSR Application provides for maintaining a history file of completed items and provides for interrogations to this file by the SICC through followup transactions and by DSC personnel through file maintenance transactions. The Monthly SSR Application provides for a report of monthly activity in the SSR Subsystem. The SAMMS SSR Subsystem was implemented at all the DSCs on 1 May 1978, concurrently with implementation of the IMM Manual. During the operational review at DESC, the study team found that the Daily SSR Application was scheduled in a single job stream and executed on a daily basis, Monday through Friday; the Weekly SSR Application was scheduled separately and

executed on Friday of each week, after completion of the Daily SSR Application; and the Monthly SSR Application was scheduled separately and executed on the last day of each month, after completion of the Daily and Weekly SSR Applications.

2. SAMMS SSR Subsystem Processing Differences

The DLA Automated SSR Operational System found at DESC during the implementation review is illustrated in Figure VI-1. This Figure is almost identical to the systems design overview presented in Part 1 of this Volume; however, there were two significant changes made to the SAMMS SSR Subsystem after the study team visit to DESC. These changes are included in the description given in Part 1 and are explained here to preclude any confusion between the processing descriptions given here as opposed to those given earlier.

The first of these changes involves initial SSR processing. At the time of the DESC visit, when SSR transactions were input to the Daily SSR Application, they would be listed on the Provisioning PCC/High Dollar Review List and two sets of cards would be punched. These cards were identical to the input SSR transactions, with the exception of Document Identifier Codes (DICs). The DICs were converted to a 'YD_' with the third position, depending on the input DIC, as shown below:

<u>Original DIC</u>	<u>Converted DIC</u>
CWA	YDJ
CXA	YDM
CXB	YDN
CXC	YDP
CXF	YDS
CXG	YDT
CXK	YDW

After review by functional personnel, the 'YD_' cards are input to the Daily SSR Application for further processing.

The second change involves the processing of Offer Reply transactions. At the time of the DESC visit, the SSR Subsystem was not programmed to accept Offer Reply transactions directly from the SICC via AUTODIN. These transactions had to be manually reviewed and converted to file maintenance transactions to accomplish the same actions described for Offer Reply transactions in Part 1 of this Volume.

CLA SSK AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

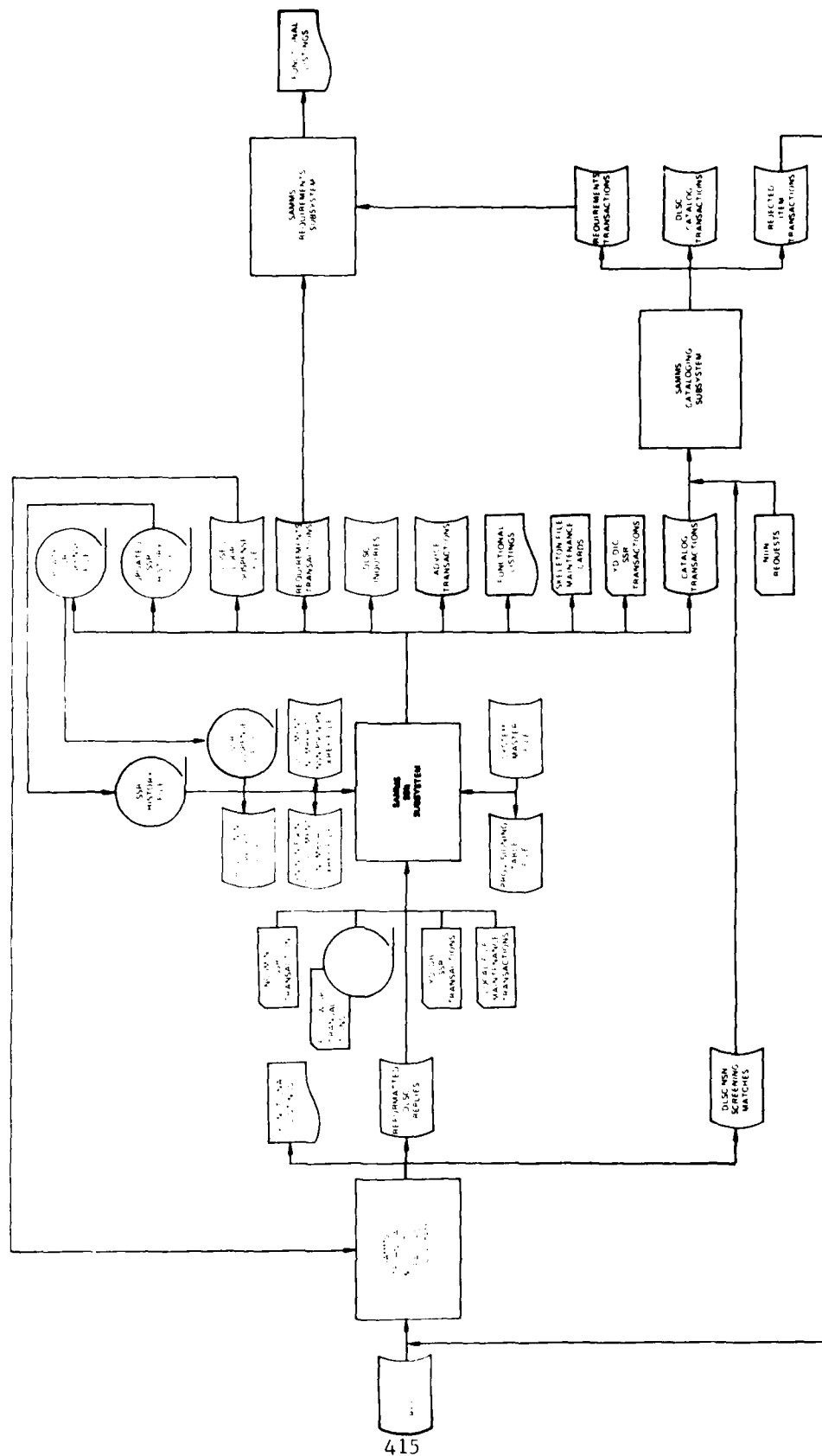


Figure VI-1

C. CIMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational elements involved in processing SSR transactions at DESC are shown in Figure VI-2. There are four directorate level organizations involved: the Directorate of Technical Operations, the Office of Data Systems, the Directorate of Supply Operations and the Directorate of Procurement and Production. Of these directorates, the Directorate of Technical Operations is the primary processing element.

1. Directorate of Technical Operations (DTO). There are five division level organizational elements within this directorate involved in SSR processing. These division level elements are shown in Figure VI-2 and include the Provisioning Control Office, the Quality Assurance Division, the Technical Services Division, the Cataloging Division and the Technical Data Management Office.

a. Provisioning Control Office (PCO). This Office serves as the central processing element involved in SSR processing. It serves as the overall monitor responsible for insuring all SSR transactions received are processed to completion within the processing standards and procedures documented in the IMM Manual. This Office also serves as point of contact between the DSC and the SICC for routing of correspondence, technical data submission, return of technical data for rejected items, etc. The PCO is responsible for all inputs to the SSR Subsystem including SSR transactions, followup transactions, file maintenance transactions and local functional inquiries; and for processing of output products received. A manual PCC History File is maintained for two years within the PCO, which is responsible for notifying the Directorate of Supply Operations of SSR changes received affecting the quantities submitted on the original SSR transactions.

b. Quality Assurance Division (QAD). This Division is responsible for reviewing Individual Repair Parts Ordering Data (IRPOD) items submitted as SSR items and preparing Special Product Inspection Requirements when necessary. QAD is also responsible for reviewing all SSR items submitted for special packaging/preservation requirements.

c. Technical Services Division (TSD). This Division performs technical review for new part number SSR items falling within certain FSCs. This review includes a characteristics analysis of the part number submitted, based on a comparison of the technical data submitted with technical data locally available for similar items. This review is conducted to preclude the stock listing of incomplete descriptions, low reliability and duplicate items of supply.

DESC IMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

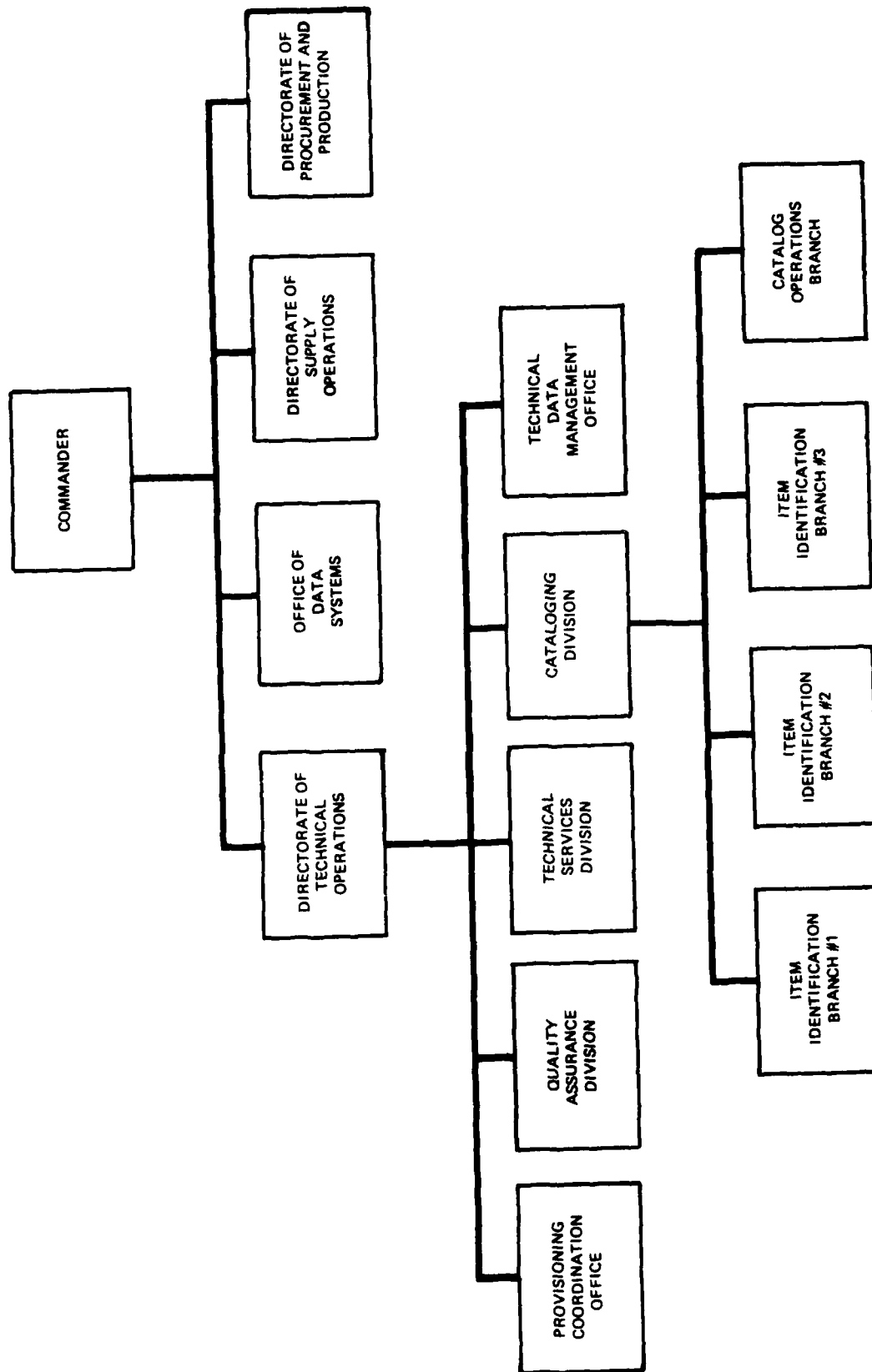


Figure VI-2

d. Cataloging Division. This Division contains four branches. The branches include three Item Identification Branches (IIBs) and a Catalog Operations Branch (COB).

(1) Item Identification Branches (IIBs). The Item Identification Branches perform two basic functions as part of processing Part Number SSRs. First, the IIBs perform technical review for new items not reviewed in the Technical Services Division. The Item Identification Branches also prepare item identifications for new items to be submitted to DLSC for NSN assignment.

(2) Catalog Operations Branch (COB). This Branch is responsible for performing quality review of all cataloging transactions prior to entry in SAMMS for local processing or transmittal to DLSC for processing. This branch also keypunches cataloging transactions and is responsible for correction of errors. When new items have NSNs assigned by DLSC, the COB completes item processing by extracting technical data for the Technical Data Management Office and disposing of the remainder of each item package.

e. Technical Data Management Office (TDMO). This Office is responsible for the technical data repository. The TDMO requests technical data from manufacturers when requests are initiated by the PCO or IIBs.

2. Office of Data Systems (ODS). This Office is responsible for implementing DLA standard ADP Systems including SAMMS. It insures that interfacing subsystem/applications within SAMMS are functioning properly. The ODS controls inputs to SAMMS and is responsible for scheduling and executing job streams, and distributing outputs to the proper functional areas.

3. Directorate of Supply Operations (DSO). This Directorate receives SSR change transaction data and is responsible for taking appropriate manual action to process this data. The SSRs (Condition 2) with the Nondefinitive Units of Issue listing is received by this Directorate, and when the technical data for these items is received from the PCO, it must be included in requirements computations processing. In addition, new items for which supply control studies are generated are processed in this Directorate.

4. Directorate of Procurement and Production (DPP). This Directorate becomes involved only when procurement requests are generated as a result of SSR processing and is responsible for processing these requests.

D. INCOMING SSR PROCESSING

The incoming SSR processing flow within DLA is based on whether or not the item has an NSN assigned. Items for which NSNs have been assigned (active and inactive) are automatically processed within the SAMMS. Items which do not have an NSN assigned (PSCNs and Part Numbers) undergo a combination of automated and manual processing. The processing flow for provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions is generally the same. As a result, incoming SSR processing is discussed in two segments. The first segment handles SSR transactions containing an NSN; the second discusses SSR transactions containing PSCNs and Part Numbers.

Occasionally, a Military Service will request priority processing of SSR transactions submitted under a specific PCC. This is generally accomplished via telephone followed by submittal of the SSR transactions. When priority processing is requested, the items in the PCC package are processed as a group rather than on an individual item by item basis. The priority results in hand-carrying the entire package from organization to organization for immediate processing. Automated processing is not affected by priority requests.

There are specific procedures for processing SSR change transactions at the DSCs. These changes are input to the SSR Subsystem with other incoming SSR transactions and are validated for proper control elements and packages. Change transactions failing these validations are printed on the Provisioning Input Exceptions List. Those that pass these validations are printed on the Provisioning Design Change List. Superseding item changes continue automated processing like an initial submission. All other changes are manually processed. Manual processing generally consists of notifying the Directorate of Supply Operations of the quantity changes by memorandum. The Provisioning Design Change List is filed in the PCC History File with the initial submittals.

A procedure for following up on technical data promised by SICC was found at DESC. It is unknown whether this or a similar procedure exists at other DSCs. When a part number SSR is received with a Date Technical Data to be Supplied, a 3x5 control card is made up for the item and placed in a suspense file. When the technical data is not received by the date promised, the technical library is screened to determine if the technical data already exists at the DSC. If not, a letter is prepared and mailed to the SICC citing the item for which data was promised but not received. If a response to the letter is not received within 45 days, the control card is pulled from the file and a request is forwarded to the Technical Data Management Office for a complete screen of the technical library for the technical

data promised and, if not found, to request the data from the item manufacturer. The control card is then destroyed. The Technical Data Management Office prepares a DD Form 1982, Request For Verification of Manufacturers Part Number. A copy is sent to the manufacturer and a suspense file is established. After 60 days, another request is mailed to the manufacturer if no reply has been received for the first request. After another 60 days, a copy of the DD Form 1982 is annotated "no response" and forwarded to the request originator (Provisioning Control Office or Cataloging Division). A record of the "no response" is also maintained within the Technical Data Management Office. It is important that this process does not delay processing of the SSR transaction at DESC. When the technical data is received, it is stored in the technical library and used by the Cataloging Division to upgrade the Item Identification.

E. INCOMING NSN SSR PROCESSING

The DLA Incoming NSN SSR Operational System at DESC is shown in Figure VI-3. This system consists of four phases: SICC SSR Processing, IMM SSR Processing, SICC SSR Advice Processing and IMM Followup Processing. Only two of these phases take place at DESC. These two phases are the IMM Processing Phases which are broken down into major events on the figure. The phases and major events from Figure VI-3 are further divided into subevents related to specific organizational elements in Figure VI-4. The following discussion is keyed to these subevents.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. In this processing phase, SSR transactions are generated by SICC activities and mailed with appropriate technical data to DESC for processing.

2. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This phase consists of ten major events: File Maintenance, Edit/Validation, Advice Decision, Method/Level of Support, File Maintenance, DLSC Screening, Catalog Actions, Advice Decision, File Maintenance and Requirements Determination. Each is described in terms of subevents below.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of six subevents to perform initial processing on incoming SSR transactions.

(1) SSR transactions are received at DESC by the PCO.

(2) The PCO separates the SSR transaction cards from the technical data and correspondence submitted. The cards are forwarded to ODS for initial automated processing.

DLA INCOMING SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

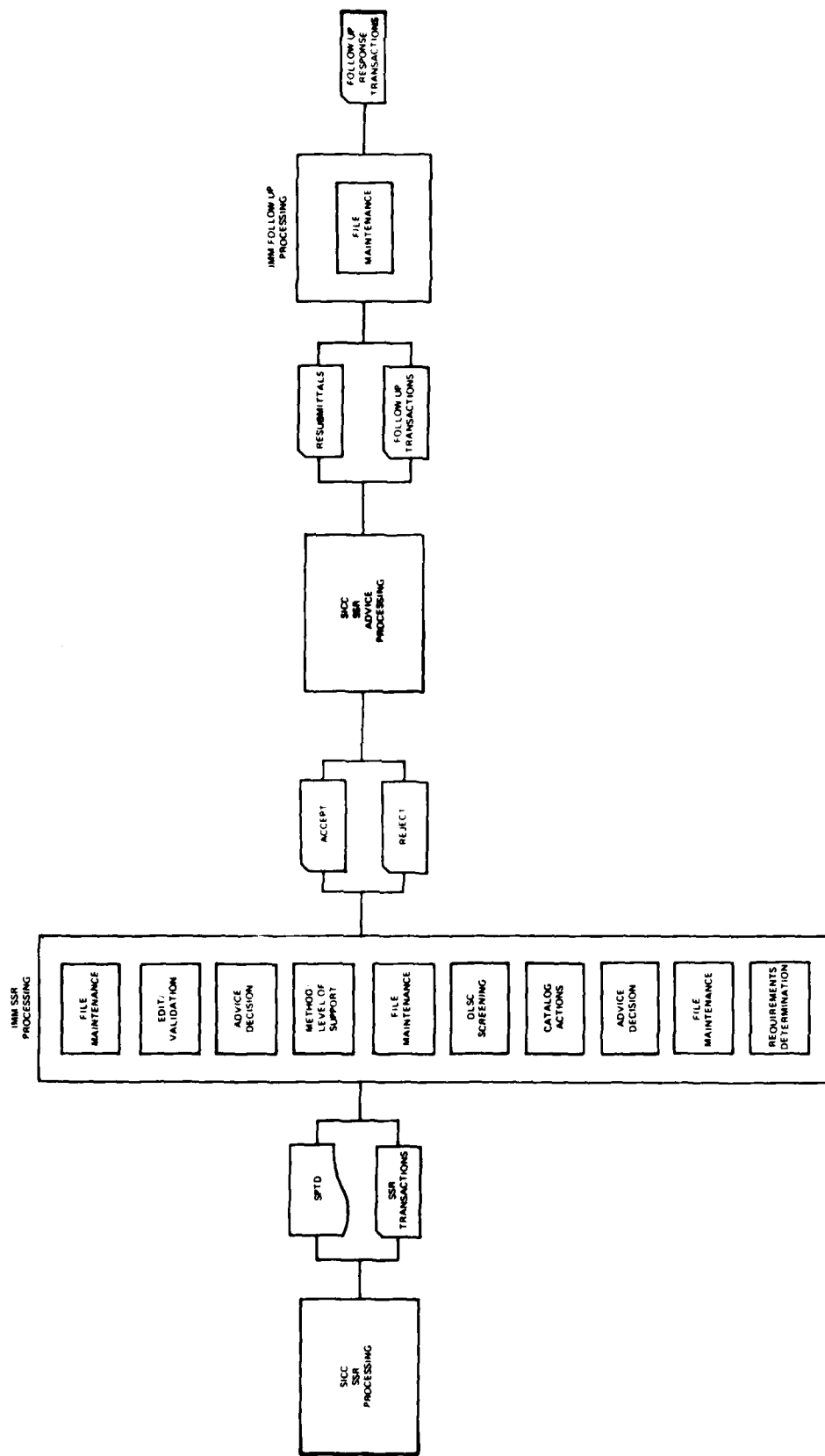


Figure VI-3

DLA INCOMING NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

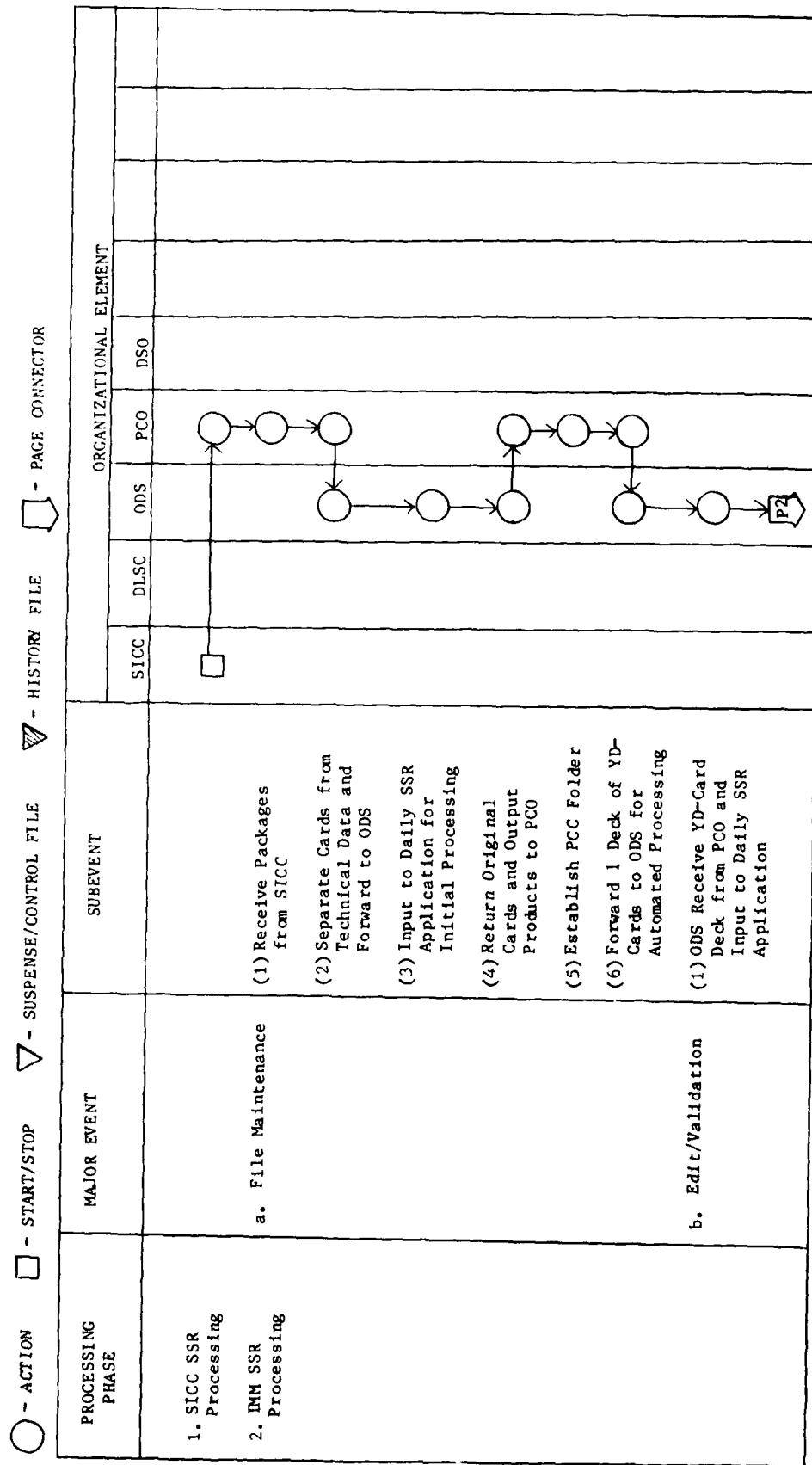


Figure VI-4

DLA INCOMING NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

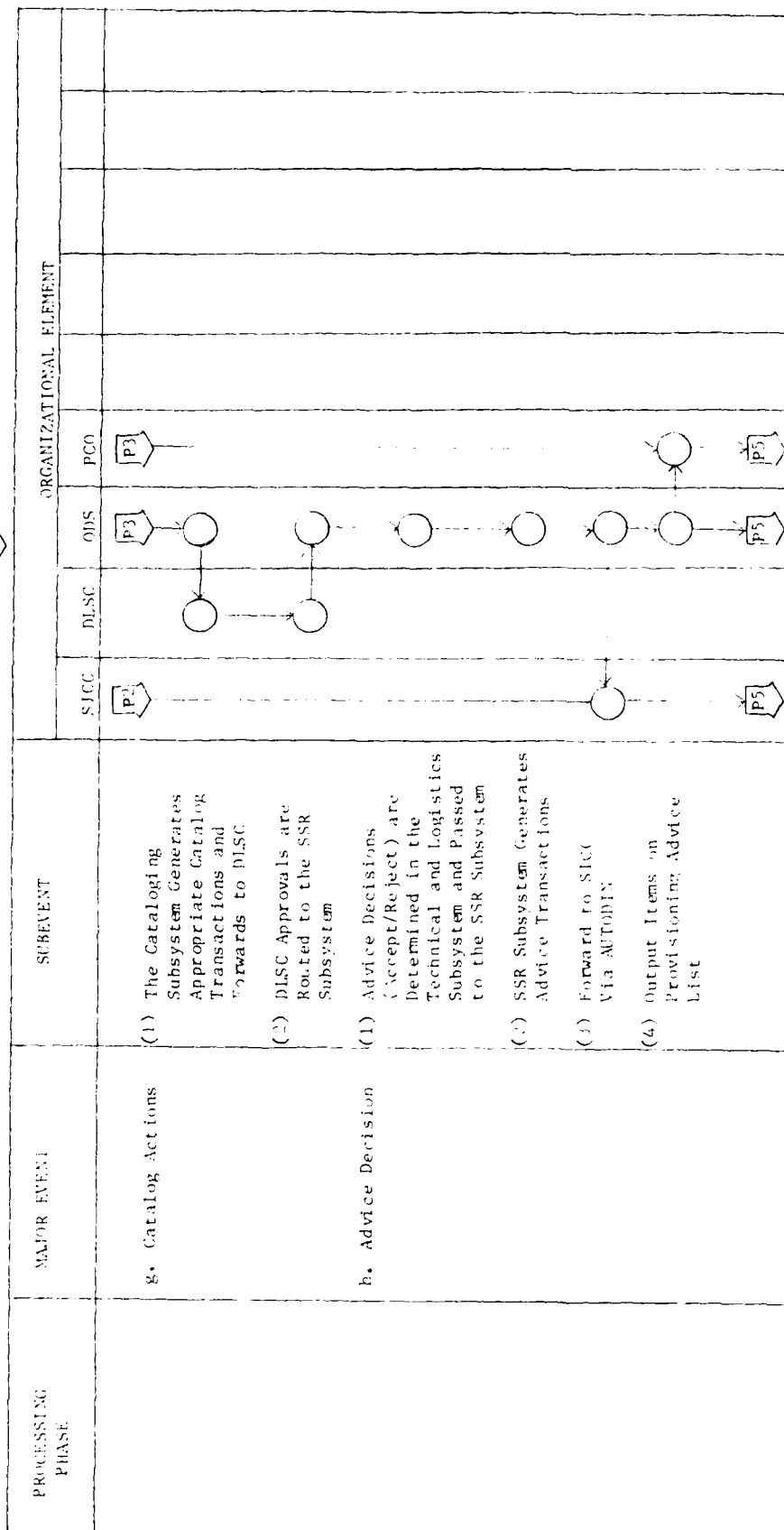


Figure VI-4

DLA INCOMING NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

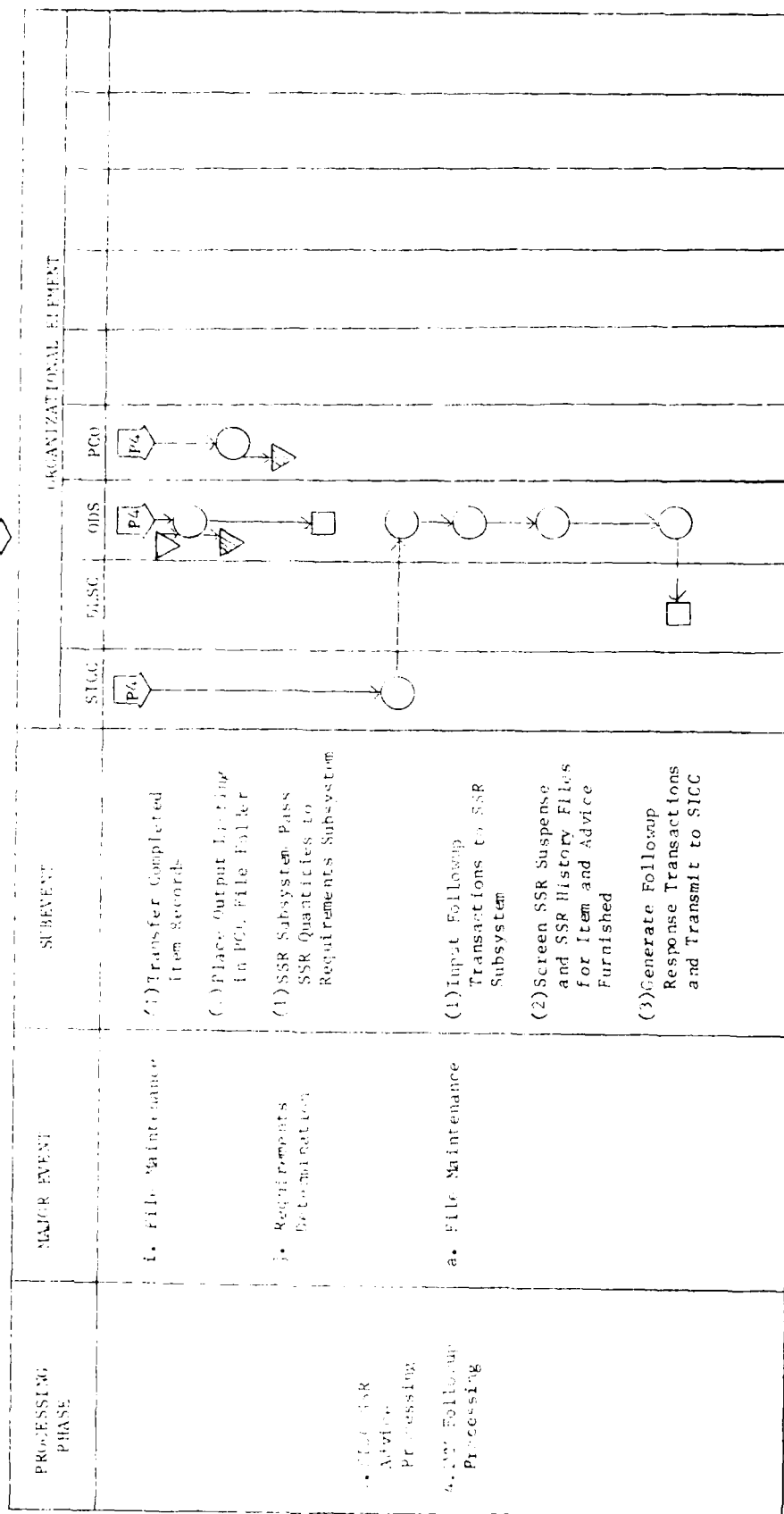


Figure VI-4

(3) ODS inputs the SSR transactions into the Daily SSR Application for the production of the converted DIC (YD_ cards) SSR transactions and the Provisioning PCC/High Dollar Review List.

(4) The original cards, YD_ cards and listing is forwarded to the PCO.

(5) The PCO marries the technical data and correspondence back to each PCC package and establishes a PCC file folder for each package. The technical data and correspondence are placed in the folder. The original SSR transactions are filed and retained indefinitely. Each item on the Provisioning PCC/High Dollar Review List is scanned for a dollar value greater than \$2,500. Processing for items exceeding the \$2,500 limit are suspended from further processing pending verification with the SICC. This list is placed in the PCC file folder.

(6) One deck of YD_ SSR transaction cards are forwarded to ODS for further automated processing. A second deck of YD- SSR transaction cards are retained in the PCO until receiving automated outputs from the first deck. This second card deck is then destroyed.

b. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of five subevents to accomplish automated validation of incoming SSR transactions.

(1) The YD_ card deck received by ODS is input to the SSR Subsystem for processing.

(2) The SSR Subsystem performs control element, duplicate transaction and package validations.

(3) Errors encountered are output on the Provisioning Input Exceptions List. Automated processing for these items is terminated. This list is reviewed in the PCO and errors are either corrected by the PCO and re-input as YD- SSR transactions to the SSR Subsystem or the list is mailed to the SICC as advice notification. Inactive SSR items with a nondefinitive Unit of Issue are output on the SSRs (Condition 2) with Nondefinitive Units of Issue listing. This listing is used by the PCO to pull required technical data submitted with the SSR transactions and forwards it to the DSO for processing.

(4) SSR change transactions are identified and output on the Provisioning Design Change List. Only superseding change transactions continue automated processing. Other changes are manually processed by the PCO and the DSO.

(5) Detail Data Element Validation is performed on the remaining SSR transactions.

c. Advice Decision. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) SSR transaction images with detail data element errors are output to the Provisioning SSR List accompanied by an Action Taken Code (ATC) from the IMM Manual indicating the error.

(2) Item records for these rejected SSR transactions are built and output to the SSR History File.

(3) Reject advice transactions are generated and forwarded to the appropriate SICCs via AUTODIN.

(4) Control data and associated ATC for rejected SSR transactions are output to the Provisioning Advice List.

d. Method/Level of Support. This major event consists of a single subevent to determine an AAC based on data contained in the SSR transaction.

(1) Items which pass validation have an AAC assigned using data in the SSR (AAC, Source Code, PCC, Quantities) in conjunction with an AAC assignment filter and a cost differential table.

e. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) Valid SSR items are output on the Provisioning SSR List.

(2) Item records are structured for each LISSR package and are established on the SSR Suspense File. The processing time standards contained in the IMM Manual are started at this point in DLA processing.

f. DLSC Screening. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) DLSC screening transactions are generated for each valid item entering the SSR Suspense File. DLSC screening transactions are also generated for each part number submitted as an Additional Reference transaction. These transactions are forwarded to DLSC via AUTODIN for processing.

(2) Replies to DLSC screening transactions are received and analyzed by the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem of SAMMS. Replies to additional reference numbers submitted are output for manual action by the Cataloging Division for preparation of Add Reference Number Transactions if there is no match.

(3) Items which matched to an active NSN or inactive NSN in DLSC files are passed to the SAMMS Cataloging Subsystem for further processing. Other replies are forwarded to the SSR Subsystem.

g. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The Cataloging Subsystem analyzes the SSR data and DLSC data to determine the appropriate action. Transactions are generated to record the SICC as a user, upgrade the AAC of the item, reactivate the NSN, etc., as appropriate and transmits these transactions to DLSC.

(2) Receipt of DLSC approvals of these cataloging actions by the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem are passed to the SSR Subsystem for processing.

h. Advice Decision. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) When the DLSC replies to screening transactions are received and analyzed by the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem, the accept/reject decision is reached. The accepts are passed to the Catalog Subsystem as described above and the rejects are passed to the SSR Subsystem. DLSC approvals of catalog action are passed to the SSR Subsystem also.

(2) The SSR Subsystem generates reject advice transactions based on the decision reached in the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem. When DLSC approvals are received in the SSR Subsystem, accept advice transactions are generated.

(3) These advice transactions are forwarded to the appropriate SICC via AUTODIN.

(4) Control data and associated ATC for items for which advice transactions are generated are output to the Provisioning Advice List.

i. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) When advice transactions are generated and transmitted to the SICC, these items are considered complete. Completed items are transferred from the SSR Suspense File to the SSR History File.

(2) The output listings from this process include the Provisioning SSR List, the Provisioning Advice List, the Provisioning Input Exceptions List, the Provisioning Design Change List and the SSRs (Condition 2) with Nondefinitive Units of Issue. These listings become a part of the manual PCC file folder. The Provisioning SSR List and Provisioning Advice List are used primarily as a check against the Provisioning PCC/High Dollar Review List to insure all SSR transactions submitted complete processing.

j. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of a single subevent as shown in Figure VI-4.

(1) Items, which are accepted for support and have an assigned AAC indicating the item is or should be stocked, are passed to the Requirements Subsystem for use in the determination and acquisition of requirements.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities and provides for processing of accept/reject advice transactions generated by DESC. Reject advice transactions may result in correction of the SSR transaction and resubmittal. When the SICC has not received an advice transaction within 35 days of SSR transaction submittal the SICC may generate a followup transaction to inquire about the status of the SSR transaction. The followup transactions may be mailed to DESC or they may be transmitted via AUTODIN.

4. IMM Followup Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of the single major event. Resubmittals are processed identically to initial submittals and are therefore not discussed as a part of this processing phase.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of three subevents to accomplish processing of followup transactions from the SICC.

(1) Followup transactions submitted via AUTODIN are automatically routed to the SSR Subsystem. Those submitted by mail are received by the PCO and forwarded to ODS for input to the SSR Subsystem.

(2) The followup transactions are screened against the SSR Suspense File for an item record with matching control elements. If a match is not found, the followup transaction is screened against the SSR History File.

(3) Based on the results of the matching process, Followup Response transactions are generated and transmitted via AUTODIN to the appropriate SICC. When a match is found and advice has already been furnished the SICC, the Followup Response transaction contains the same advice. When a match is found and no advice has been furnished the SICC, the Followup Response transaction contains an ATC '67' (advice pending). When no match is found, an ATC '66' (no record) is placed in the Followup Response transaction.

F. INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR PROCESSING

The DLA Incoming PSCN/Part Number SSR Operational System at DESC is shown in Figure VI-5. This operational system consists of four phases: SICC SSR Processing, IMM SSR Processing, SICC SSR Advice Processing, and IMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing. The IMM phases are those which take place at DESC and are broken down into major events in Figure VI-5. These major events are subdivided into subevents and the organizational elements performing each subevent in Figure VI-6. The discussion that follows is keyed to these subevents.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase takes place at SICC activities where SSR transactions are generated and mailed to DESC for processing.

2. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase is made up of fourteen major events: File Maintenance, Edit/Validation, Advice Decision, Method/Level of Support, File Maintenance, DLSC Screening, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Catalog Actions, File Maintenance, Advice Decision, and Requirements Determination. Each of these major events is described in terms of subevents and organizational elements below.

a. File Maintenance. The six subevents within this major event are shown in Figure VI-6. These subevents are identical to those discussed in Subsection E.2.a. above.

b. Edit/Validation. The five subevents within this major event are shown in Figure VI-6 and are identical to those discussed in Subsection E.2.b. above with one difference. No SSRs (Condition 2) with Nondefinitive Units of Issue listing are produced for PSCN/Part Number SSR Transactions.

c. Advice Decision. The four subevents within this major event are shown in Figure VI-6 and are identical to those discussed in Subsection E.2.c. above.

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER NONOPERATIONAL SYSTEM

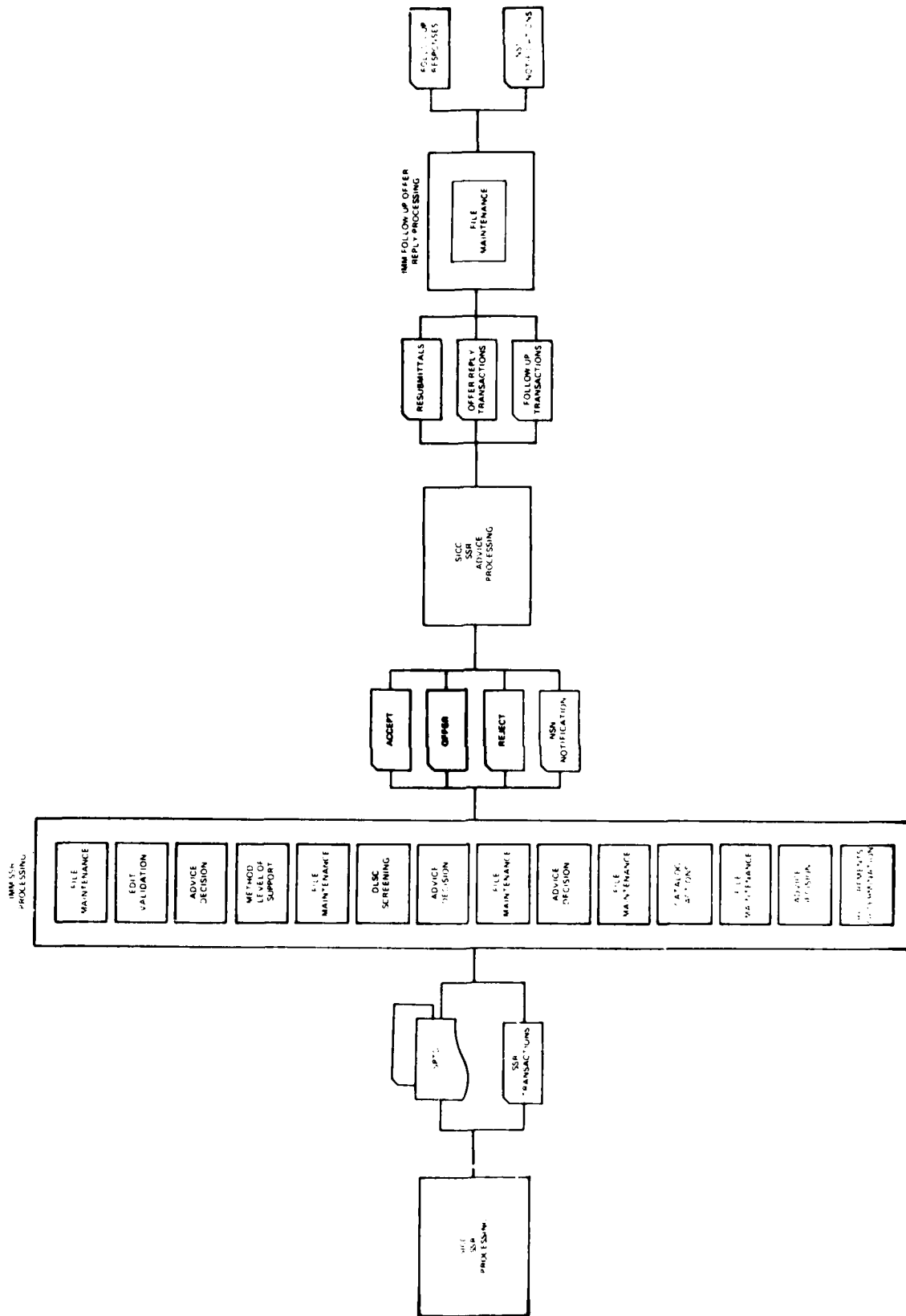


Figure VI-5

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

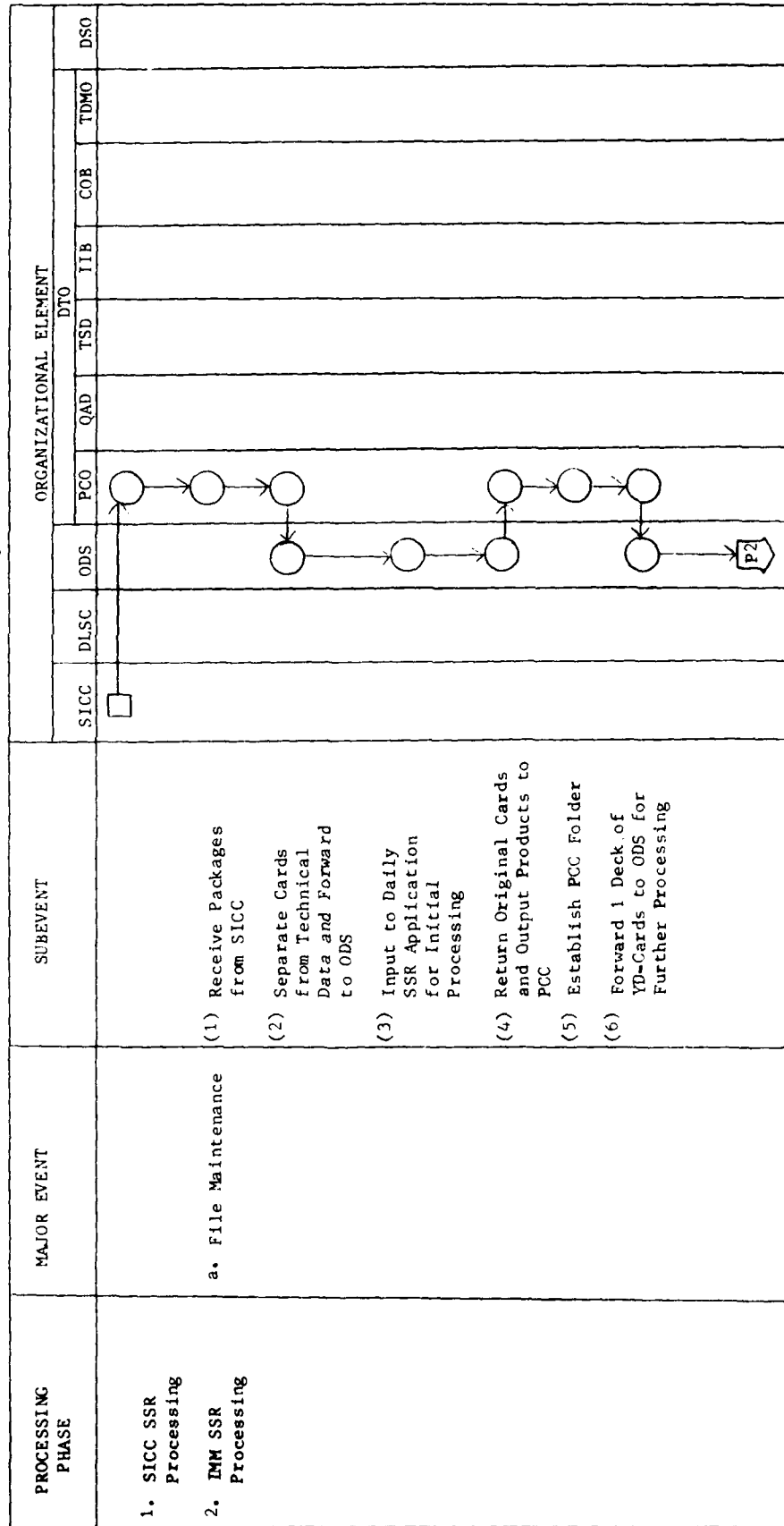


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

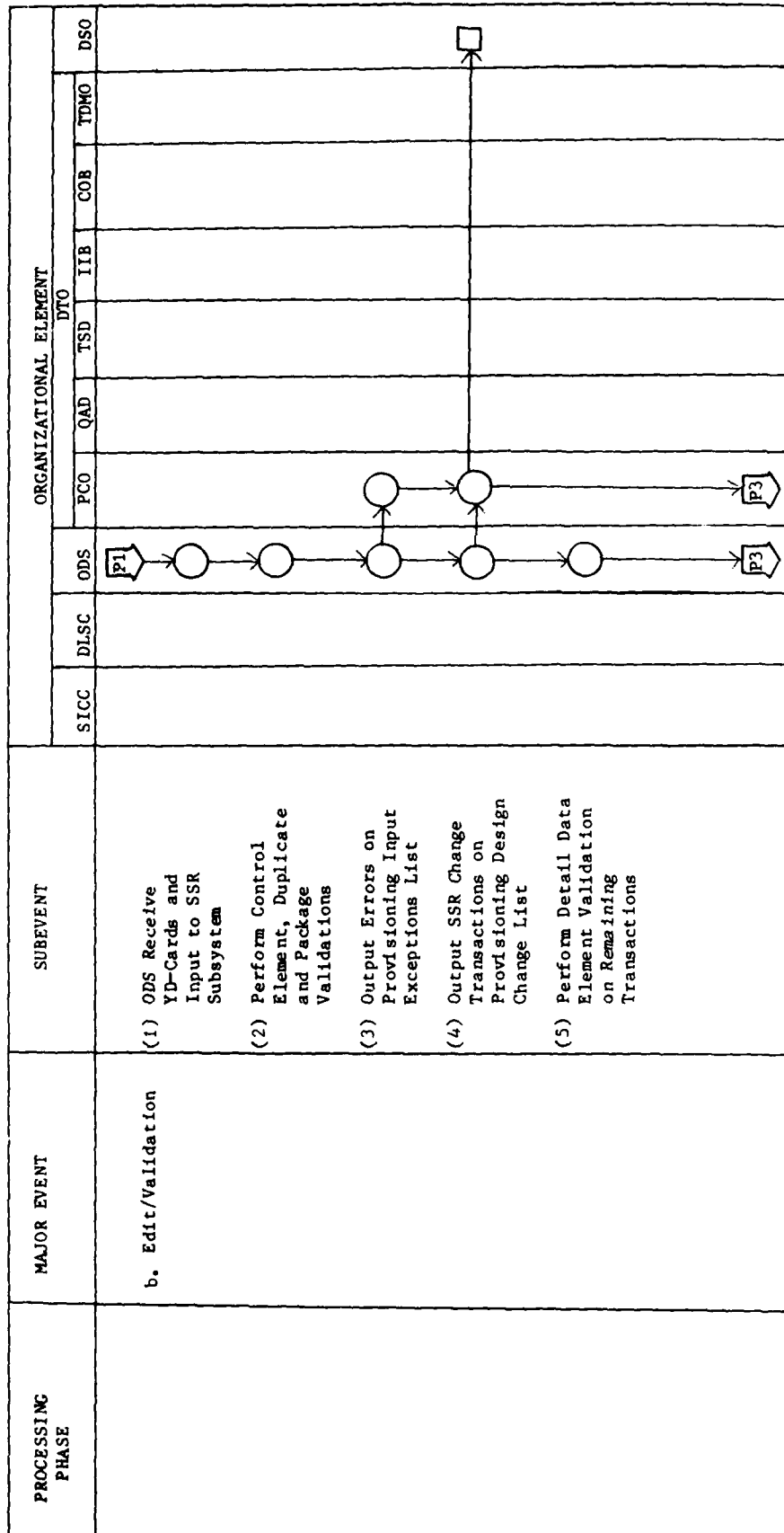


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

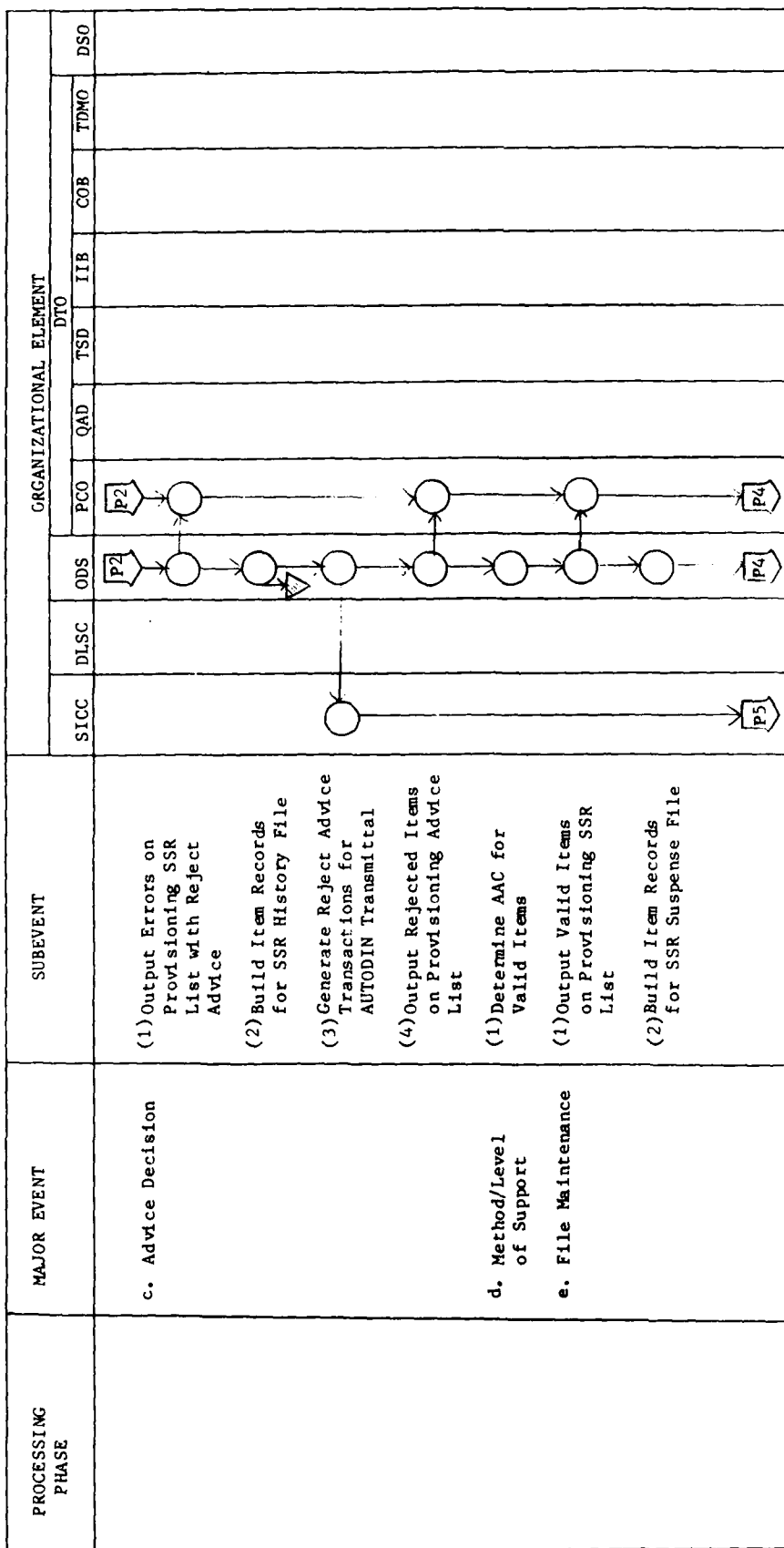


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

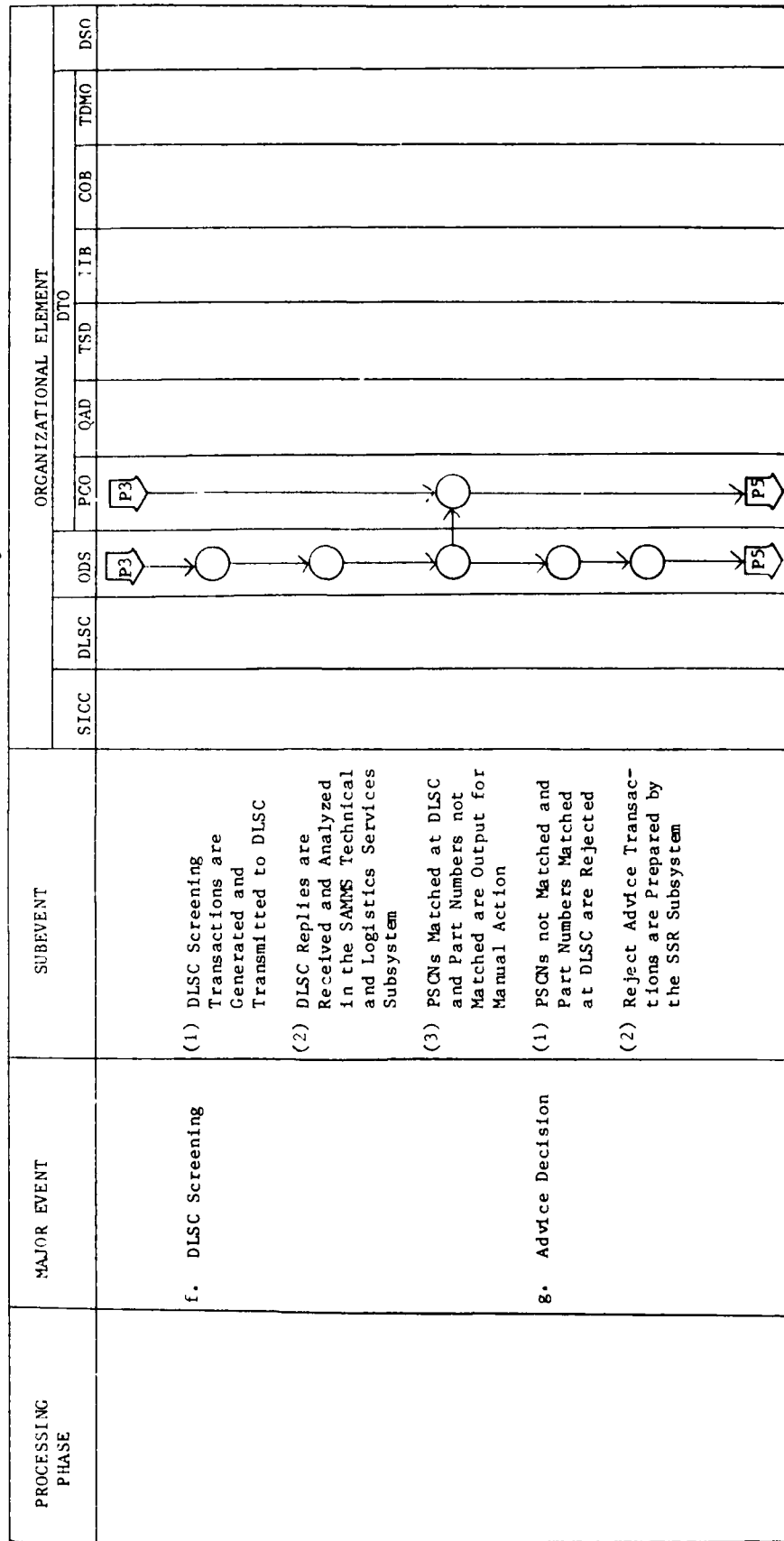


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

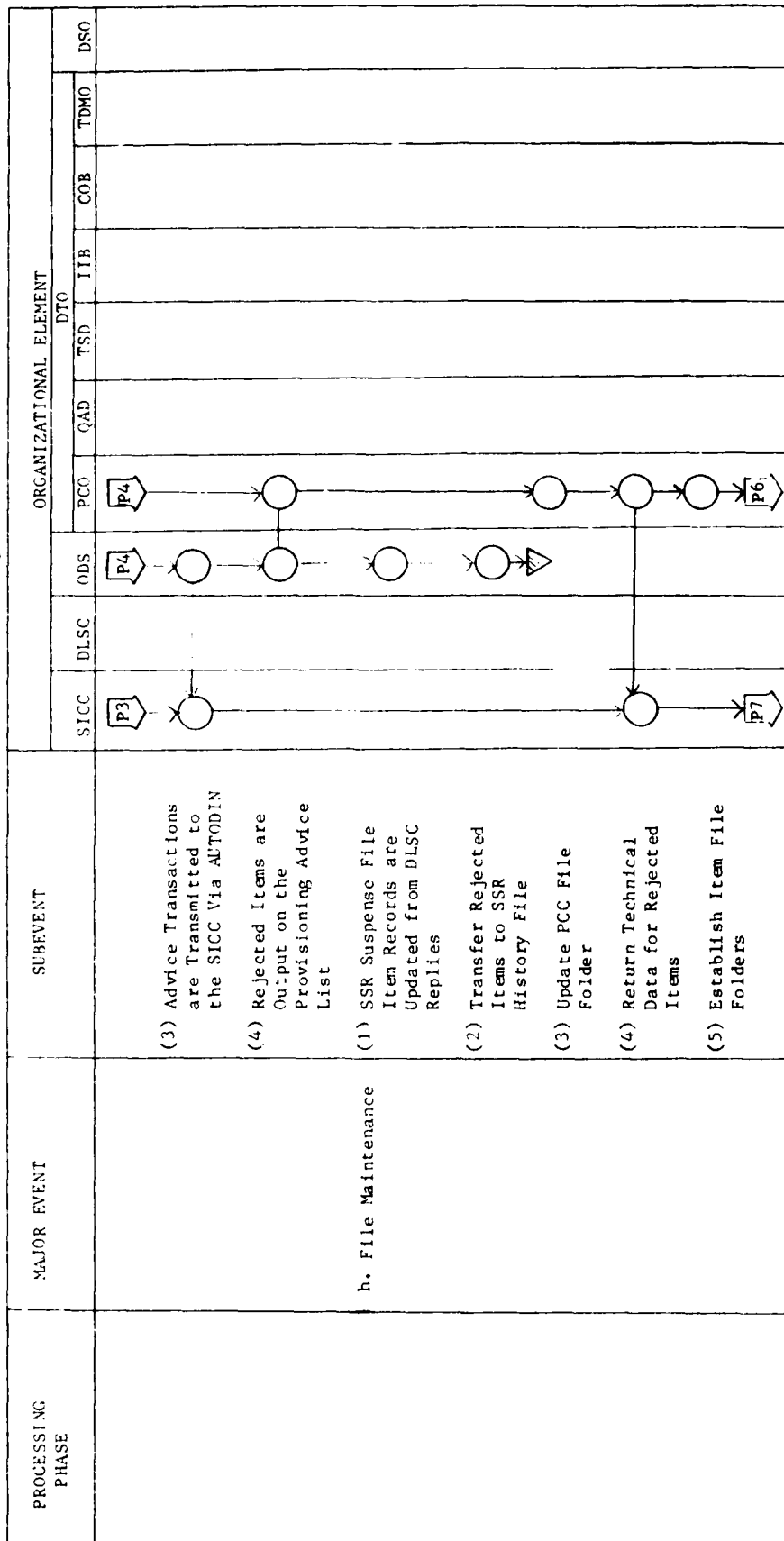


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

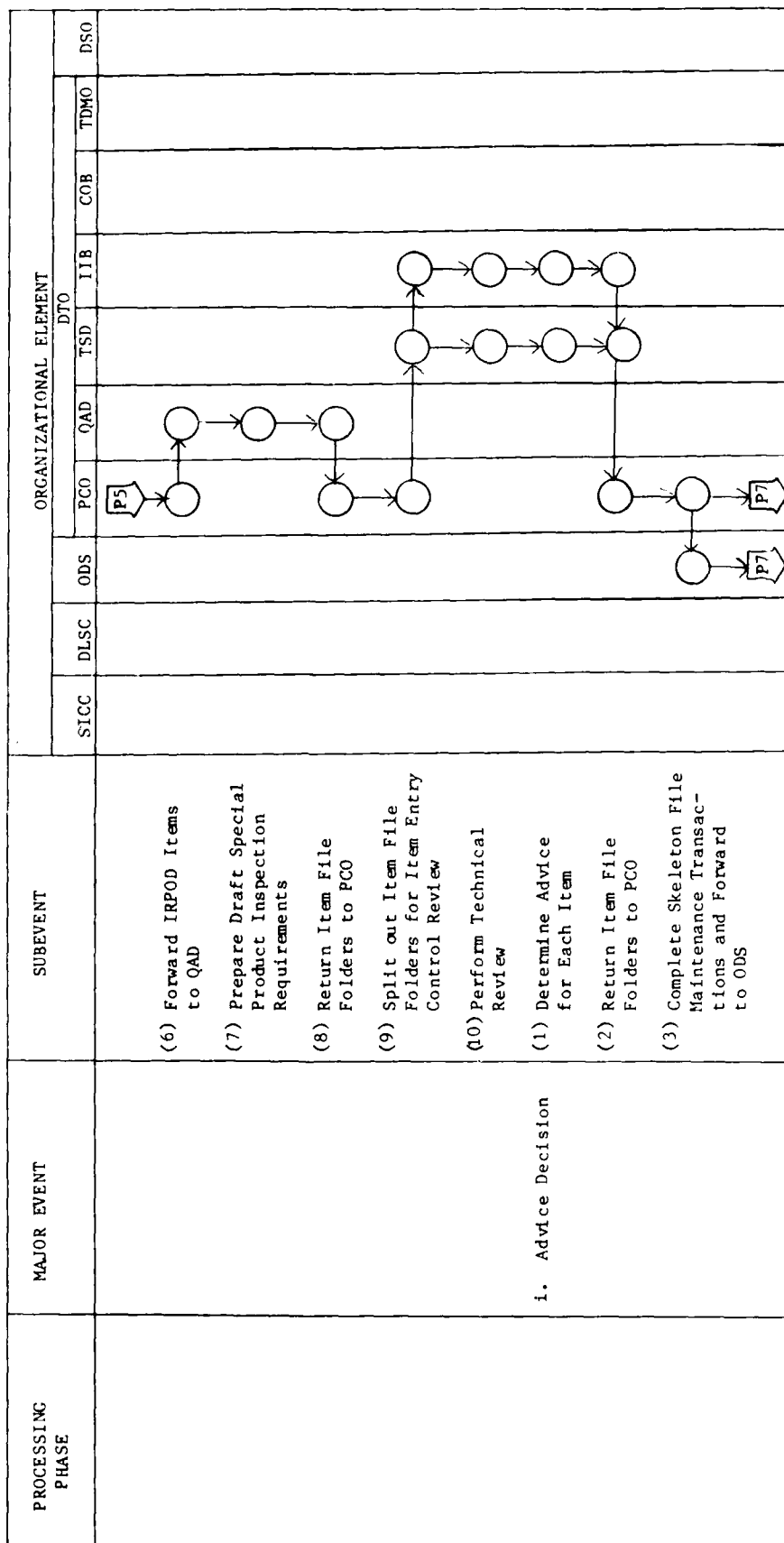


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

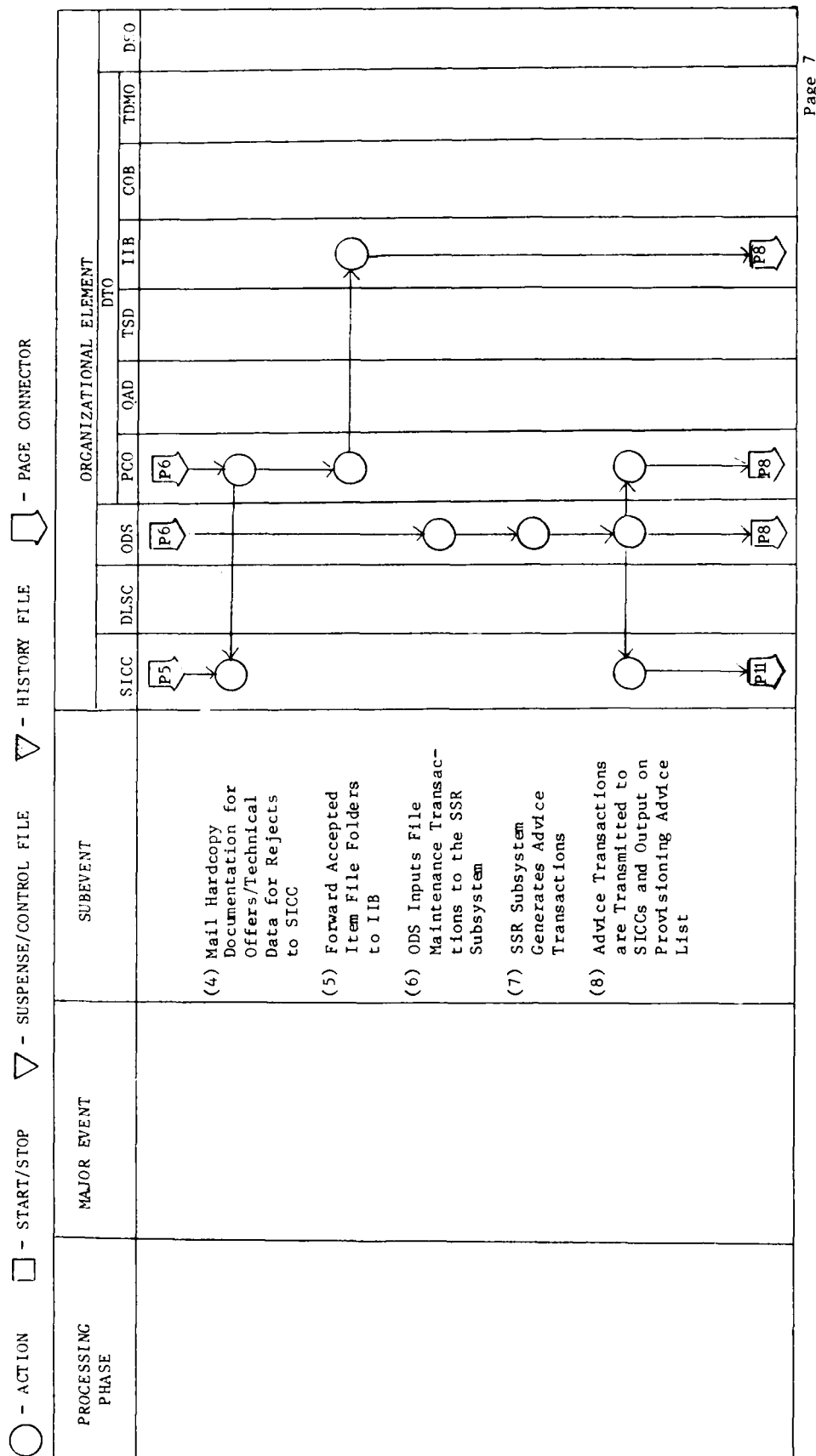


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PCSN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - SUSPENSE/CONTROL FILE ▽ - HISTORY FILE ▽ - PAGE CONNECTOR

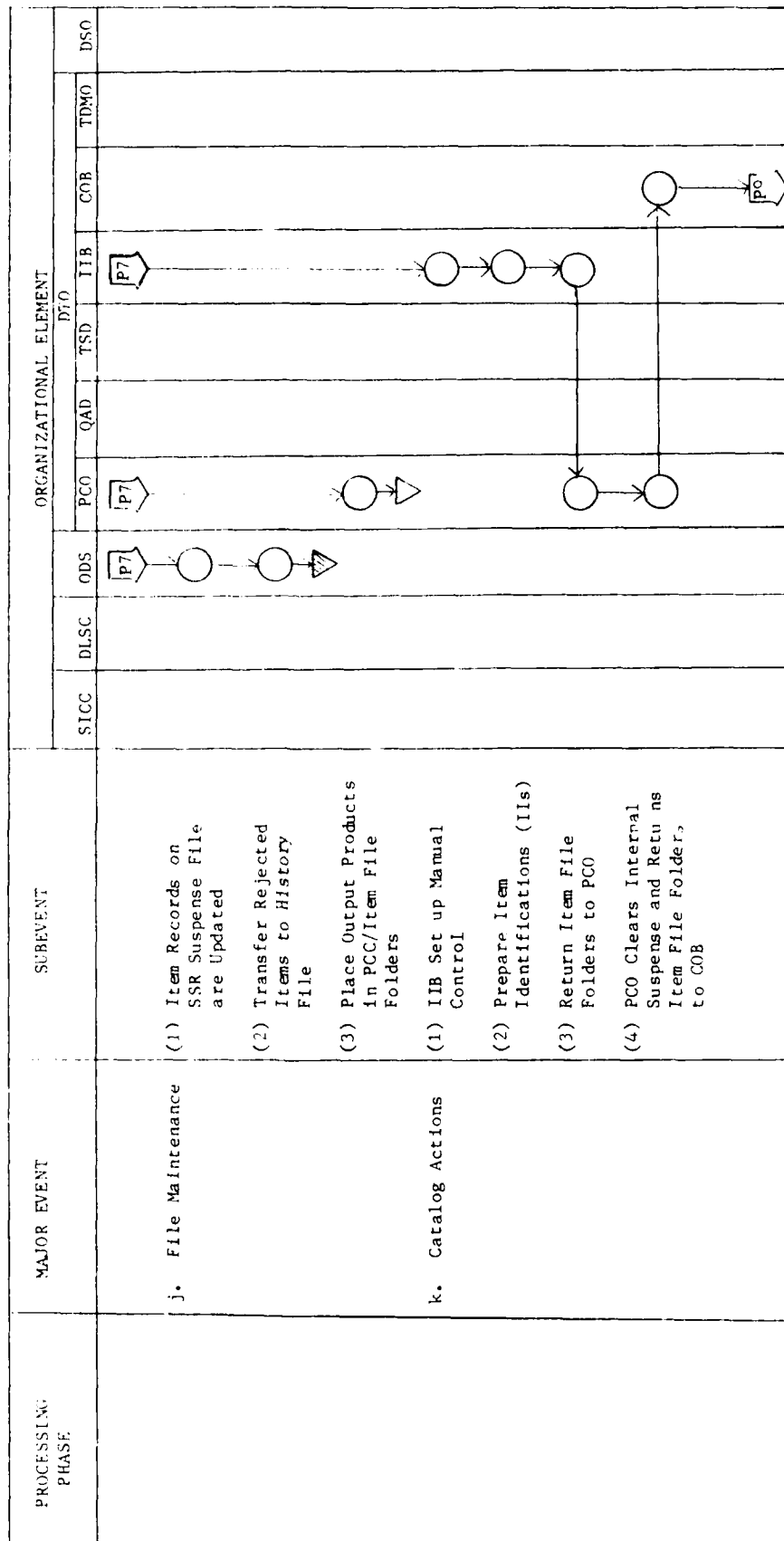


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

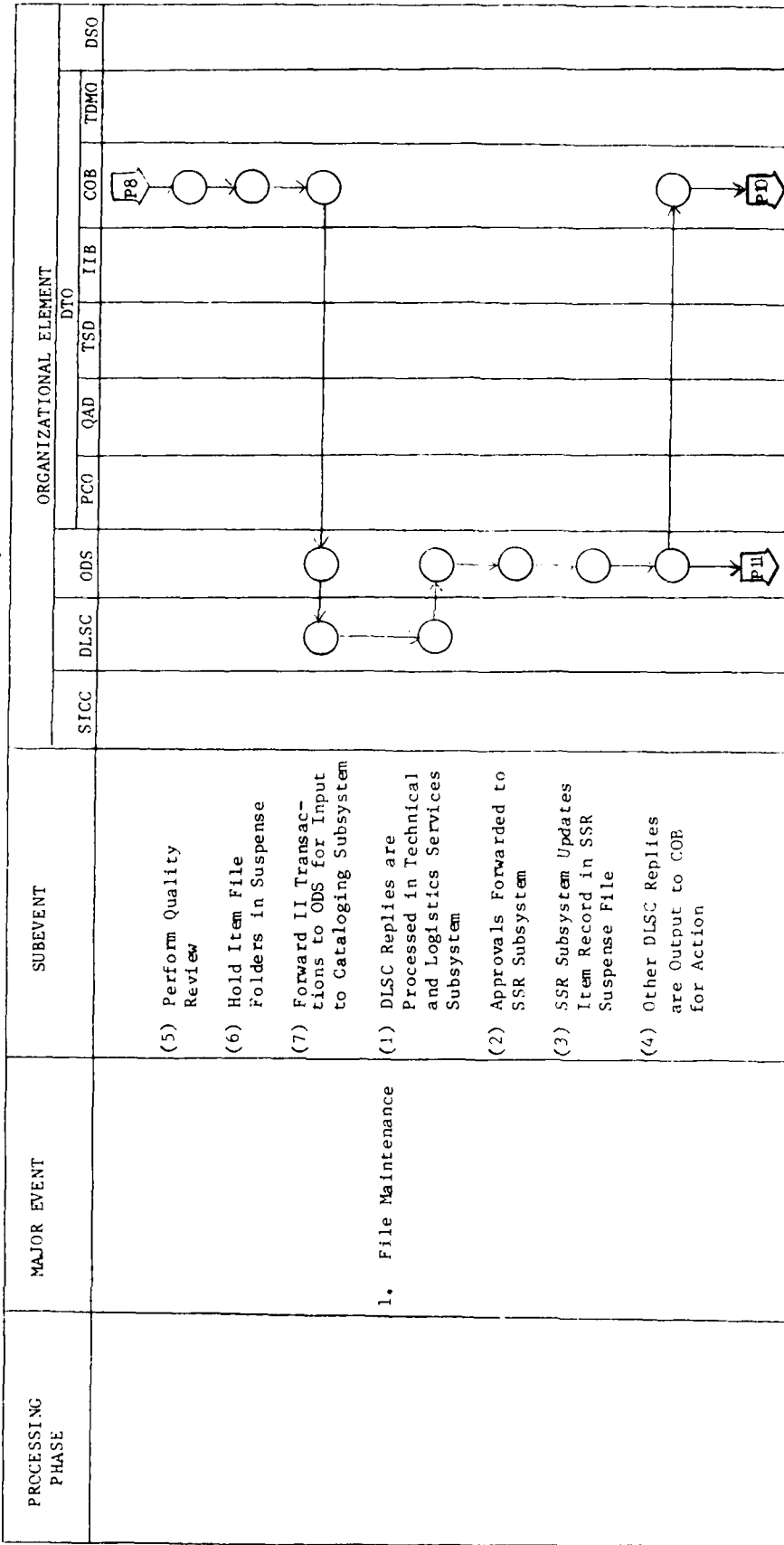


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

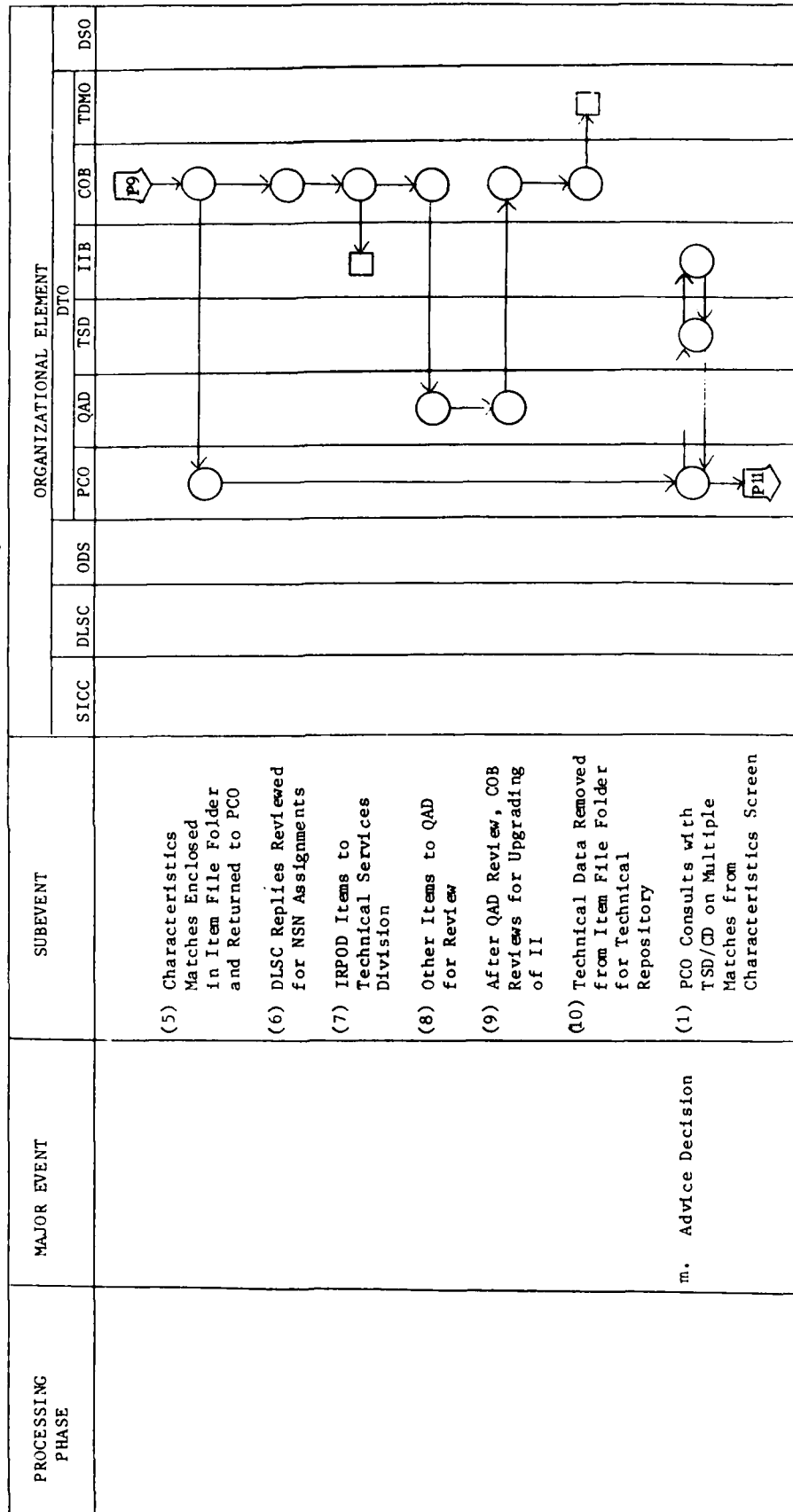


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - SUSPENSE/CONTROL FILE ▴ - HISTORY FILE □ - PAGE CONNECTOR

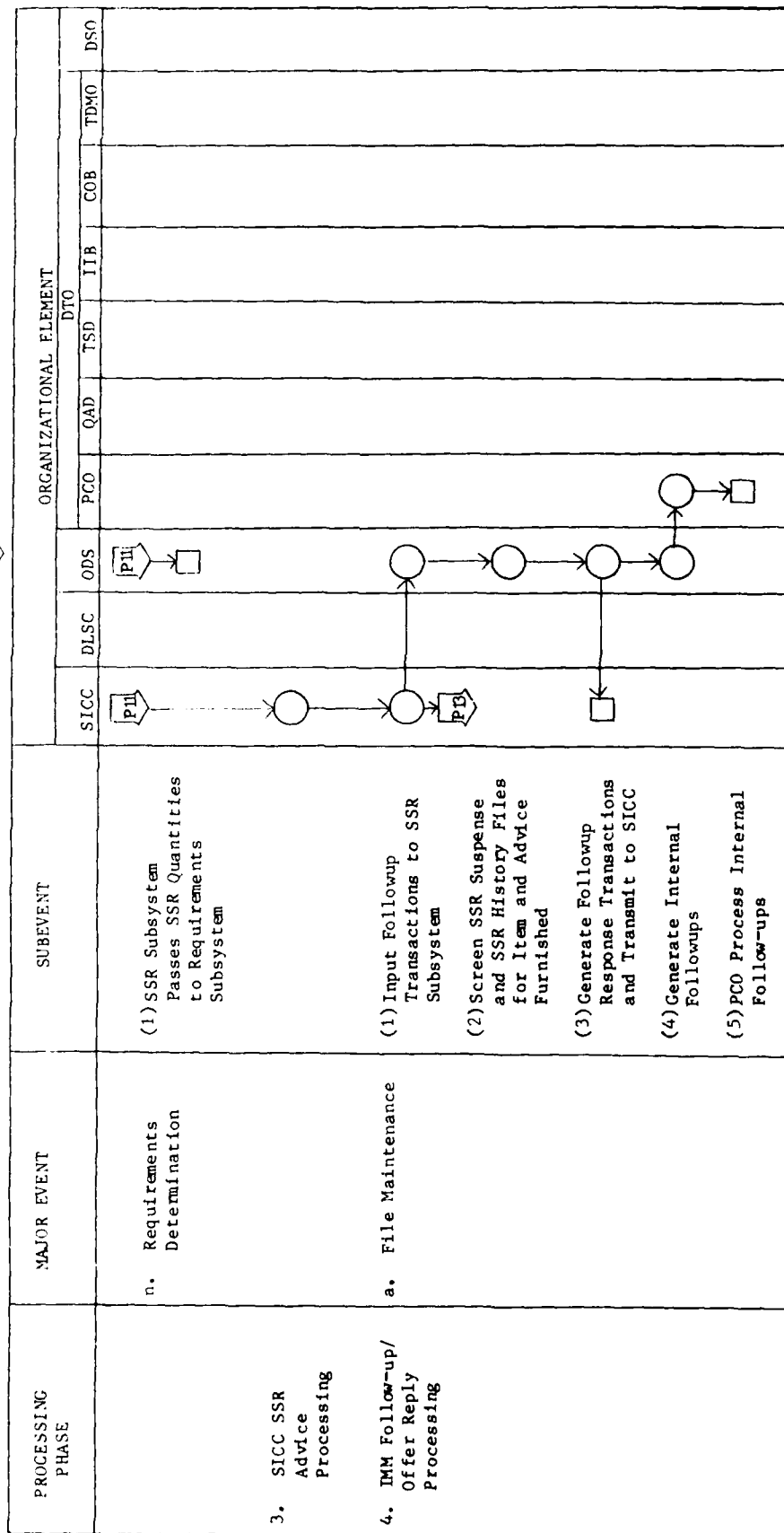


Figure VI-6

DLA INCOMING PSCN/PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

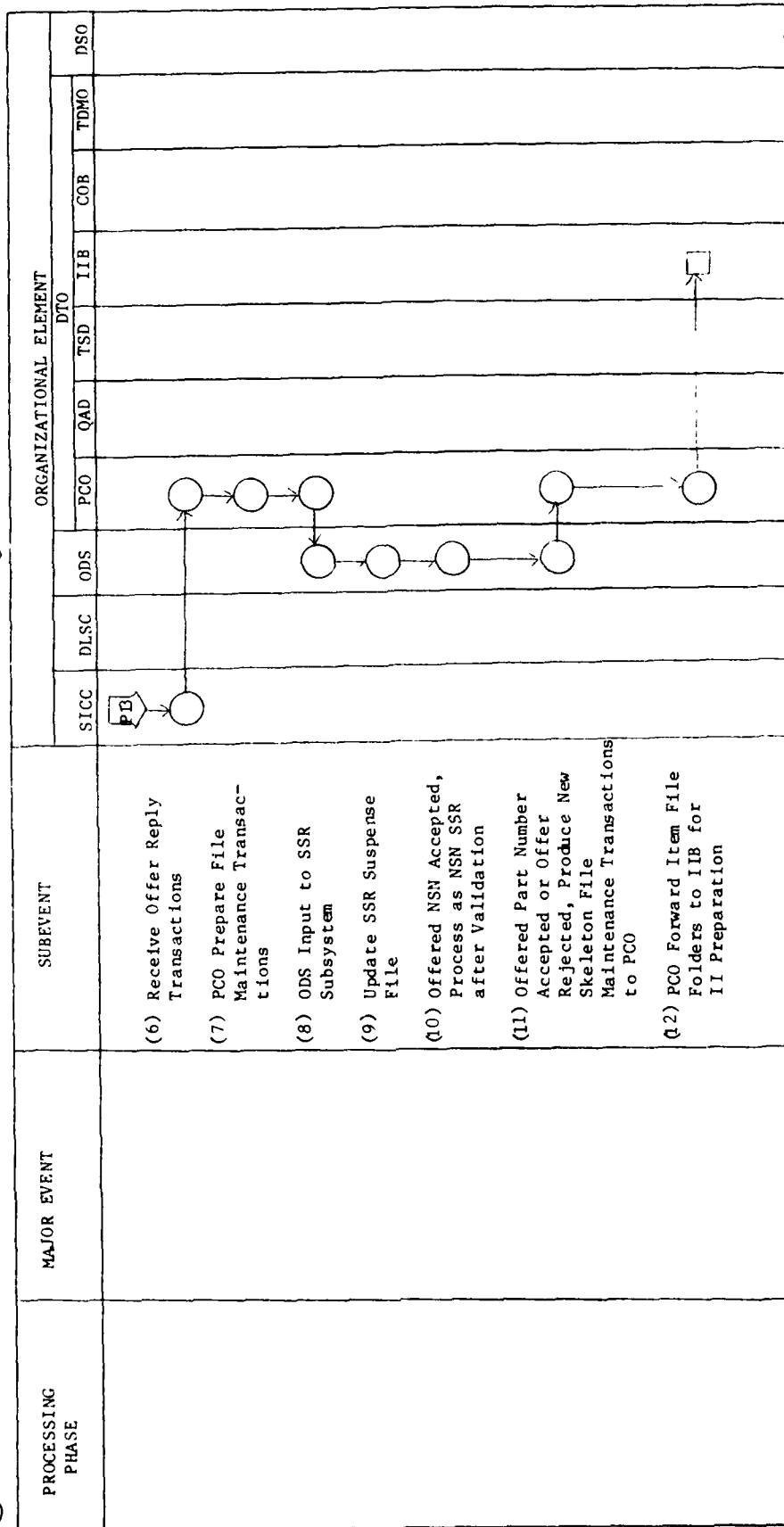


Figure VI-6

d. Method/Level of Support. The single subevent within this major event is shown in Figure VI-6 and is identical to that discussed in Subsection E.2.d. above.

e. File Maintenance. The two subevents within this major event are shown in Figure VI-6 and are identical to those discussed in Subsection E.2.e. above.

f. DLSC Screening. This major event consists of three subevents as shown in Figure VI-6.

(1) The SSR Subsystem generates DLSC screening transactions for AUTODIN transmittal to DLSC for all valid items entering the SSR Suspense File. Separate DLSC screening transactions are generated for additional reference numbers received with each valid LISSR package.

(2) DLSC replies to these screening transactions are initially processed by the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem. This Subsystem also performs initial analysis of these transactions before forwarding them to the SSR Subsystem.

(3) PSCNs which matched to DLSC files, and Part Numbers which received a No Match reply, are output to the PCO for manual processing. The output products received for these items include three skeleton file maintenance transactions per item and the Provisioning Part Number Select-NSN Request Card List.

g. Advice Decision. This major event consists of four subevents as shown in Figure VI-6.

(1) Items not having skeleton file maintenance transactions generated and not listed on the Provisioning Part Number Select-NSN Request Card List are rejected as a result of DLSC screening. These items generally consist of PSCNs which did not match to DLSC files, and Part Numbers (other than those submitted as additional reference numbers) which matched to a single or multiple NSNs/ PSCNs in DLSC files.

(2) The SSR Subsystem generates reject advice transactions for these items.

(3) The reject advice transactions are forwarded to the appropriate SICCs via AUTODIN.

(4) Items for which reject advice transactions are generated are output to the Provisioning Advice List which serves as a notification to the PCO of item completion.

h. File Maintenance. This major event serves to update automated and manual files with the results of processing up to this point and to initiate manual processing on those items for which it is required. Figure VI-6 shows this major event is made up of ten subevents.

(1) The SSR Suspense File item records are updated with the actions taken resulting from DLSC replies.

(2) Items for which reject advice transactions were generated from DLSC replies are transferred to the SSR History File.

(3) Output listings from this processing which are placed in the PCC file folder include the Provisioning SSR List, the Provisioning Input Exceptions List, Provisioning Design Change List, the Provisioning Part Number Select-NSN Request Card List, and the Provisioning Advice List.

(4) Items on the Provisioning Advice List containing reject advice are identified and the associated technical data (if any) submitted with these items is mailed back to the SICC.

(5) Item file folders are established by the PCO for each item on the Provisioning SSR List for which skeleton file maintenance transactions were automatically produced. Each item file folder will contain the skeleton file maintenance transactions, any technical data or special instructions forwarded by the SICC and appropriate SSR transaction data.

(6) When an item is identified as an Individual Repair Parts Ordering Data (IRPOD) item, it is forwarded to the Quality Assurance Division (QAD) for processing.

(7) The QAD reviews each IRPOD item and prepares Special Product Inspection Requirements when necessary and inserts these requirements in the item file folder.

(8) The item file folders are returned to the PCO for further processing.

(9) The PCO splits the item file folders into two groups for item entry control (IEC) processing. One group contains items having a high potential for identification of substitutes. This group is forwarded to the Technical Services Division for an in-depth IEC review and generally consists of resistors, capacitors, connectors, relays, tubes, transistors and integrated circuits. The second group is forwarded to the Item Identification Branches (IIBs) for a less stringent IEC review.

(10) The technical review performed by the Technical Services Division includes a characteristics review of the technical data submitted in conjunction with military specification items, commercial items and stock listed items in an effort to determine if an acceptable or better item can be identified. The review performed in the IIBs is basically a verification of the part number submitted. The review of items in both organizational elements is controlled by a date stamping and log in/log out procedure.

1. Advice Decision. This major event consists of eight subevents.

(1) The reviews performed by the Technical Services Division and IIBs result in an advice decision of accept/offer/reject. Generally, items are rejected at this point only if the technical data submitted is inadequate, the Part Number or FSCM is invalid, or the Part Number/FSCM combination is in error. The error condition is annotated on the item file folder. Before these file folders are returned to the PCO, the technical data (when adequate) is sent to the Technical Data Management Office (TDMO) for duplication. When a substitute item is identified and an offer is to be made, a Standard/Alternate Item Referral (DLA Form 546) is prepared and placed in the item file folder. Other items are simply accepted for support and this acceptance is annotated on the item file folder. One skeleton file maintenance transaction for accepted items and items for which an offer is to be made is retained by the division performing the review as a part number history file for future use.

(2) When the review is completed, the item file folders are returned to the PCO.

(3) The PCO completes skeleton file maintenance transactions for automated processing and forwards them to ODS.

(4) The PCO mails hard copy documentation including technical data (when required) and DLA Form 546s for offered items, and original technical data for rejected items, to the SICC.

(5) The final skeleton file maintenance transaction for rejected items is placed in the PCC file folder. Item file folders for offered items are placed in a suspense file awaiting an offer reply from the SICC. Item file folders for accepted items are forwarded to the Cataloging Division (CD) for further processing.

(6) ODS inputs the completed file maintenance transactions into the SSR Subsystem.

(7) The SSR Subsystem generates advice transactions for AUTODIN transmittal to the SICC.

(8) The advice transactions are transmitted to the appropriate SICC and the items for which advice is provided are output on the Provisioning SSR List. When an initial advice has not been furnished the SICC after residing on the SSR Suspense File for 25 days, the SSR Subsystem automatically generates and transmits an advice transaction containing ATC '67' (advice pending) to the SICC.

j. File Maintenance. This major event consists of three subevents.

(1) The item records on the SSR Suspense File are updated with the advice manually determined. When an offer advice is returned to the SICC, a special suspense is set up in the item record. When an offer reply is not received within 30 days, the item is printed on the Provisioning 30-Day Followup for XL/YQ Advice listing. After 45 days with no reply, the item is printed on the Provisioning 45-Day Followup for YL/YQ Advice listing. After 60 days with no reply received, the item is printed on the Provisioning 60 Day-Reject YL/YQ Advice listing and a reject advice transactions containing ATC '08' (no reply to offer) is generated and transmitted to the SICC.

(2) Item records for which reject advice transactions are generated are transferred to the SSR History File.

(3) The Provisioning Advice List and the Provisioning 60 Day Reject YL/YQ Advice list are placed in the PCC File Folder. One copy of the Provisioning 30 Day Followup for YL/YQ Advice list and the Provisioning 45 Day Followup for YL/YQ Advice list is placed in the item file folder. A second copy of these lists is mailed to the SICC.

k. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of seven subevents.

(1) The Item Identification Branch (IIB) sets up an internal control file for each item file folder received.

(2) A fully descriptive Item Identification (II) is prepared whenever possible using the appropriate Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG) and technical data. When this is not possible, a lesser II is prepared and a Request for Verification of Manufacturers Part Number (DD Form 1982) is prepared requesting technical data from the manufacturer. The DD Form 1982 is forwarded to the Technical Data Management Office (TMDO) for processing.

(3) The item file folders containing the IIs are returned to the PCO.

(4) The PCO clears the suspense on these items and they are forwarded to the Catalog Operations Branch (COB) for processing.

(5) The COB performs a quality review of each II. Errors found are returned to the appropriate IIB for correction and return.

(6) Item file folders for IIs passing quality review are placed in a suspense file awaiting NSN assignment from DLSC.

(7) II transactions are forwarded to ODS for input to the Cataloging Subsystem and transmittal to DLSC.

1. File Maintenance. This major event consists of ten subevents.

(1) DLSC replies are received and initially processed in the Technical and Logistics Services Subsystem.

(2) NSN assignments are forwarded to the SSR Subsystem for processing.

(3) The SSR Subsystem updates the item record in the SSR Suspense File with the assigned NSN.

(4) NSN assignments and other replies to NSN requests are output to the COB for processing.

(5) When the DLSC reply indicates the item was matched to a single or multiple NSNs during characteristics screening as part of the NSN assignment process, the NSNs matched are placed in the item file folder. These item file folders are returned to the PCO for processing.

(6) The COB reviews DLSC replies for NSN assignments and pulls the item file folders for these replies from the suspense file.

(7) When the NSN assignment is for an IRPOD item, the item file folder is forwarded to the TSD.

(8) Non-IRPOD items are forwarded to the Quality Assurance Division (QAD) for review.

(9) After PPB review, the item file folders are returned to COB to determine if the II can be upgraded. If so, the folders are forwarded to the appropriate IIB.

(10) The technical data from remaining item file folders is forwarded to the technical data repository for storing and the folder is destroyed.

m. Advice Decision. This major event consists of seven subevents.

(1) Item file folders returned to the PCO are reviewed to determine if the characteristics screening at DLSC resulted in a match to a single or to multiple NSNs. When multiple NSNs were matched the PCO confers with TSD and IIB personnel to determine if one of these NSNs is the same item as the part number submitted.

(2) File maintenance transactions are prepared for exact NSN matches from characteristics screening and for the single NSN selected from multiple NSN matches. These file maintenance transactions are forwarded to ODS for input to the SSR Subsystem.

(3) When the PCO, in conjunction with TSD and IIB personnel, determine that none of the NSNs returned by DLSC are the same item as that submitted, the item file folder is returned to COB for resubmittal of the NSN request.

(4) ODS inputs file maintenance transactions, forwarded by the PCO, to the SSR Subsystem.

(5) The SSR Subsystem updates the SSR Suspense File with the matched NSN and generates NSN Notifications for these items and items for which an NSN assignment was returned by DLSC.

(6) The NSN Notifications are transmitted to the appropriate SICCs via AUTODIN.

(7) Once the NSN Notifications have been generated, these item records are considered complete and are printed on the Provisioning Advice List and transferred to the SSR History File. The Provisioning Advice List is placed in the PCC File Folder by the PCO and item file folders are destroyed.

n. Requirements Determination. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(1) The SSR Subsystem passes SSR quantities to the Requirements Subsystem when the NSN Notifications are generated. These quantities are used in the requirements subsystem to produce supply control studies and procurement requests for new items and for recomputations of existing items.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities and processes advice transactions generated by DESC. When the SICC has not received advice for an SSR transaction within 35 days or NSN Notification within 70 days the SICC may generate a followup transaction to obtain the processing status of the item. These followup transactions may be mailed or transmitted via AUTODIN to DESC. Reject advice transactions may result in a resubmission of the corrected SSR transactions. These must be mailed and are treated as initial submissions by DESC. Offer advice transactions require review and preparation of Offer Reply transactions by the SICC. The Offer Reply transactions indicate acceptance or rejection of the offered item and may be mailed or transmitted via AUTODIN.

4. IMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of the single major event shown in Figure VI-5.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of 12 subevents as shown in Figure VI-6.

(1) This subevent is identical to that discussed in subsection E.4.a.(1).

(2) This subevent is identical to that discussed in subsection E.4.a.(2).

(3) This subevent is identical to that discussed in subsection E.4.a.(3).

(4) The SSR Subsystem automatically generates output listings that serves as followup or notifications to the PCO of the status of items on the SSR Suspense File. These listings are Parts I, II and III of the Provisioning Control File Aging Report.

(5) The PCO uses these listings to monitor the progress of items and to generate followups to the Technical Services Division and Cataloging Division as necessary.

(6) Offer Reply transactions are received by the PCO for processing. Those transmitted via AUTODIN are rejected out of SAMMS and forwarded to the PCO.

(7) The PCO prepares file maintenance transactions that can be mechanically processed from the Offer Reply transactions. These file maintenance transactions are forwarded to ODS. The Offer Reply transactions are placed in the appropriate item file folders.

(8) ODS inputs the file maintenance transactions to the SSR Subsystem.

(9) The SSR Subsystem updates the item records on the SSR Suspense File to reflect the acceptance or rejection of the offered items.

(10) When an NSN offer is accepted, the item record is processed identically to an NSN SSR transaction subsequent to validation, as described starting with Subsection E.2.f. above.

(11) When a Part Number offer is accepted by the SICC or the offered item is rejected, new skeleton file maintenance transactions are generated and the items are listed on a new Provisioning Part Number Select-NSN Request Card List. These output products are forwarded to the PCO for processing.

(12) The PCO pulls the item file folders for these items from the suspense file and forwards them to the IIB for preparation of IIs to be forwarded to DLSC for NSN assignment. This processing is described above beginning with Subsection F.2.k.

CHAPTER VII

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

A. INTRODUCTION

The Federal Supply Service (FSS) is the SSR processing agent within the General Services Administration (GSA). The FSS was visited during the Operational Implementation Review phase of research to review the implementation of the IMM Manual within GSA. GSA acts as a CIMM only, and therefore, processes only incoming commodity oriented consumable SSR transactions.

This Chapter presents the automated system in use at the time of the operational review, the organizational elements within the FSS involved in the processing of incoming SSR transactions and CIMM SSR processing operational systems. Active NSN SSR transactions, Inactive NSN/PSCN SSR transactions and Part Number SSR transactions each constitute a separate operational system in the Chapter. Within each operational system, there generally is a distinction made between provisioning and non-provisioning SSR transaction processing, and each operational system applies equally to both. Since no specific procedures were developed for processing SSR change transactions, they are not addressed in this Chapter.

B. GSA AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1. Implementation Status. The automated Logistics Data Management (LDM) System described in Part 1 of this Volume was in the design stage of development during both the systems and operational review phases of the DODSSR Study. The automated operational system in use by GSA during the operational review is termed the Master Reference and Management Data System (MRMDS). Upon implementation of the LDM System, the MRMDS will no longer be used by GSA. An overview of MRMDS is given below.

2. MRMDS Overview. The basic elements of MRMDS relating to SSR processing are shown in Figure VII-1.

a. Inputs. There are two sources of SSR related inputs to MRMDS. The first of these is manually generated inputs. These functional inputs consist of inquiries and file updates. The results from DLSC are also input to MRMDS. DLSC inputs include screening replies, NIIN assignments and other related transactions.

GSA AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

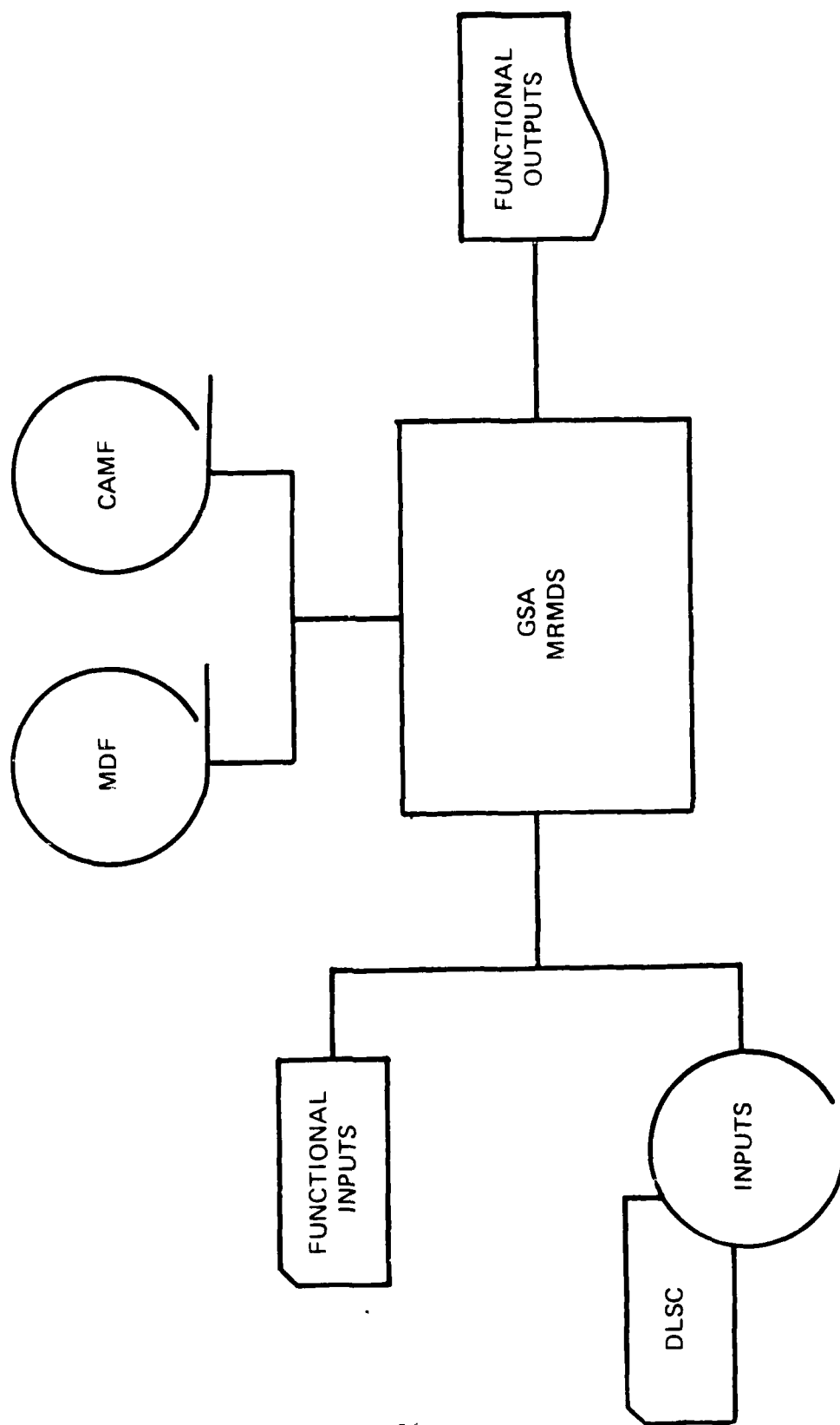


Figure VII-1

b. Files. There are two files used in SSR processing in MRMDS. These are the Master Data File (MDF) and the Catalog Action Master File (CAMF). The MDF is a sequential magnetic tape file used for screening NSN SSR transactions received. The CAMF is also a sequential magnetic tape file, which contains a record of all cataloging transactions submitted to DLSC and part number SSR items under process. SSR items are not entered directly to the CAMF and are not in the standard IMM Manual formats. The MDF serves as a repository of items managed by GSA, while the primary function of the CAMF is as a suspense/control file.

c. Processing. SSR processing within MRMDS generally consists of screening NSN SSR items against the MDF and maintaining processing control using the CAMF. DLSC screening transactions and NIIN requests are posted to the CAMF for suspense. When a DLSC reply is not received within 60 days, the item is dropped from the CAMF. Automated generation of DLSC followup transactions is not a feature of this system. SSR items which have been on the CAMF for more than 12 days are printed on an overdue list each cycle until completed (advice is mailed to the SICC).

d. Outputs. Functional outputs from this system, related to SSR processing, include MDF inquiry results, DLSC screening replies and NIIN assignments from DLSC in addition to the Overdue List mentioned above.

C. IMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational elements performing CIMM SSR processing functions by GSA are shown in Figure VII-2. As shown by this figure, there are two organizations under the Administrator involved in SSR processing. The first of these is the Federal Supply Service which is the primary processing organization. The Region 3 Administrator comes into play because the FSS does not maintain its own computer facility. The Region 3 Administrator, which is in the same geographical area as (not colocated with) the FSS, provides computer operations support to execute MRMDS.

1. Office of Customer Service and Support. This Office within the FSS consists of eight divisions. One of these divisions, the Logistics Data Management Division, is responsible for receiving and processing SSR transactions within GSA.

a. Logistics Data Management Division (LDMD). This Division consists of three branches. The Data Management Branch and the Item Identification Branch perform SSR related functions.

GSA IMM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

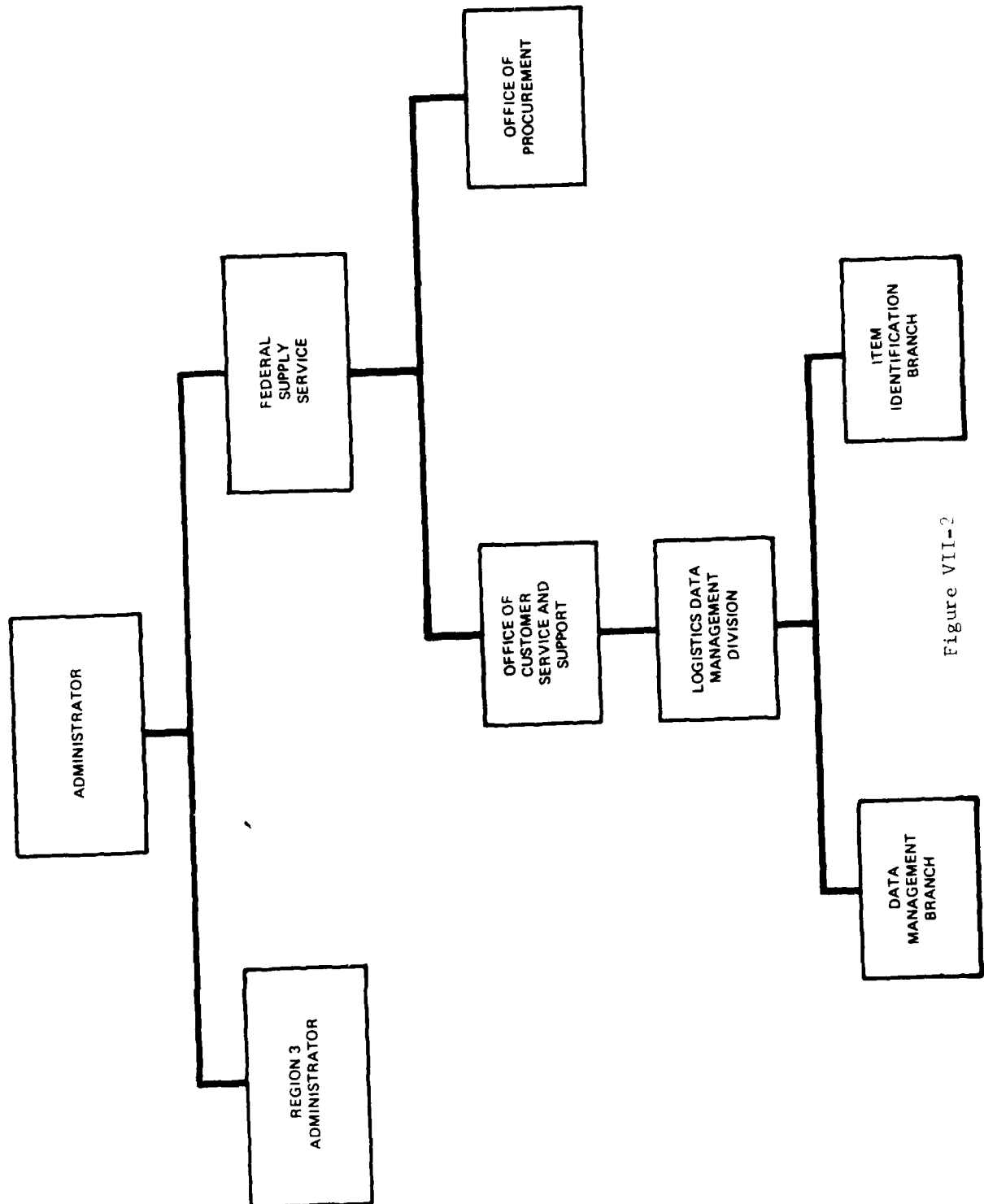


Figure VII-2

(1) Data Management Branch (DMB). There are three organizational entities within the Data Management Branch involved in SSR processing: the Supply Support Section, the Supply Management Section, and the PCAM Room.

(a) The Supply Support Section consists of SSR technicians and is where SSR transactions are initially received in GSA. The SSR technician is responsible for monitoring the processing progress of all SSR transactions received. All followup transactions are processed by the SSR technician and all advice transactions and Followup Response transactions are forwarded to the SICC by this Section. The SSR technician performs initial validation on SSR transactions received and is responsible for maintaining manual control, suspense and history files for these transactions. Catalog data screening of automated files may also be initiated in this Section.

(b) The Supply Management Section consists of cataloging personnel who generally receive SSRs and determine the AAC to be assigned each SSR item. Catalogers also perform validation on selected SSR data elements for part number SSR items. The cataloger also prepares catalog management data transactions required for NSN assignment/reactivation.

(c) The Punched Card Accounting Machine (PCAM) Room produces the actual advice and Followup Response transactions to be forwarded to the SICC when initiated by an SSR technician. The PCAM Room also produces listings of incoming SSR transactions, advice transactions and processing worksheets.

(2) Item Identification Branch (IIB). The IIB is responsible for preparing NIIN requests for transmittal to DLSC and transactions to reactivate inactive NSNs. The item entry control function for part number SSR items is performed in this Branch and may result in the identification of substitute items to be offered to SICC. The IIB may generate DLSC screening transactions as part of the item entry control process. The GSA technical data repository is located in this Branch, and this Branch is responsible for its maintenance.

2. Office of Procurement. Each SSR item accepted for support by GSA is forwarded to this Office as the final processing step. This Office generally reviews each item and forwards the item to the Regional Office responsible for managing the item. At the Regional Office the assigned AAC is reviewed and the actual level of support is determined.

D. GSA INCOMING CIMM ACTIVE NSN SSR PROCESSING

The GSA Active NSN Operational System is depicted in Figure VII-3. As shown by this figure, the operational system consists of four processing phases; SICC SSR Processing, IMM SSR Processing, SICC SSR Advice Processing, and IMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing. The two phases performed by GSA are those involving IMM processing; and these phases are broken down into major events in Figure VII-3. There is no processing priority within this system; and the system applies equally to incoming provisioning and nonprovisioning SSR transactions. The subevents and related organizational elements within each of the major events and phases in Figure VII-3 are shown in Figure VII-4. The discussion that follows is keyed to these subevents.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities and results in SSR transactions being submitted to GSA for processing.

2. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of nine major events: Edit/Validation, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Catalog Data Screen, Advice Decision, Method/Level of Support, Catalog Actions, File Maintenance and DLSC Screen.

a. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) SSR transactions are received by an SSR technician within the Data Management Branch.

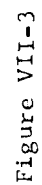
(2) The SSR technician validates the SSR transactions received for proper package content and each item is validated to ensure the FSC is within a GSA assigned class. Other data elements are given cursory validation.

b. Advice Decision. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) When validation errors are encountered, reject advice to be returned to the SICC is annotated on the LISSR transaction.

(2) SSR packages containing a single item found in error have reject advice transactions and an advice list produced by the Punched Card Accounting Machine (PCAM) Room.

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GSA ACTIVE NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

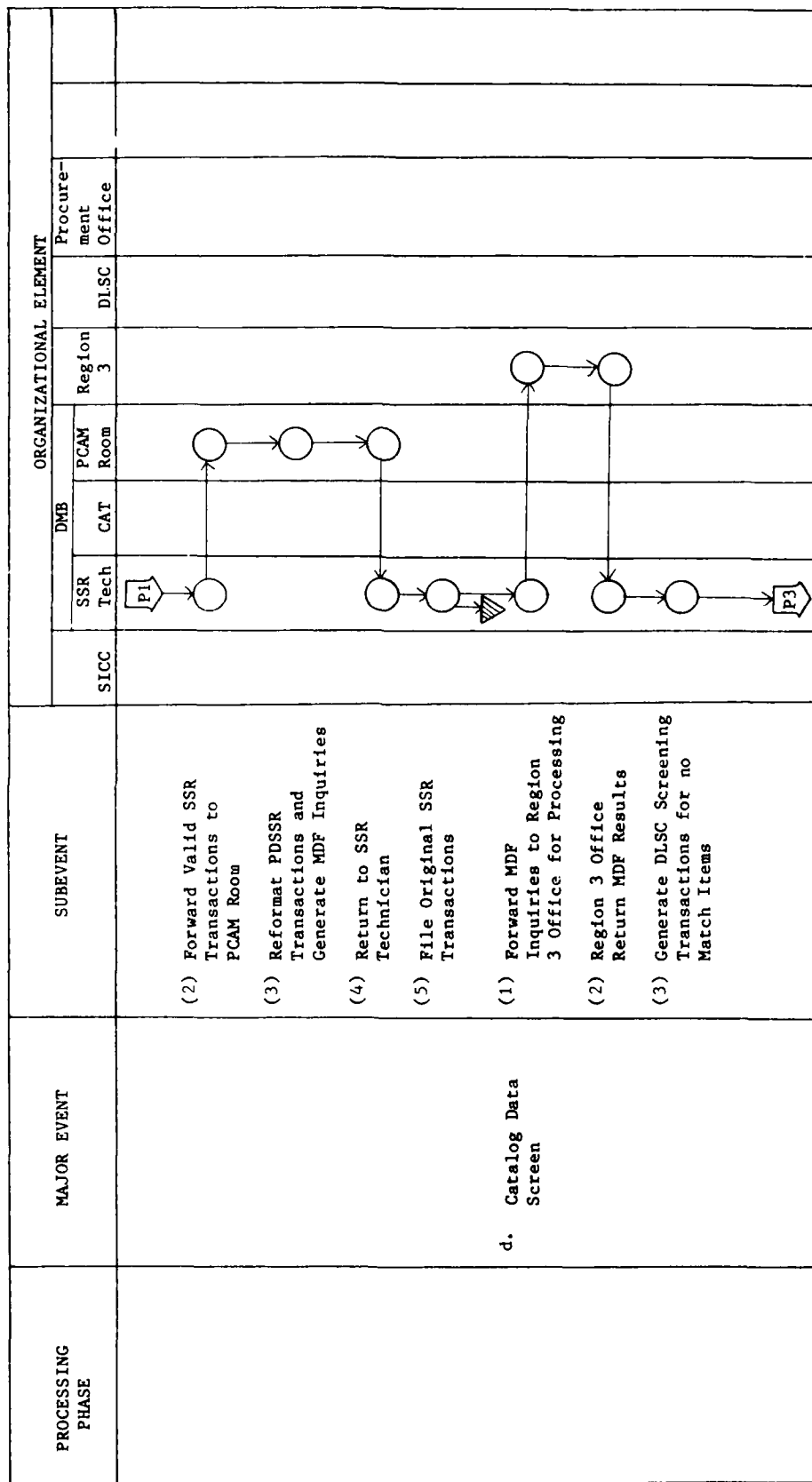


Figure VII-4

GSA ACTIVE NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

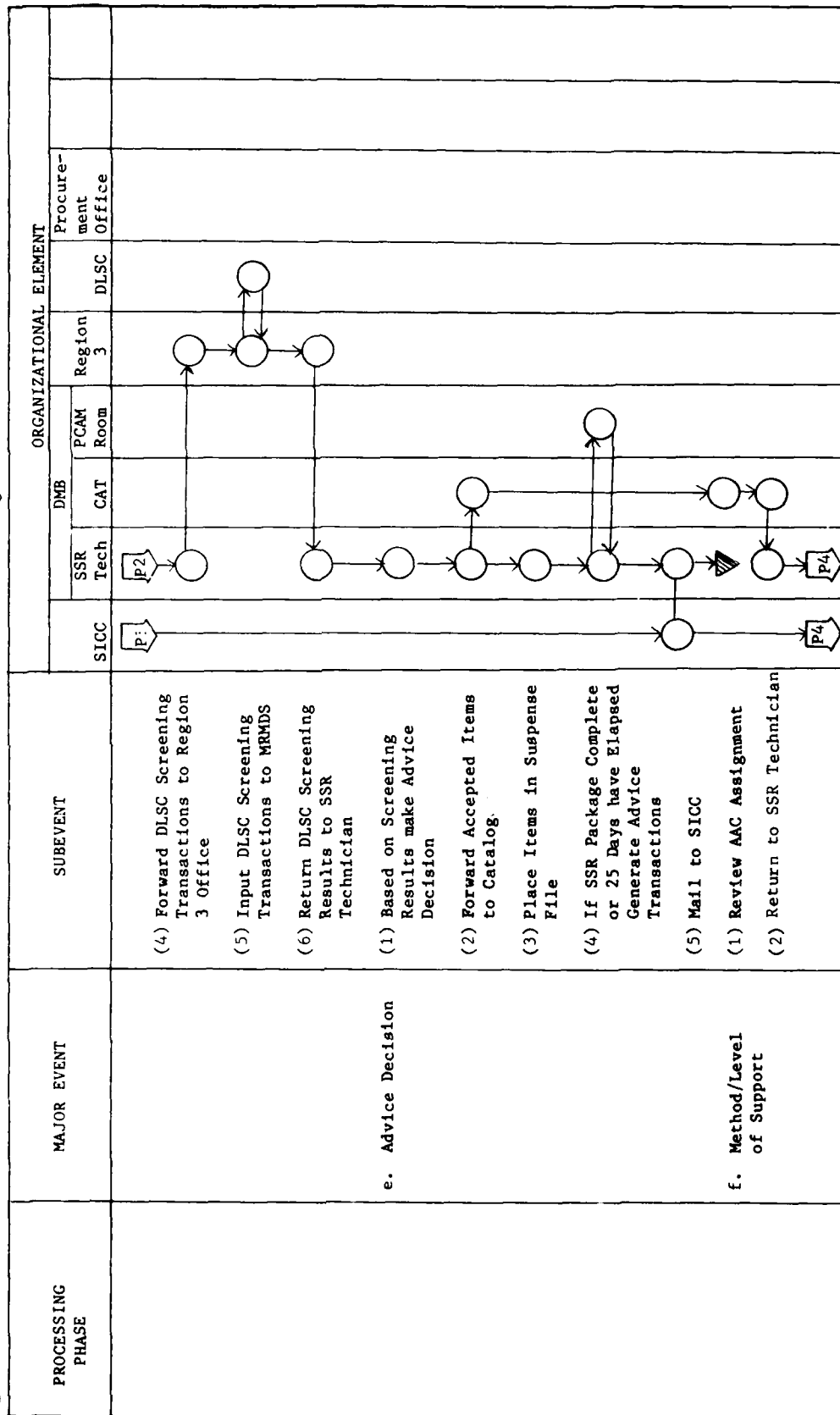


Figure VII-4

GSA ACTIVE NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - SUSPENSE/CONTROL FILE ▽ - HISTORY FILE ➡ - PAGE CONNECTOR

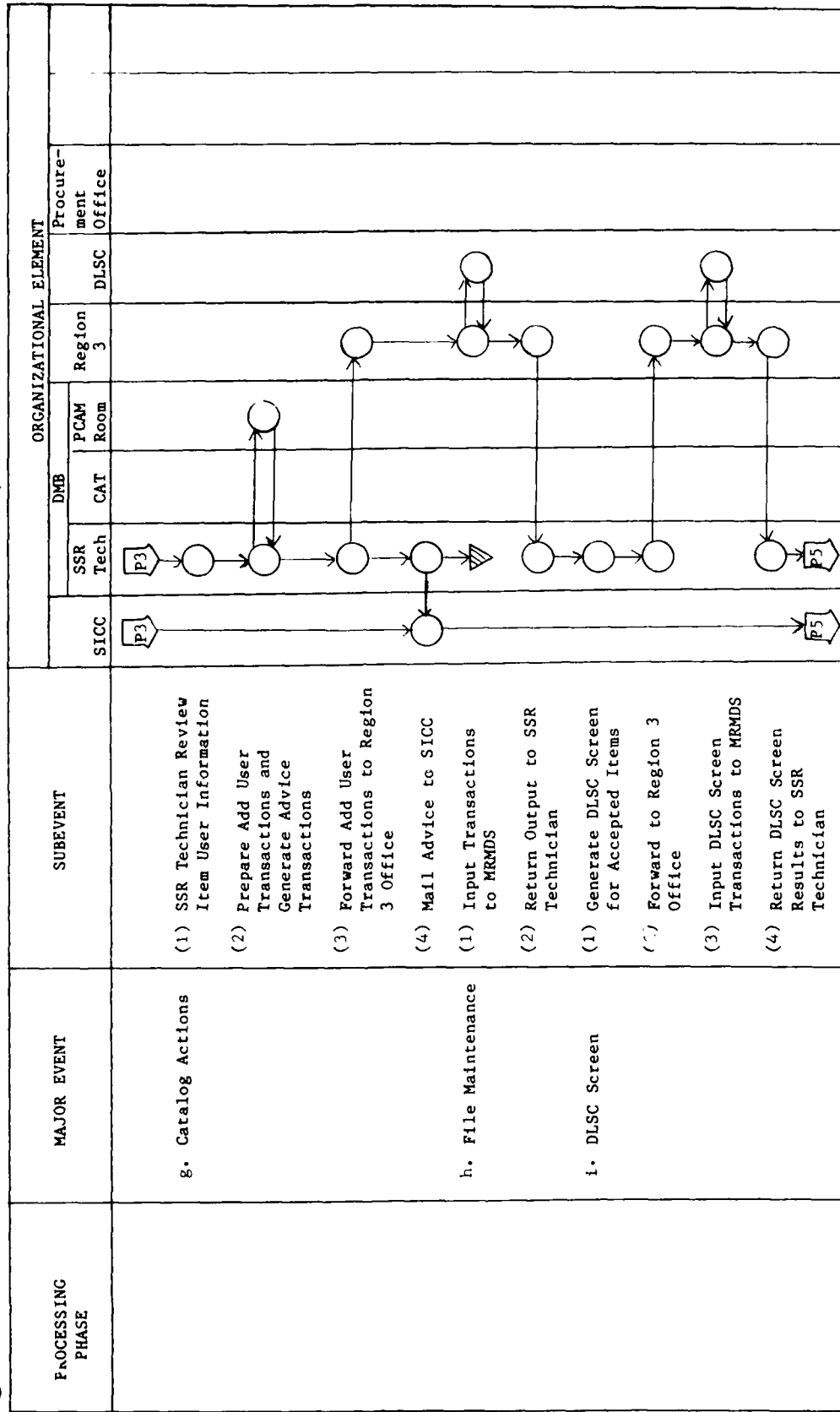


Figure VII-4

GSA ACTIVE NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

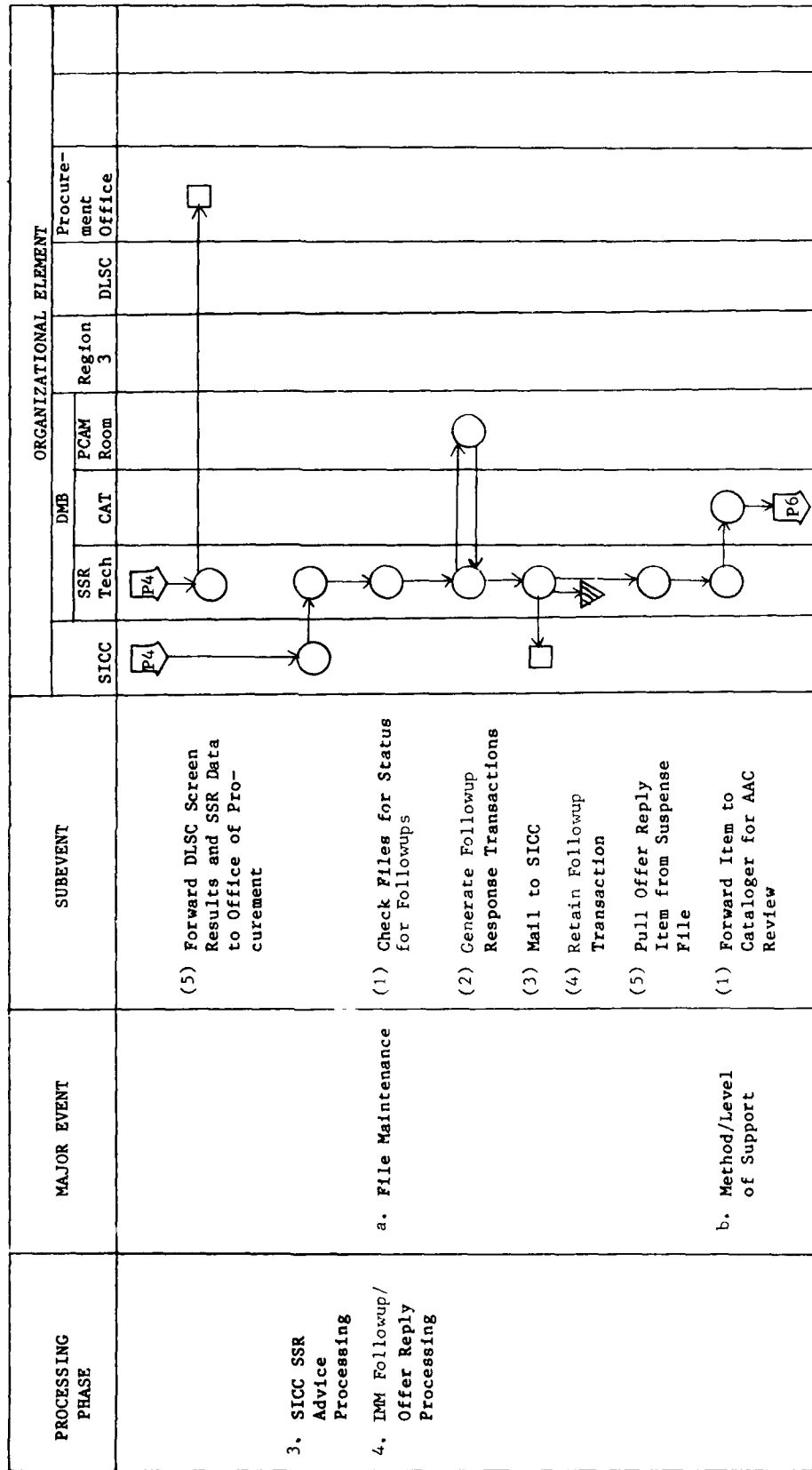


Figure VII-4

GSA ACTIVE NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

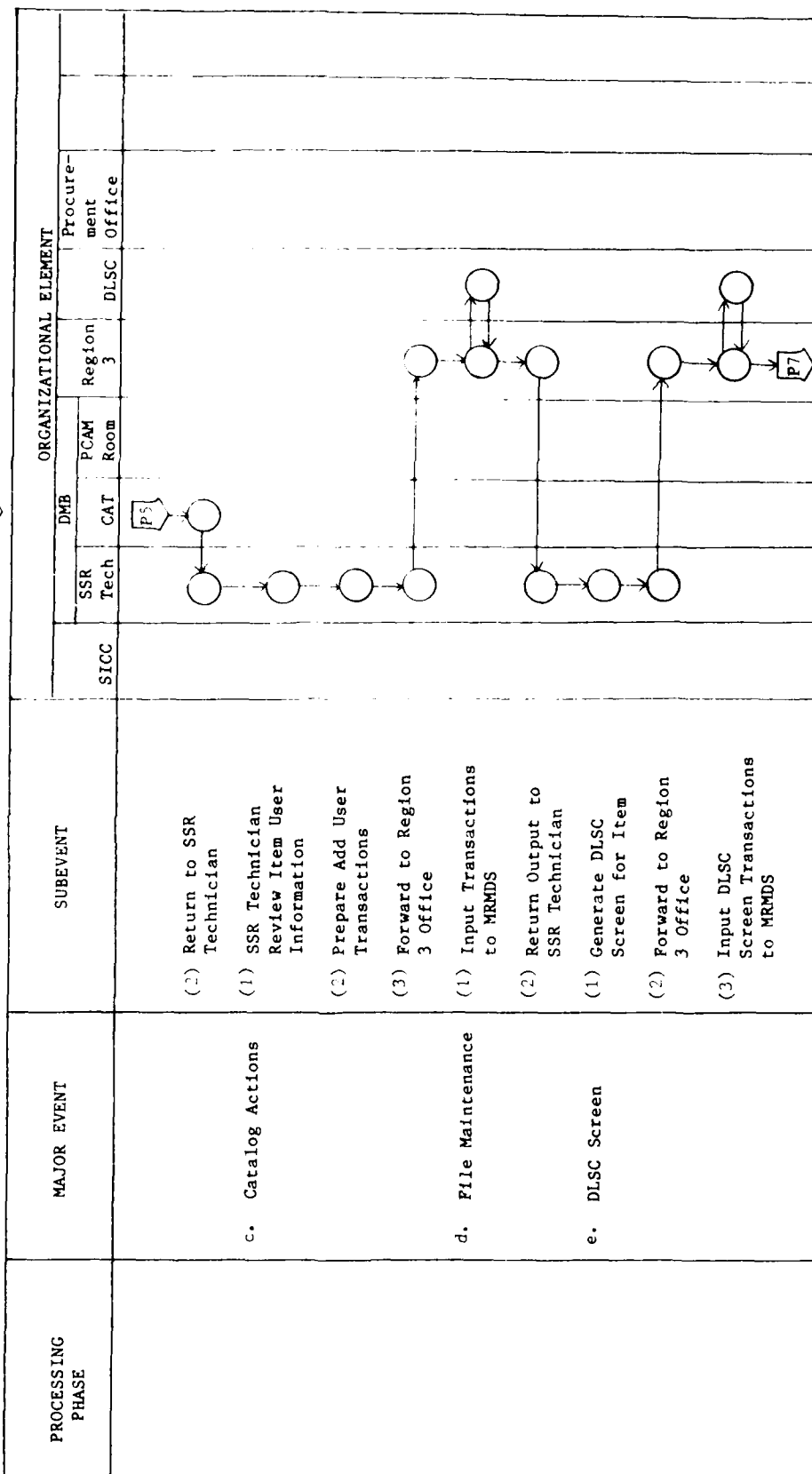


Figure VII-4

GSA ACTIVE NSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

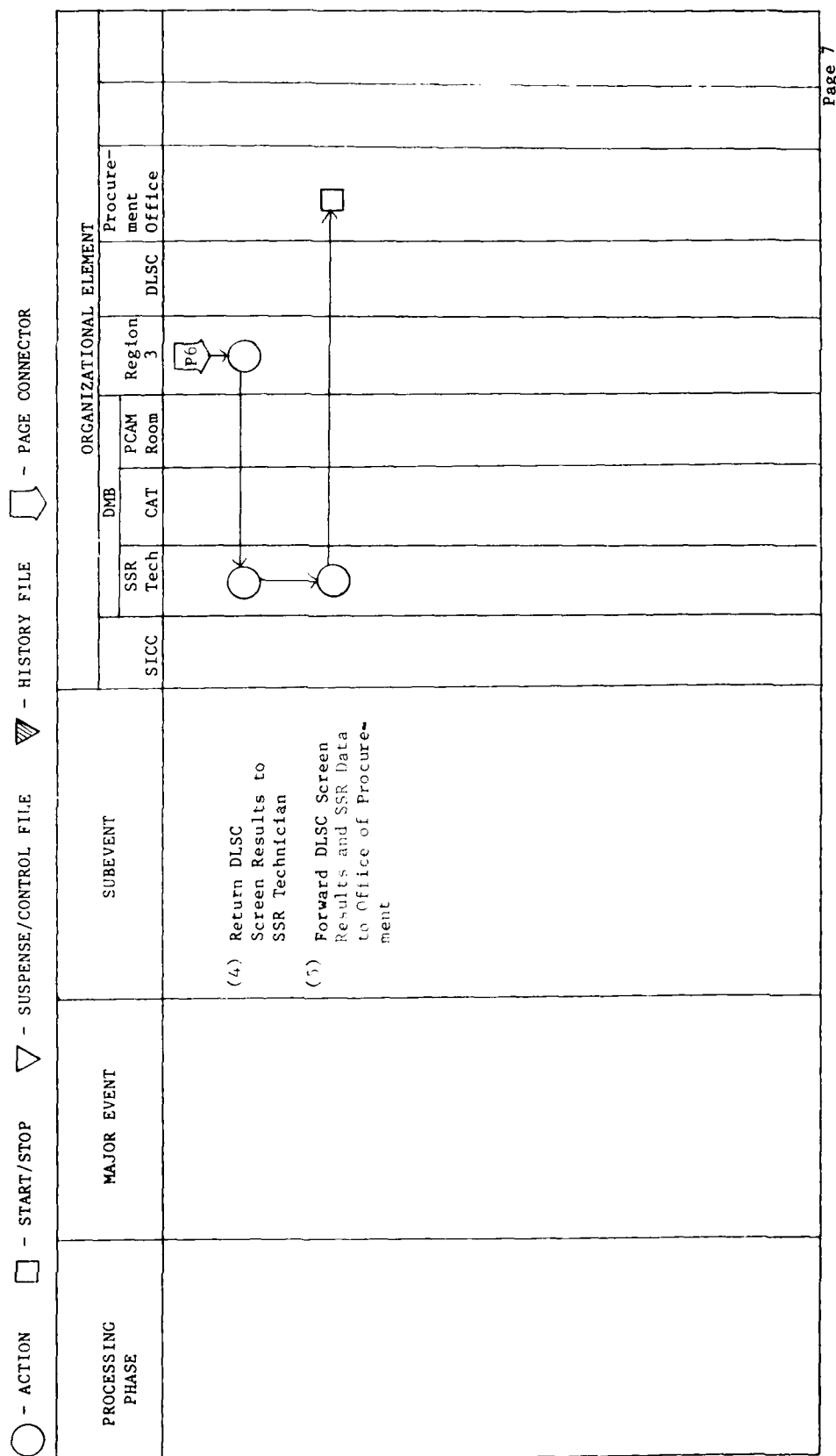


Figure VII-4

(3) The advice list and original SSR transactions are filed in manual history files and retained for two years. The advice transactions are mailed to the SICC.

(4) Items containing multiple errors from SSR packages are placed in a manual suspense file awaiting completion of the remainder of the items in the SSR package. Generally, GSA provides advice on a PCC package basis rather than on an individual item basis.

c. File Maintenance. This major event consists of five subevents.

(1) Multiple item SSR packages are logged in a manual control file. The SSR processing time standards from the IMM Manual begin when the SSR package is logged in this manual control file.

(2) The SSR technician forwards valid SSR transactions to the PCAM Room for processing.

(3) The PDSSR transaction is reformatted and MDF inquiry transactions are generated for NSN SSR items. SSR transaction control cards and a list of the SSR package is generated.

(4) Original SSR transactions and generated transactions and lists are returned to the SSR technician.

(5) The SSR technician files the original SSR transactions in a history file along with one copy of the PCC package list.

d. Catalog Data Screen. This major event consists of six subevents.

(1) The SSR technician forwards MDF inquiry transactions to the Region 3 Office for processing. The Region 3 Office inputs the inquiry transactions to MRMDS.

(2) MDF inquiry results from MRMDS are forwarded to the SSR technician.

(3) The SSR technician reviews these results. When a No Match condition occurs, the SSR technician generates a DLSC screening transaction.

(4) DLSC screening transactions are forwarded to the Region 3 Office.

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(5) DLSC screening transactions are input to MRMDS where they are placed on the CAMF for suspense and forwarded to DLSC for processing.

(6) DLSC screening results are returned to the SSR technician through MRMDS after the CAMF suspense is closed.

e. Advice Decision. This major event consists of five subevents.

(1) MDF and DLSC screening results are received and reviewed by the SSR technician. Based on this review, the SSR technician makes the accept/offer/reject advice decision. Generally, items are rejected when the NSN submitted is invalid; substitute items are offered when the submitted NSN is nonstandard. GSA policy provides that only NSN items will be offered as substitute items.

(2) The SSR technician forwards the screening results and SSR data to a cataloger within the Data Management Branch for further processing.

(3) The advice determined by the SSR technician and other applicable data (e.g., the substitute item to be offered) is annotated on each SSR transaction control card, then each card is placed in the manual suspense file with the other items awaiting completion of the PCC package.

(4) When the PCC package is complete, or when 25 days have passed since entry of the PCC package in the control log, the PCC package is forwarded to the PCAM Room where advice transactions are generated along with an advice list.

(5) The SSR technician mails the advice transactions to the appropriate SICC and places the advice list in a manual history file for two year retention.

f. Method/Level of Support. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The cataloger reviews the AAC assignment for each item and updates the AAC when necessary.

(2) Each item is returned to the SSR technician after review.

g. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) The SSR technician reviews the recorded user information and the assigned AAC when items are returned from the cataloger. The advice for these items may be changed when the AAC is changed by the cataloger.

(2) Add User transactions are generated to add the SICC as a user in DLSC and GSA files. In addition, when the SSR package is complete (accepted items are not considered complete until this point), it is forwarded to the PCAM Room for generation of advice transactions and an advice list.

(3) The Add User transactions are forwarded to the Region 3 Office for automated updating of GSA and DLSC files.

(4) Advice transactions are mailed to the SICC. The advice list is placed in the two-year manual history file.

h. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The Region 3 Office inputs the Add User transactions to MRMDS where they are posted to the CAMF for suspense and forwarded to DLSC via AUTODIN. DLSC updates the DIDSTIR file and broadcasts the change which, in turn, updates the MDF and clears the CAMF suspense.

(2) The DLSC approval of the transactions is returned to the SSR technician.

i. DLSC Screen. This major event consists of five subevents.

(1) DLSC screening transactions are generated for each item accepted for support.

(2) These transactions are forwarded to the Region 3 Office by the SSR technician.

(3) The Region 3 Office inputs these transactions to MRMDS where they are posted to the CAMF for suspense and transmitted to DLSC by AUTODIN. DLSC screens these items against DIDS files and returns catalog data.

(4) MRMDS receives DLSC screening responses, clears the suspense from the CAMF and prints the catalog data returned. The Region 3 Office forwards this data to the SSR technician.

(5) The SSR technician forwards the DLSC cataloging data and SSR data to the Office of Procurement.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities. The SICC activities process the advice transactions generated by GSA. The SICC activity may generate followup transactions when advice is not received from GSA. SICC activities are required to generate Offer Reply transactions to inform GSA of acceptance or rejection of the offered item.

4. IMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of five major events as shown in Figure VII-3. These major events include File Maintenance, Method/Level of Support, Catalog Actions, File Maintenance and DLSC Screen. Resubmittals from SICCs are treated as initial submissions by GSA, and thus, are not addressed separately.

a. File Maintenance. This major event consists of five subevents as shown in Figure VII-4.

(1) Followup transactions are received by the SSR technician. The SSR technician checks the Advice List History File first to determine if advice has already been furnished the SICC. If not found, the active suspense file is checked to determine if the item is still under process.

(2) The SSR technician annotates the advice from the advice list, providing pending advice when the item is still under process, or ATC '36' (other) when the item is not found on the followup transaction. Followup Response transactions are then generated by the PCAM Room and forwarded to the SSR technician.

(3) The SSR technician mails the Followup Response transactions to the SICC.

(4) The followup transactions are retained for about one month by the SSR technician, after which they are destroyed.

(5) Offer Reply transactions received by the SSR technician are matched to the suspense file. The original item matched is extracted from the suspense file for further processing. When an Offer Reply is not received within 60 days of the Date of Advice (DOA), a reject advice transaction is generated and mailed to the SICC.

b. Method/Level of Support. This major event consists of two subevents. The discussion of these subevents is identical to that in Subsection D.2.f. above. This processing is performed on the original item when the Offer Reply indicates reject or on the offered item when the Offer Reply indicates accept.

c. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of three subevents as discussed in Subsection D.2.g. above. This processing is performed on the original item when the offered item is rejected or on the offered item when accepted. No advice transactions are generated in this case.

d. File Maintenance. This major event consists of two subevents as discussed in Subsection D.2.h. above. This processing is performed on the original item when the offered item is rejected or on the offered item when accepted.

e. DLSC Screen. This major event consists of five major events as discussed in Subsection D.2.i. above. This processing is performed on the original item when the offered item is rejected or on the offered item when accepted.

E. GSA INCOMING CIMM INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR PROCESSING

The GSA Inactive NSN/PSCN Operational System is shown in Figure VII-5. This operational system consists of four processing phases: SIC SSR Processing, IMM SSR Processing, SICC SSR Advice Processing, and IMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing. The IMM SSR Processing Phase and the IMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase are broken down into major events in Figure VII-5. These phases and major events are further broken down into subevents and the organizational elements performing each subevent in Figure VII-6. The discussion of GSA Inactive NSN/PSCN processing is keyed to these subevents and organizational elements.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase takes place at SICC activities where SSR transactions are generated and mailed to GSA for processing.

2. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase is performed by GSA and consists of ten major events: Edit/Validation, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Catalog Data Screen, Edit/Validation, Advice Decision, Method/Level of Support, Catalog Actions, File Maintenance and DLSC Screen.

a. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of two subevents as discussed in Subsection D.2.a. above.

b. Advice Decision. This major event consists of four subevents as discussed in Subsection D.2.b. above.

c. File Maintenance. This major event consists of five subevents as discussed in Subsection D.2.c. above.

d. Catalog Data Screen. This major event consists of six subevents as discussed in Subsection D.2.d. above.

GSA INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

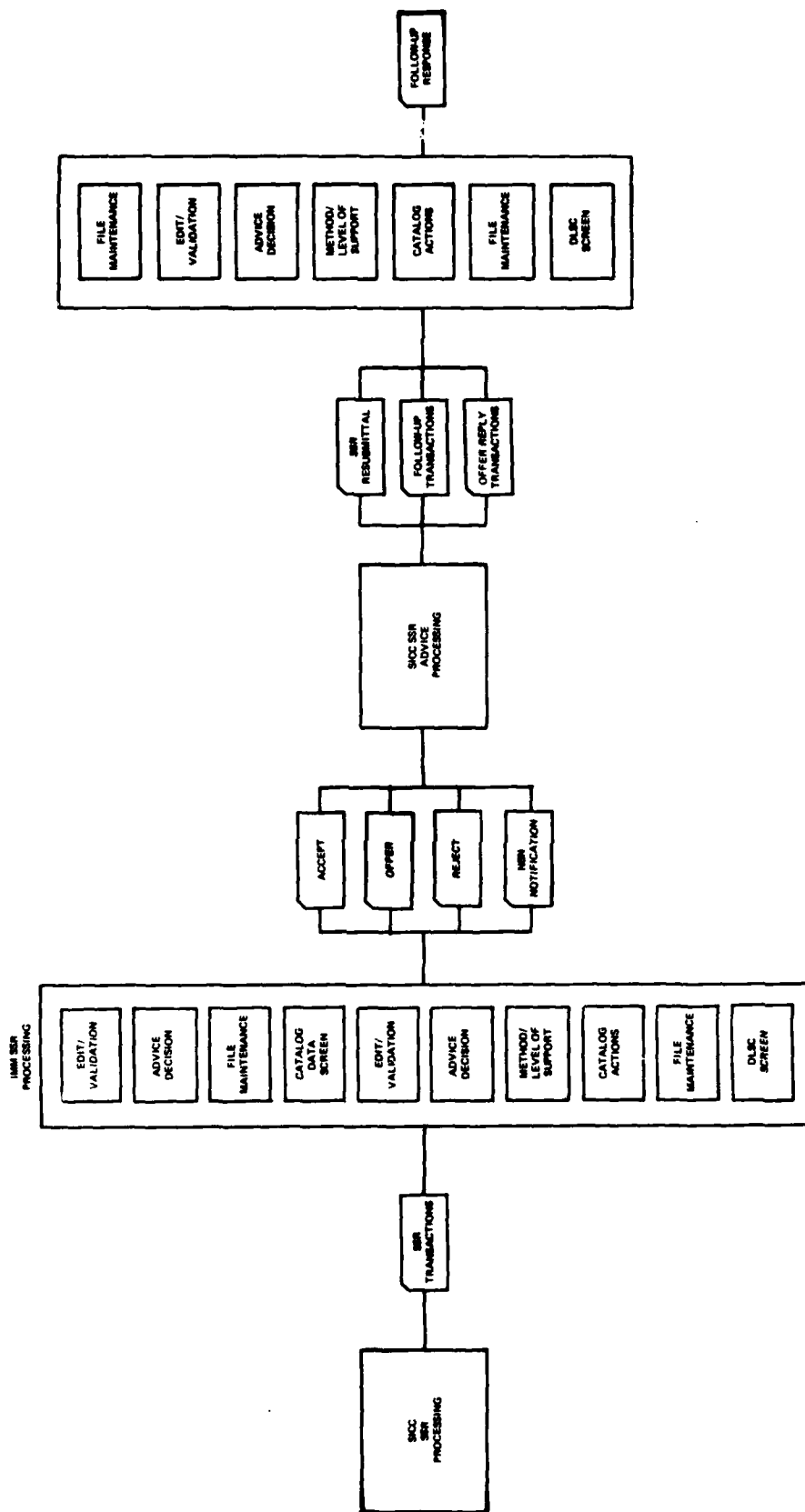


Figure VII-5

GSA INACTIVE NSN/PCSN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

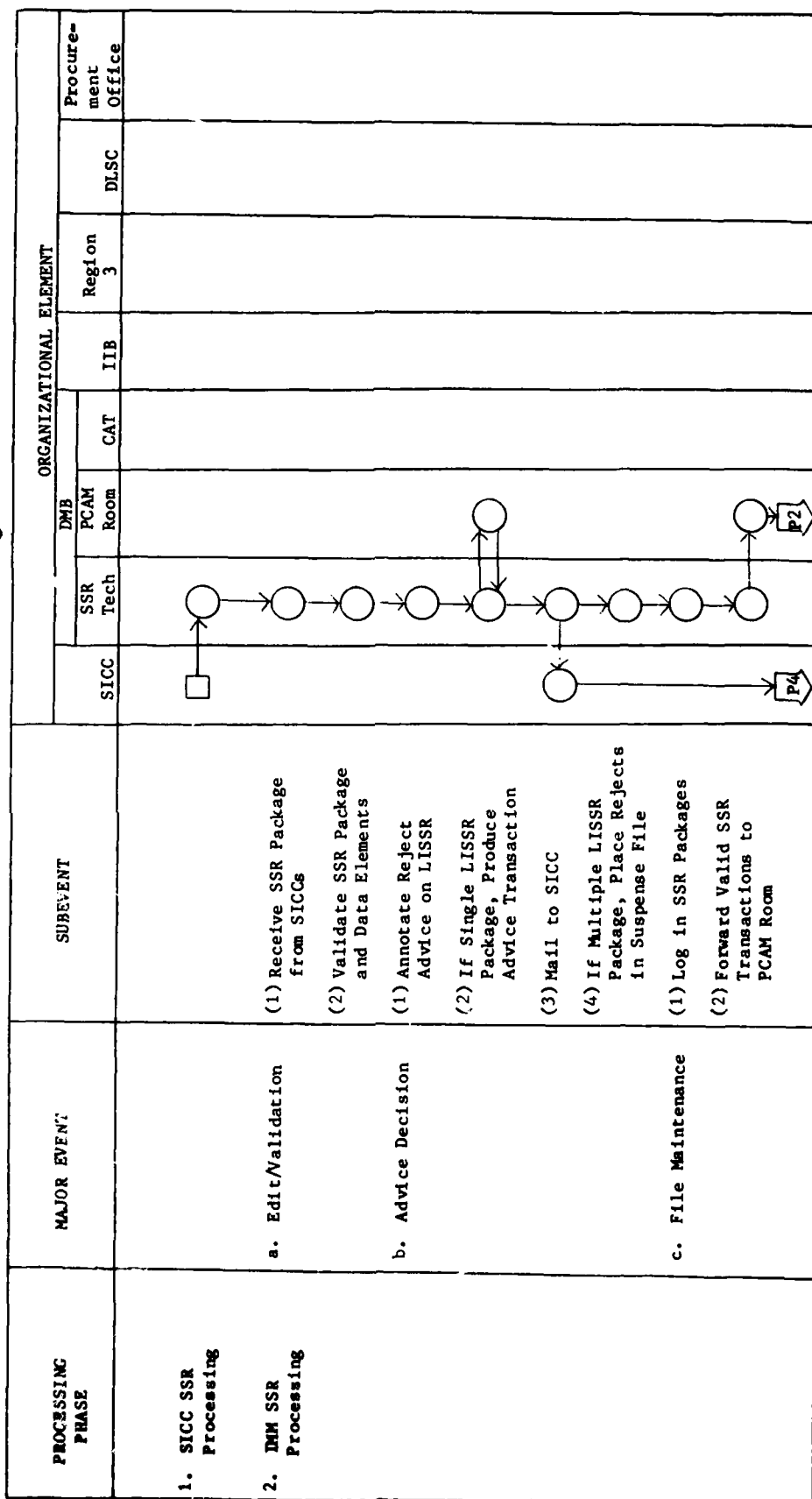


Figure VII-6

GSA INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

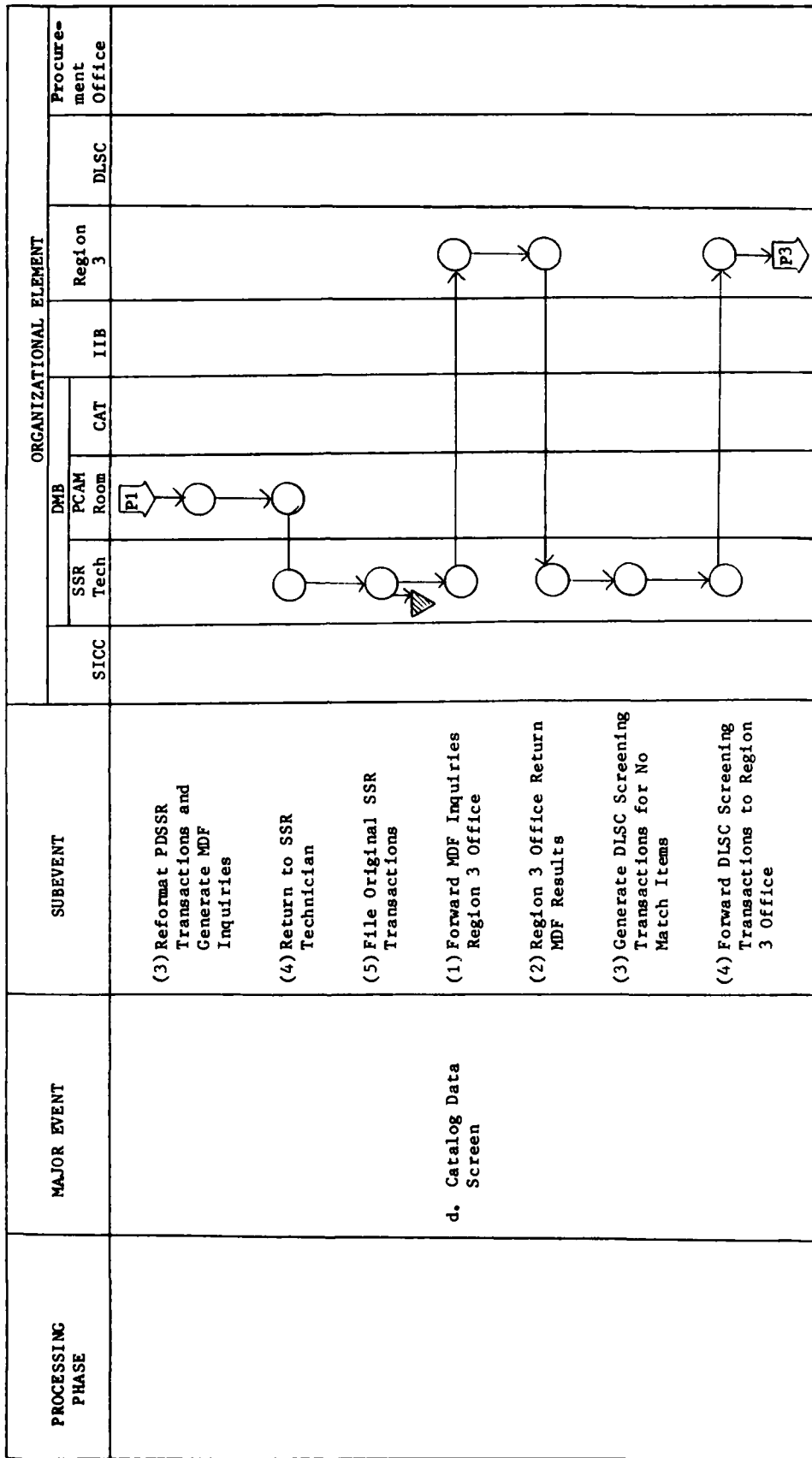


Figure VII-6

GSA INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

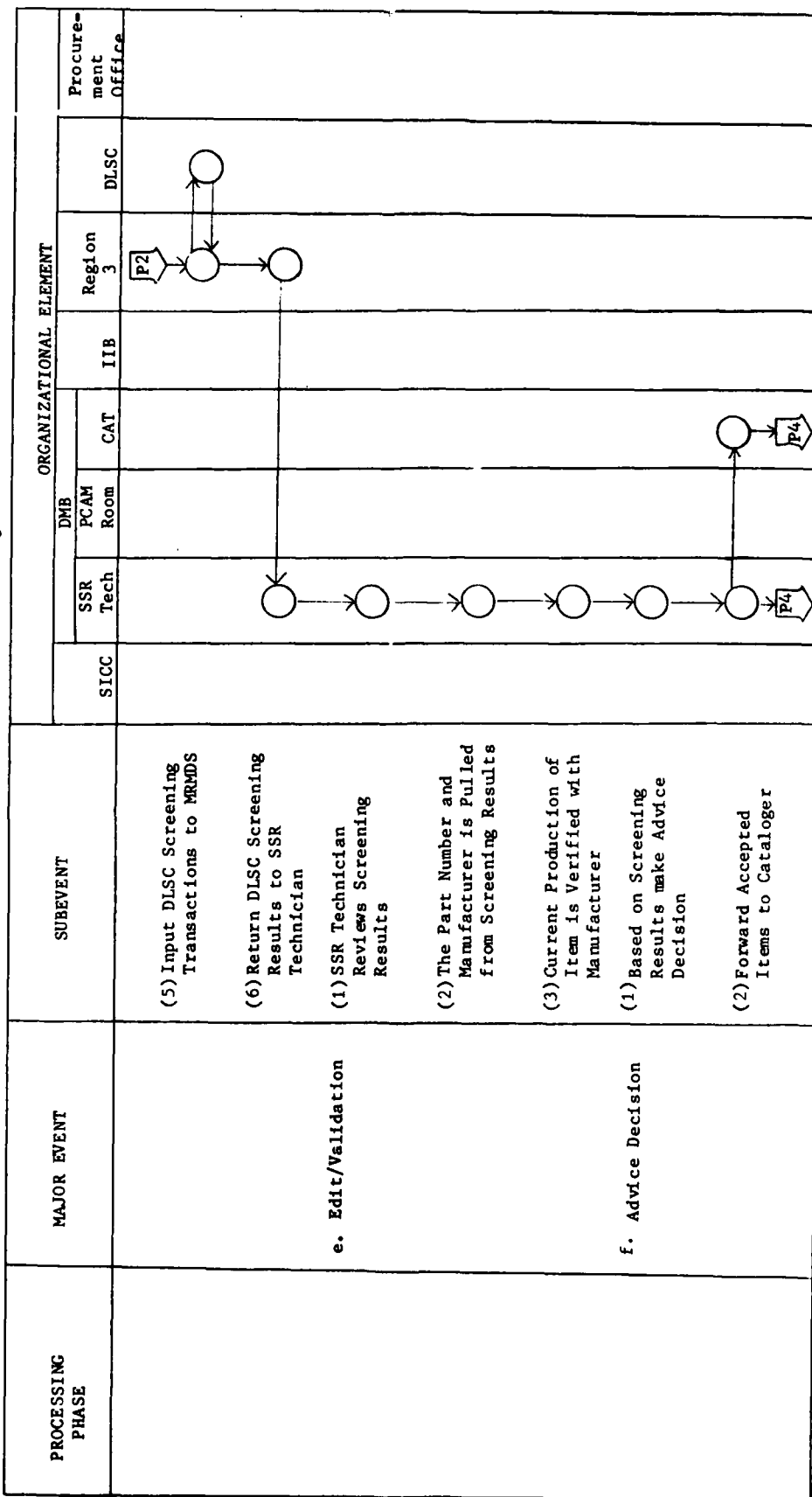


Figure VII-6

GSA INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

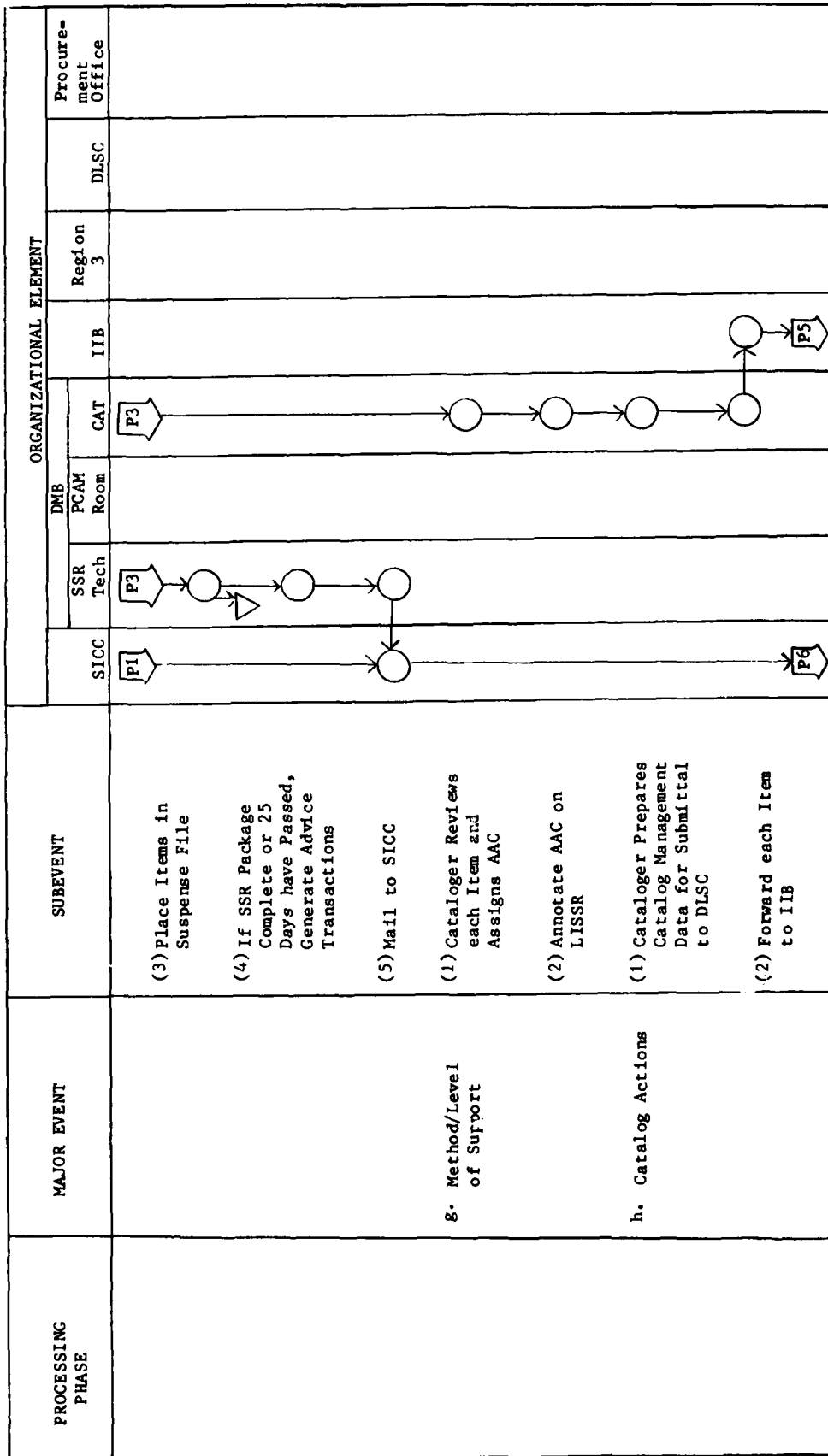


Figure VII-6

GSA INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

○ - ACTION □ - START/STOP ▽ - SUSPENSE/CONTROL FILE ◀ - HISTORY FILE ▶ - PAGE CONNECTOR

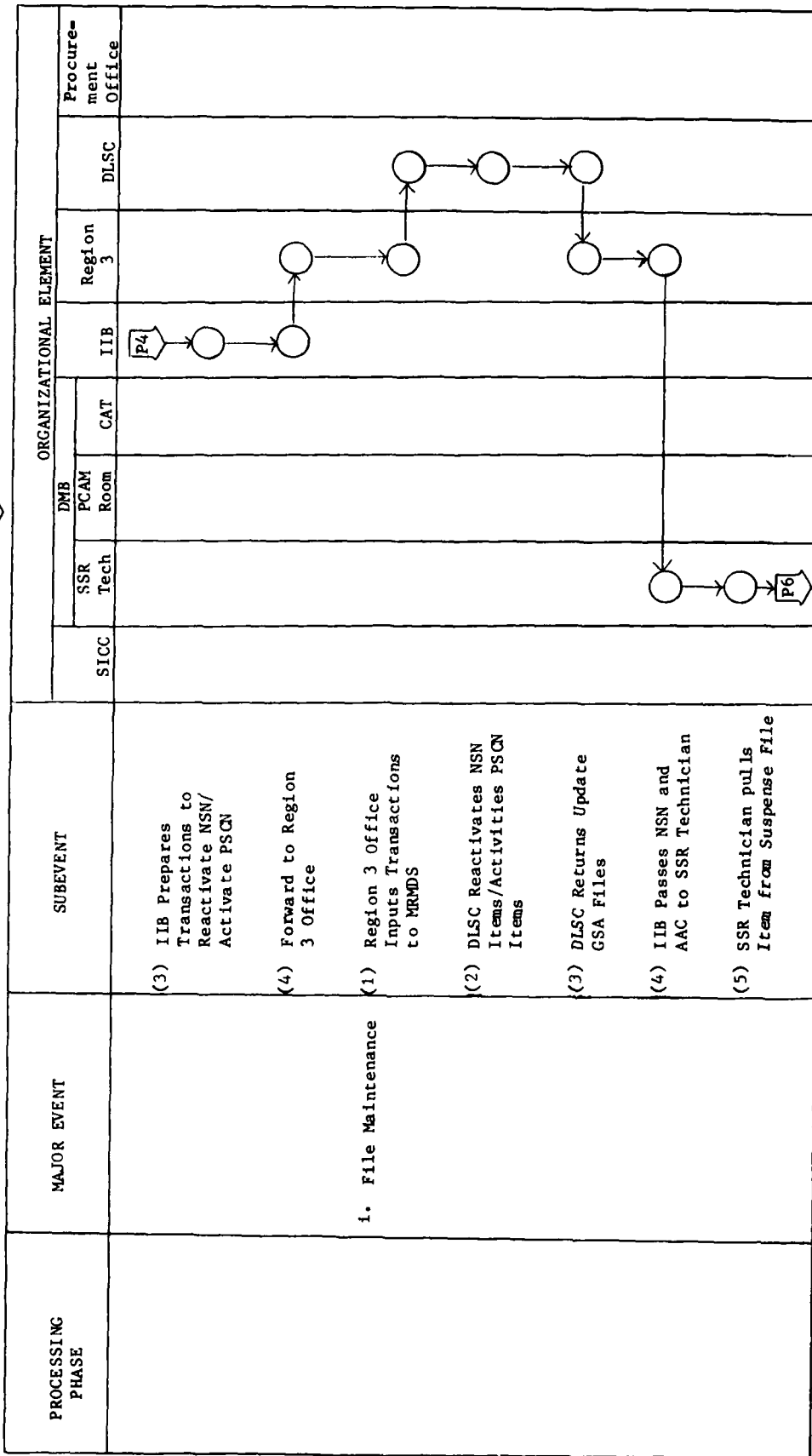


Figure VII-6

GSA INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

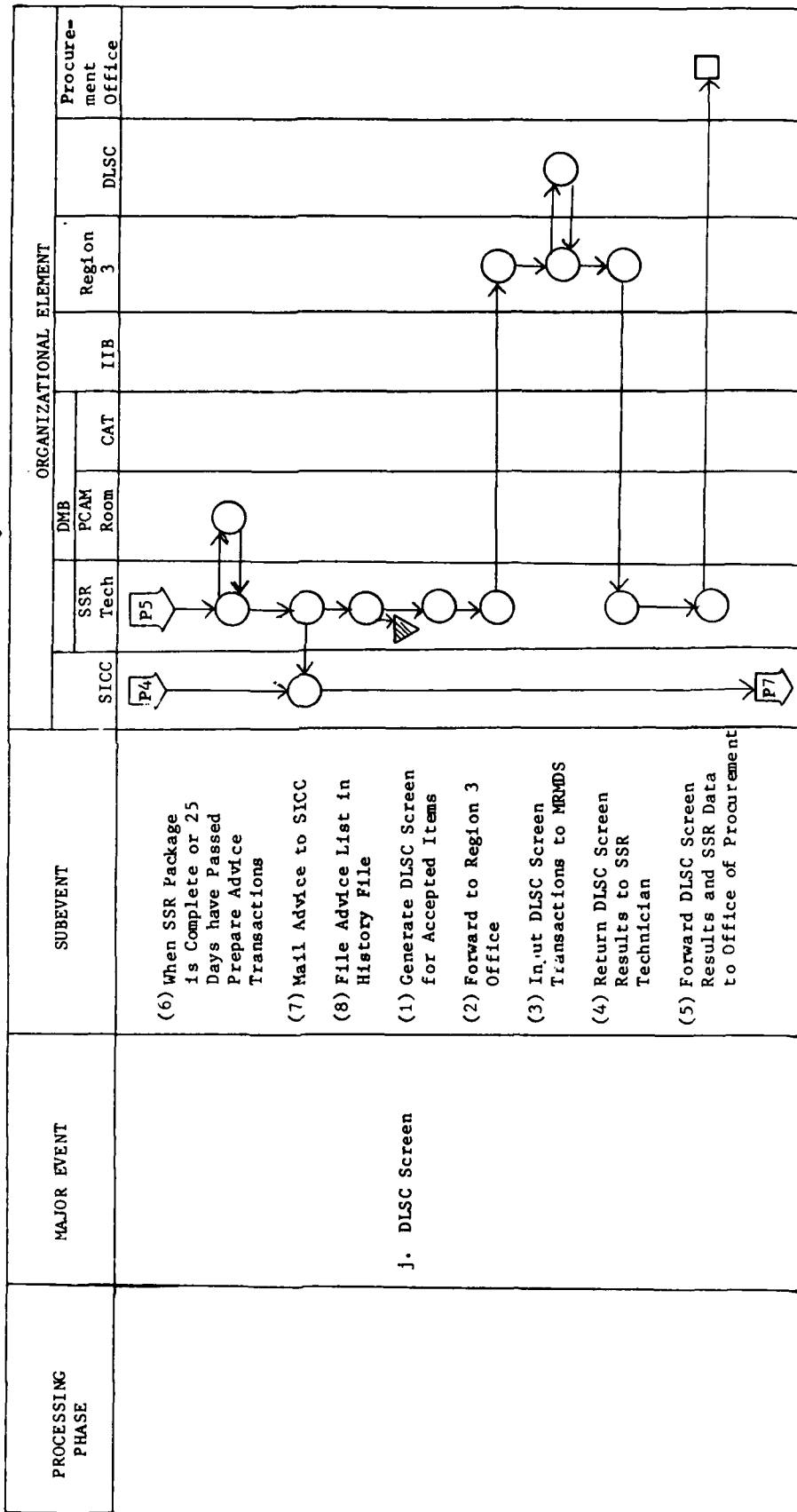


Figure VII-6

GSA INACTIVE NSN/PSCN SSR WORK FLOW CHART

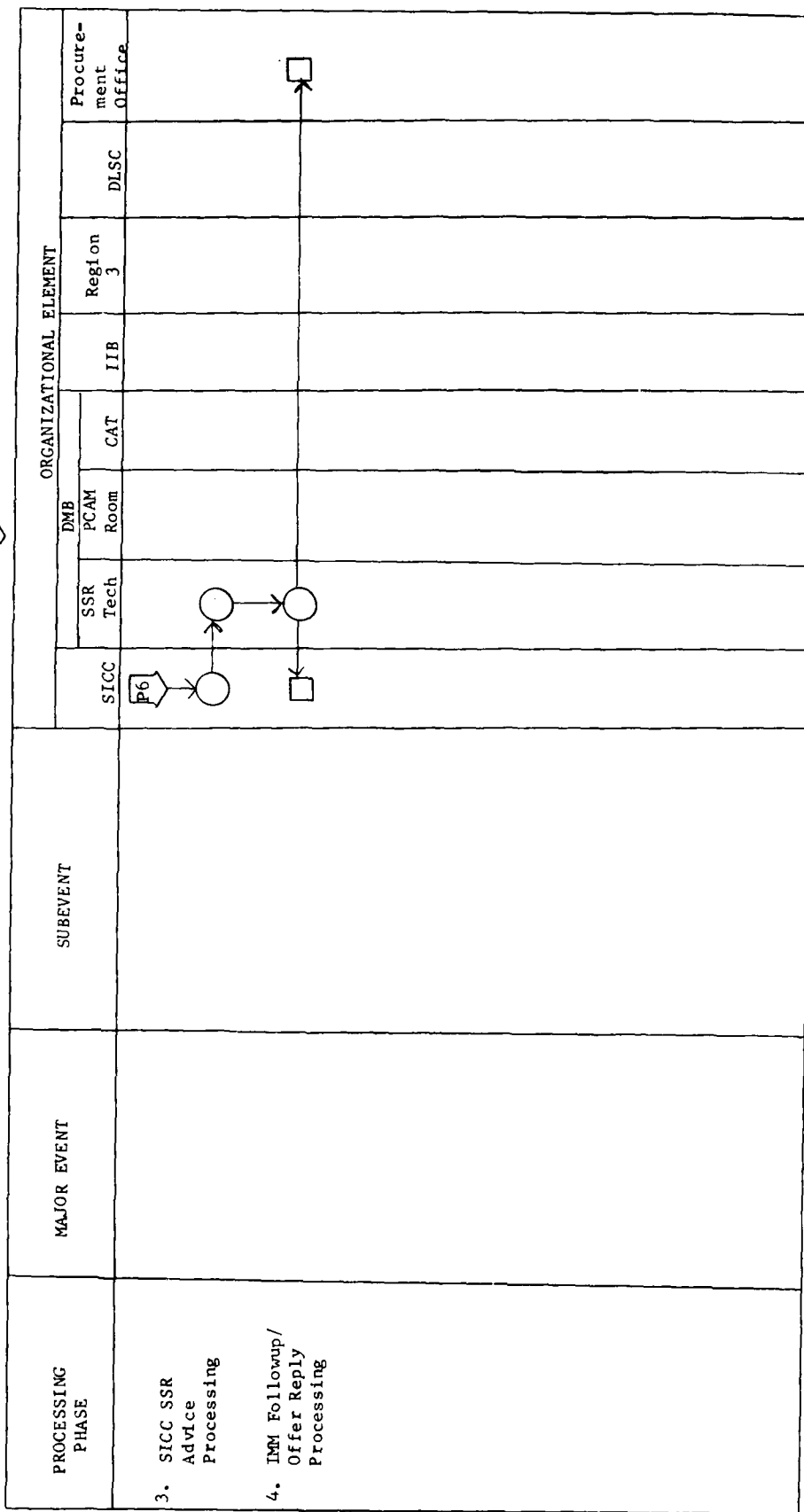


Figure VII-6

e. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of three subevents as shown in Figure VII-6.

(1) The SSR technician reviews the MDF and DLSC screening results.

(2) The Part Number(s) and manufacturer(s) are extracted from the screening results for further research.

(3) The SSR technician contacts each manufacturer and verifies that the part number is valid and that the item is currently being manufactured.

f. Advice Decision. This major event consists of five subevents as discussed in Subsection D.2.e. above.

g. Method/Level of Support. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The cataloger reviews each item forwarded by the SSR technician and based on the screening results and SSR transaction data determines the AAC for the item.

(2) The AAC is annotated on the SSR transaction control card.

h. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) The cataloger next prepares the catalog management data transactions required by DLSC to reactivate NSNs or activate PSCNs.

(2) These items along with the DLSC catalog transactions are forwarded to the Item Identification Branch (IIB) for further processing.

(3) The IIB prepares the remainder of the transactions required to reactivate NSNs or activate PSCNs.

(4) These transactions are forwarded to the Region 3 Office for automated processing and the SSR item is placed in a manual suspense file.

(i) File Maintenance. This major event consists of eight subevents.

(1) The Region 3 Office inputs the transactions to MRMDS where the item is established in the MDF. DLSC catalog transactions are posted to the CAMF and transmitted to DLSC via AUTODIN.

(2) DLSC reactivates the NSN or activates the PSCN and assigns an NSN. This is returned to MRMDS.

(3) MRMDS updates the CAMF and MDF and lists the approvals and assigned NSNs. These are forwarded by the Region 3 Office back to the IIB.

(4) The IIB pulls each item from the manual suspense file and forwards them along with the assigned NSN and AAC to the SSR technician.

(5) The SSR technician in turn pulls the item from the suspense file and determines the ATC to be returned to the SICC and annotates it on the SSR transaction control card.

(6) When the PCC package is complete or 25 days have passed from entry of the SSR package in the control log, the PCC package is passed to the PCAM Room where advice transactions/NSN notifications are generated.

(7) The SSR technician mails the advice transactions/NSN notification to the SICC.

(8) The advice list produced by the PCAM Room is filed in the two-year manual history file.

j. DLSC Screen. This major event consists of five subevents as discussed in Subsection D.2.i. above.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities and involves processing of advice transactions received from GSA. The SICC may generate resubmittals for rejected SSR transactions or the SICC may generate followup transactions when advice is not received within the time standards given in the IMM Manual. The SICC is required to respond to offer advices furnished by GSA to indicate acceptance or rejection of the offered item.

4. IMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of seven major events as shown by Figure VII-5. These major events include File Maintenance, Edit/Validation, Advice Decision, Method/Level of Support, Catalog Actions, File Maintenance and DLSC Screen. Resubmittals are processed identically to initial submittals discussed above. Processing of followup transactions is described in Subsection D.4.a. above. Offer Reply processing is dependent on whether the offered item is accepted or rejected. Offered items accepted are processed as an active NSN SSR submission as described in Subsections D.2.f. through D.2.i. above, with the exception that no advice transactions are generated for these items. When the offered

item is rejected, processing on the original item picks up where the substitute item was identified and is described in Subsections E.2.e. through E.2.j. above.

F. GSA INCOMING CIMM PART NUMBER SSR PROCESSING

The GSA Part Number Operational System is depicted in Figure VII-7. As shown in the figure, this operational system consists of four phases including the SICC SSR Processing Phase, the IMM SSR Processing Phase, the SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase, and the IMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase. The IMM SSR Processing Phase and the IMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase are performed by GSA and are broken down into major events in Figure VII-7. These phases and major events are further divided into subevents and organizational elements in Figure VII-8.

1. SICC SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase occurs at SICC activities and results in SSR transactions being submitted to GSA for processing.

2. IMM SSR Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of twelve major events: Edit/Validation, Advice Decision, File Maintenance, Edit/Validation, Advice Decision, Method/Level of Support, Catalog Actions, Catalog Data Screen, Advice Decision, Catalog Actions, File Maintenance, and DLSC Screen.

a. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) SSR transactions are received in the Data Management Branch by an SSR technician.

(2) The SSR technician validates the SSR transactions received for proper package content. Each item is validated to ensure it is within a GSA assigned FSC and other data elements are given a cursory examination. Each item is checked to determine if technical data is submitted for the item. The technical data is examined to see if the PCC, DOR, ISN and ACF are properly annotated.

b. Advice Decision. This major event consists of four subevents as discussed in Subsection D.2.b. above.

c. File Maintenance. This major event consists of ten subevents as shown in Figure VII-8.

(1) Multiple item SSR packages are logged in a manual control file.

(2) The SSR technician forwards valid SSR transactions to the PCAM Room.

1MM SSA
PROCESSING



Figure VII-7

GSA PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

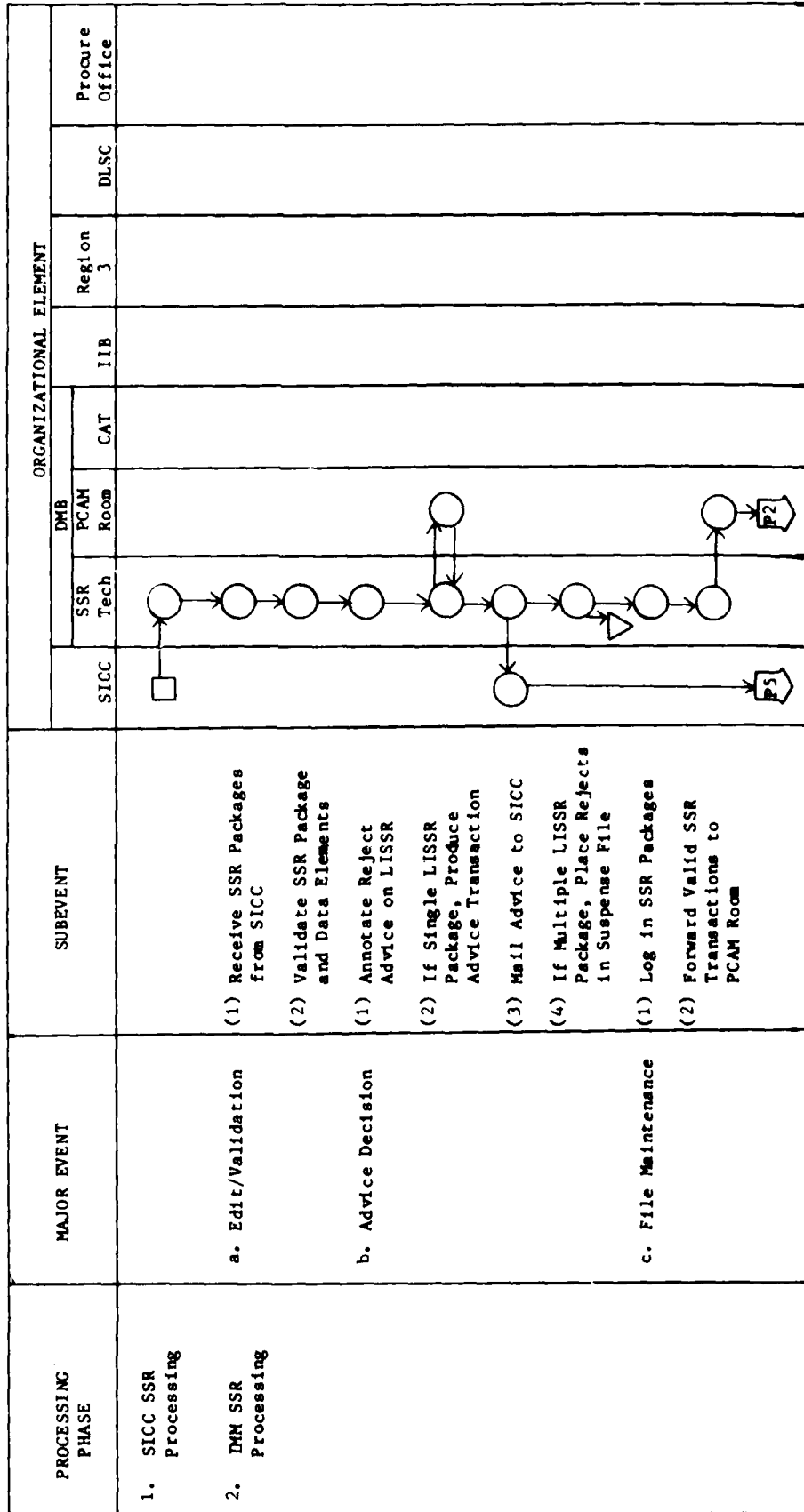
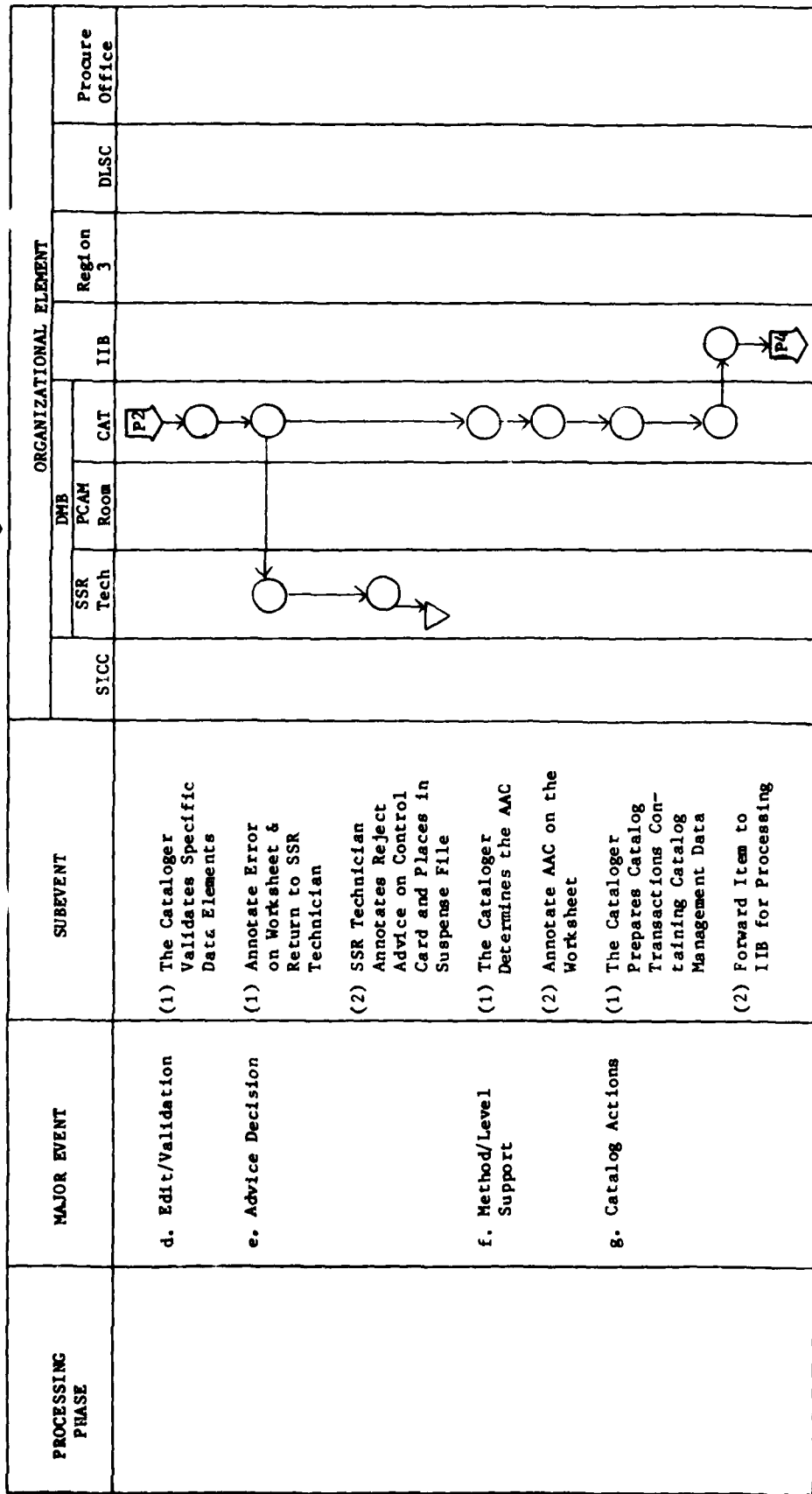


Figure VII-8

GSA PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART



GSA PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

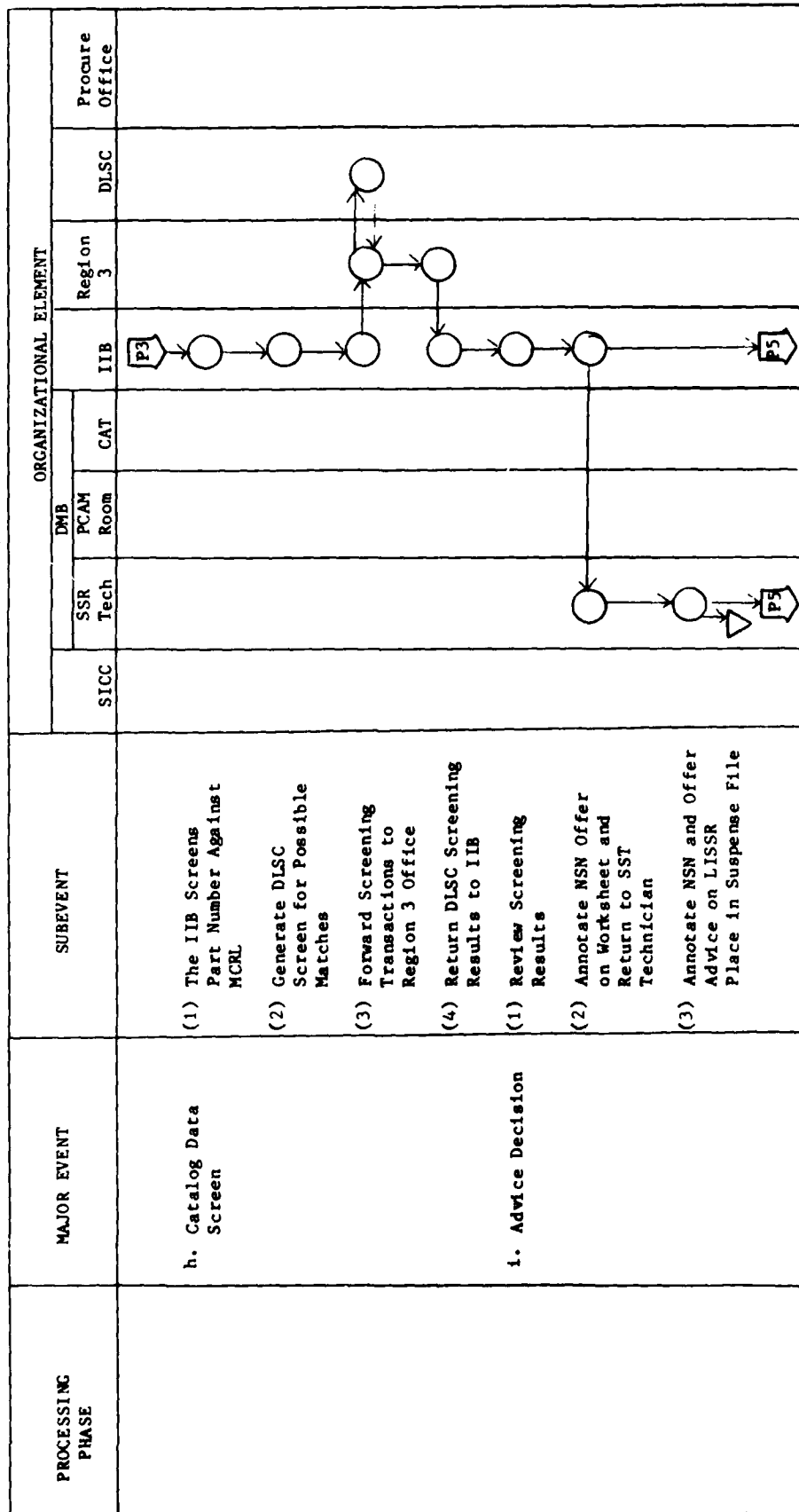


Figure VII-8

GSA PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

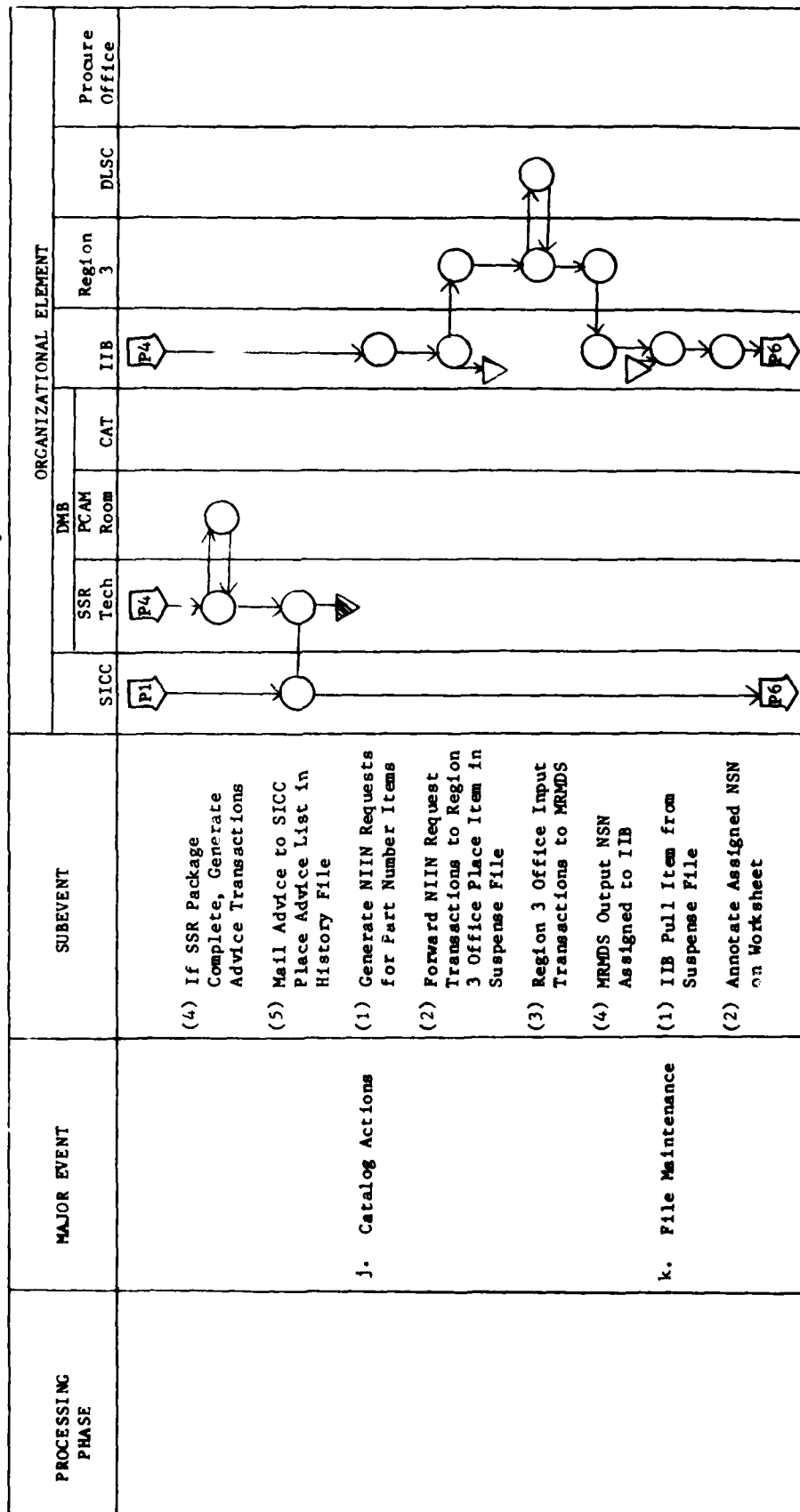


Figure VII-8

GSA PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

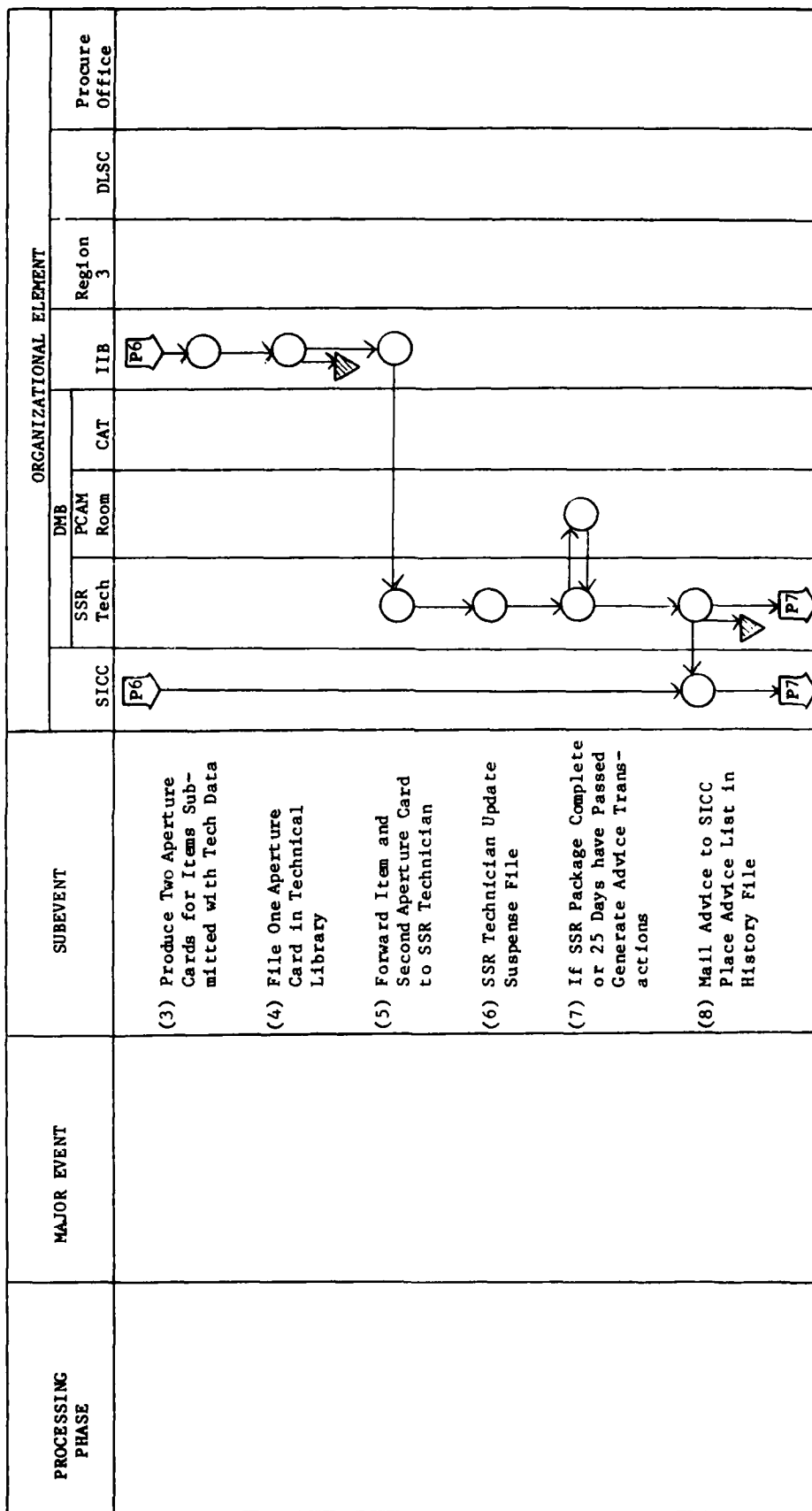


Figure VII-8

GSA PART NUMBER SSR WORK FLOW CHART

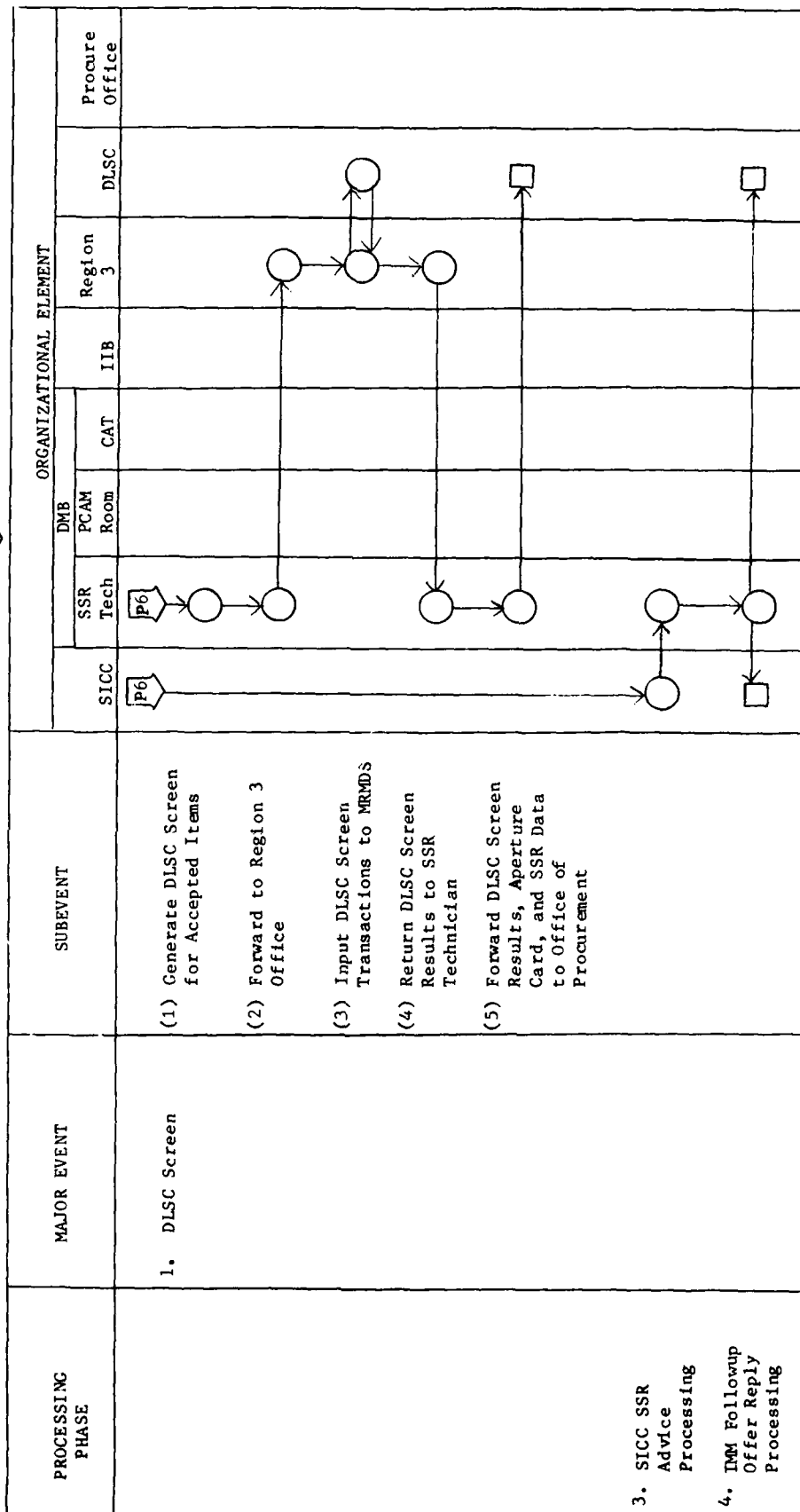


Figure VII-8

(3) The PDSSR transaction is reformatted. In addition, SSR control cards and worksheets are prepared for each part number item. Five duplicate control cards are produced for each item. These control cards are essentially a duplicate of the SSR transaction with internal GSA data added. Four copies of the worksheet is produced for each item. These cards and worksheets are the basis for further processing and are used as control and suspense documents while the item is still active.

(4) The original SSR transactions, control cards and worksheets are returned to the SSR technician.

(5) The SSR technician files the original SSR transaction in a manual history file.

(6) The SSR technician then assigns a GSA Document Serial Control Number (DSCN) for control purposes and annotates it on the worksheet.

(7) Each item is then checked to see if technical data was submitted or not. The worksheet is annotated to indicate whether or not technical data was submitted.

(8) The SSR technician then generates transactions to load each part number item into the CAMF for suspense.

(9) These transactions are forwarded to the Region 3 Office for automated processing. The item is forwarded to a cataloger within the Data Management Branch.

(10) The Region 3 Office enters the transactions forwarded by the SSR technician into MRMDS where the item is posted to the CAMF with a 12-day suspense. After 12 days the item appears on an overdue list until the CAMF suspense is cleared.

d. Edit/Validation. This major event consists of a single subevent.

(1) The cataloger validates specific data elements for each item before processing can continue. These data elements include Unit of Issue, Unit Price, Shelf Life, Retail Quantity and Replenishment Quantity.

e. Advice Decision. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) When an error is encountered by the cataloger, the error is annotated on the worksheet and the item is returned to the SSR technician.

(2) The SSR technician annotates reject advice on the SSR transaction control card and places it in the manual suspense file.

f. Method/Level of Support. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The cataloger determines the AAC for each item passing validation. For provisioning SSRs generally AAC 'J' (centrally managed, and nonstocked) is assigned. For nonprovisioning SSRs either AAC 'J' or 'L' (purchase locally) is assigned.

(2) The assigned AAC is annotated on the worksheet.

g. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of two subevents.

(1) The cataloger next prepares cataloging transactions containing catalog management data. These transactions are required by DLSC for NIIN assignment.

(2) The cataloger forwards each item to the Item Identification Branch (IIB) for further processing.

h. Catalog Data Screening. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) The IIB generates transactions to update the CAMF for each part number item received. The IIB screens each part number received against the MCRL and other manually available catalogs to determine if an NSN has already been assigned the item. An alternate item with an NSN may be identified during the manual screen.

(2) When a possible match to an existing NSN is found, a DLSC screening transaction for the NSN is generated.

(3) These screening transactions are forwarded to the Region 3 Office for further processing.

(4) The Region 3 Office inputs these transactions to MRMDS where they are posted to the CAMF and forwarded to DLSC. DLSC replies clear the suspense in the CAMF and are output and forwarded to the IIB.

i. Advice Decision. This major event consists of five subevents.

(1) The IIB reviews the DLSC screening results to determine if the existing item is to be offered the SICC.

(2) If so, the NSN to be offered is annotated on the item worksheet and the item is returned to the SSR technician.

(3) The SSR technician annotates the NSN and offer advice on a SSR control card and places the card in the suspense file.

(4) If the PCC package is complete, or 25 days have passed since the PCC package was logged in the control file, the SSR transaction control cards are forwarded to the PCAM Room for generation of advice transactions.

(5) The SSR technician mails advice transactions to the SICC and files the Advice List in a manual history file for two-year retention.

j. Catalog Actions. This major event consists of four subevents.

(1) For items not identified to an existing NSN, NIIN request transactions are prepared by the IIB.

(2) The NIIN request transactions are forwarded to the Region 3 Office. The IIB places the item in suspense awaiting the NIIN assignment by DLSC.

(3) The Region 3 Office inputs the NIIN request transactions to MRMDS where they are posted to the CAMF for suspense and forwarded to DLSC.

(4) DLSC returns the NSN assigned to MRMDS where the CAMF suspense is cleared and the NSN is output to the IIB.

k. File Maintenance. This major event consists of eight subevents.

(1) The IIB pulls the item from the suspense file when the NSN is received from DLSC.

(2) The assigned NSN is annotated on the item worksheet.

(3) Two aperture cards are produced for those items submitted with technical data.

(4) One aperture card is filed in the technical repository located within the IIB.

(5) The item and the second aperture card are forwarded to the SSR technician.

(6) The SSR technician updates the manual suspense file when each item is returned by the IIB.

(7) When the PCC package is complete or 25 days have passed since entrance of the PCC package into the control file, the SSR package is forwarded to the PCAM Room for generation of advice transactions, NSN Notifications and an Advice List.

(8) The advice transactions and NSN Notification are mailed to the SICC and the Advice List is filed in the history file.

1. DLSC Screen. This major event consists of five subevents as discussed in Subsection D.2.i. above.

3. SICC SSR Advice Processing Phase. This processing phase is described in subsection D.3. above.

4. IMM Followup/Offer Reply Processing Phase. This processing phase consists of five major events. These major events include File Maintenance, Method/Level of Support, Catalog Actions, File Maintenance, and DLSC Screen. Resubmittals are processed as initial submittals discussed above. Followup transaction processing is described in Subsection D.4.a. above. Offer reply transactions indicating acceptance of the offered item are processed as active NSNs described in Subsections D.2.f. through D.2.i. above, with the exception that no advice transactions are generated for these items. Offer reply transactions indicating rejection of the offered item require preparation of NIIN requests as described in Subsections F.2.j. through F.2.l. above.

CHAPTER VIII
NIMSR PROCESSING

A. INTRODUCTION

Within the Supply Support Concept discussed in Volume I, the method of management determination may indicate management for a nonconsumable item under the Lead ICP concept. The procedure for obtaining support for these items is contained in the Joint Regulation for Elimination of Duplication of Management of Nonconsumable Items (Appendix D, Reference 2). This joint regulation contains a specific format for submission of these items as shown in Figure VIII-1. Blocks 1 through 18 on this form are manually completed by the submitter to request support for a particular nonconsumable item. Blocks 19 through 28 are manually completed by the Lead ICP and returned to the submitter as advice. All of the Services use NIMSRs; however, the generation and processing of these NIMSRs from an organizational standpoint differ. Processing by each of the Services is discussed below on an organizational basis. Since, in each case, the particular organizational elements themselves have already been discussed in the respective SSR generation and processing sections, a discussion of the organizational elements is not repeated here.

B. OUTGOING NIMSR PROCESSING

1. Army

Within the Army, NIMSR origination at TSARCOM is by the FSC cataloger. The FSC cataloger completes blocks 1, 3, 4, 5, and 10 of the NIMSR form and forwards it to the Data Management Branch. The Data Management Branch (DMB) receives and maintains a record of all outgoing NIMSR requests. The DMB forwards the NIMSR forms to the appropriate item manager for completion (blocks 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 through 18). The item manager returns the completed NIMSR forms to the DMB where they are forwarded to the appropriate Lead ICPs after a 30-day suspense is established.

When a reply is received from the Lead ICP, the DMB clears the suspense and furnishes a completed form to the originating FSC cataloger and item manager. The DMB monitors local files to insure the Lead ICP has taken appropriate action to add TSARCOM as a SICA on each item.

SAMPLE NIMSR

NONCONSUMABLE ITEM MATERIEL SUPPORT REQUEST			
1. SUBMITTER		2. PREPARING OFFICE	
3. PICA		4. DATE OF REQUEST	
5a. NSN	5b. AF/MMAC	6. INITIAL QUANTITY	7. DATE REQUIRED
	5c. NAVY COG CODE		
8. LEVEL OF SUPPORT	9. MANAGEMENT LEVEL CODE	10. MOE RULE	
11. SHIP TO		12. APPLICATION	
13. SYSTEMS SUPPORTED	14. INSTALLED QUANTITY	15. TYPE PROGRAM	
16. OPERATIONAL USAGE	17. 12 MONTH DEMANDS	18. UNSERVICEABLE RETURNS	
19. PICA RESPONDING OFFICE		20. LEVEL OF SUPPORT	21. METHOD OF SUPPORT
22. DATE FUNDS REQUIRED	23. ASSET AVAILABILITY DATE	24. UNIT COST	
25. TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE	26. PROCUREMENT LEAD TIME	27. REPLENISHMENT RQMT. DUE DATE(S)	
28. UNSERVICABLE RECEIVING ACTIVITY			
29. REMARKS			

Source: Attachment 4 to AFLOR 400-21

Figure VIII-1

2. Navy

At SPCC, NIMSRS are originated by a cataloger within the Data Control Division for HME&O items or by the provisioner for electronics items. The NIMSRS in each case are completed as a joint action between the provisioner and the Data Control Division. The cataloger generally completes blocks 1, 3, 4, 5, and 10 of the form, while the provisioner completes blocks 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 through 18. The Data Control Division forwards completed NIMSRS to the appropriate Lead ICP and maintains a record of submitted NIMSRS. NIMSRS are used in the Navy on both an intraservice and interservice basis.

When the NIMSRS are returned, the Data Control Division reviews each NIMSRS. Approved NIMSRS are forwarded to the appropriate item manager. The Data Control Division takes action on nonapproved NIMSRS to come to a support agreement with the Lead ICP.

3. Air Force. NIMSRS are originated, completed, forwarded to the Lead ICP, and monitored until approval by the item manager in the Air Force. No other organizational element is involved in NIMSRS generation and processing at the ALCs. NIMSRS are used on an interservice basis only in the Air Force.

4. Marine Corps

NIMSRS are originated in the Technical Operations Division at MCLSBA. The Technical Operations Division completes blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 12. The remainder of the form (blocks 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18) is completed by an item manager in the Supply Operations Division. The Technical Operations Division then forwards the NIMSRS to the appropriate Lead Service. The Technical Operations Division maintains a suspense file on submitted NIMSRS and will followup after 30 days when a reply is not received.

When approved NIMSRS are received by the Technical Operations Division, the item manager is notified of the approval.

C. INCOMING NIMSRS PROCESSING

1. Army. NIMSRS forwarded to TSARCOM as the Lead ICP are received in the Data Management Branch where local file inquiries are generated and reviewed to determine the PICA of the item. When TSARCOM is the PICA, the NIMSRS forms are forwarded to the item manager. The item manager completes blocks 19 through 29 and returns the forms to the Data Management Branch. The Data

Management Branch forwards the completed NIMSRs to the FSC cataloger for catalog action. When returned from the FSC cataloger, the Data Management Branch mails the completed NIMSRs to the originating activity and monitors local files to verify proper cataloging action has been performed.

2. Navy. NIMSRs are received in the Data Control Division where the submitted item is screened against DLSC files to verify SPCC as the PICA. The NIMSRs are then forwarded to the appropriate item manager for completion. The item manager reviews each NIMSR and completes blocks 19 through 29. The forms are then returned to the Data Control Division. The Data Control Division returns completed NIMSRs to the submitting activity and takes appropriate cataloging action to register the submitting activity as a SICA when necessary.

3. Air Force. Similarly to outgoing NIMSR processing, all incoming NIMSR processing, including catalog actions to CASO, are performed by an item manager at the ALCs.

4. Marine Corps. NIMSRs are received by an item manager within the Supply Operations Division in the Marine Corps. The item manager completes blocks 19 through 29 of the NIMSRs and returns the completed forms to the submitting activity. The item manager then forwards a copy of the completed form to the Technical Operations Division for appropriate cataloging action.

**DAT
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